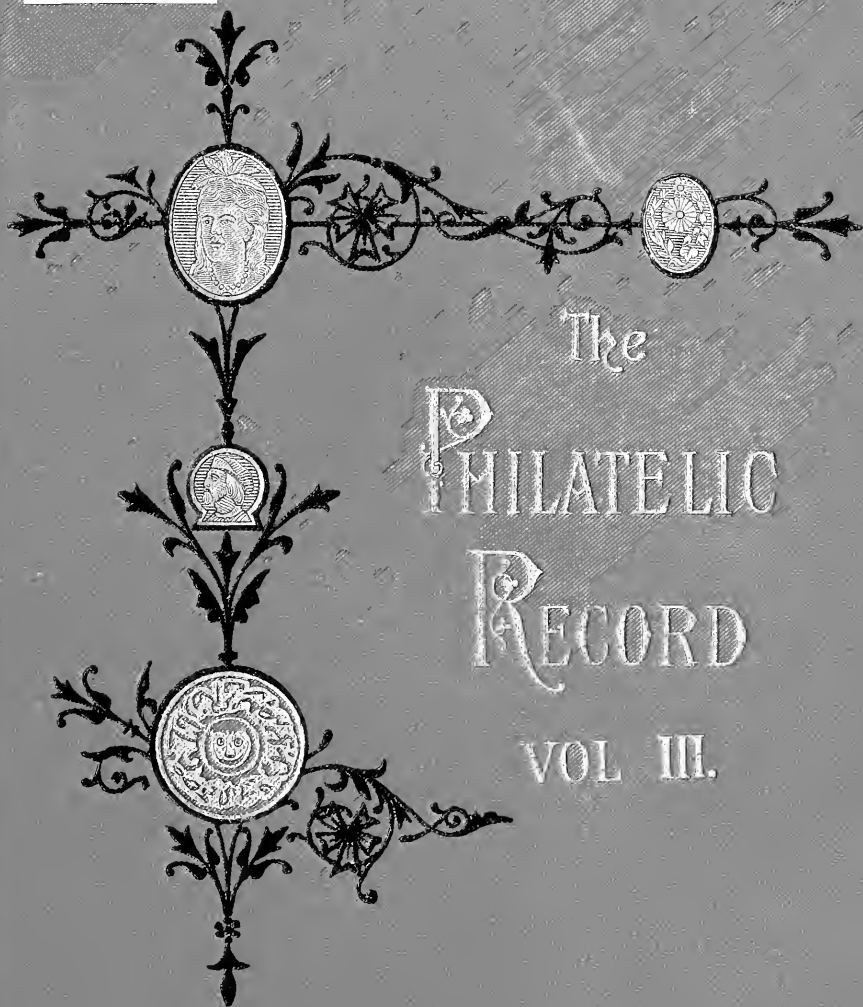
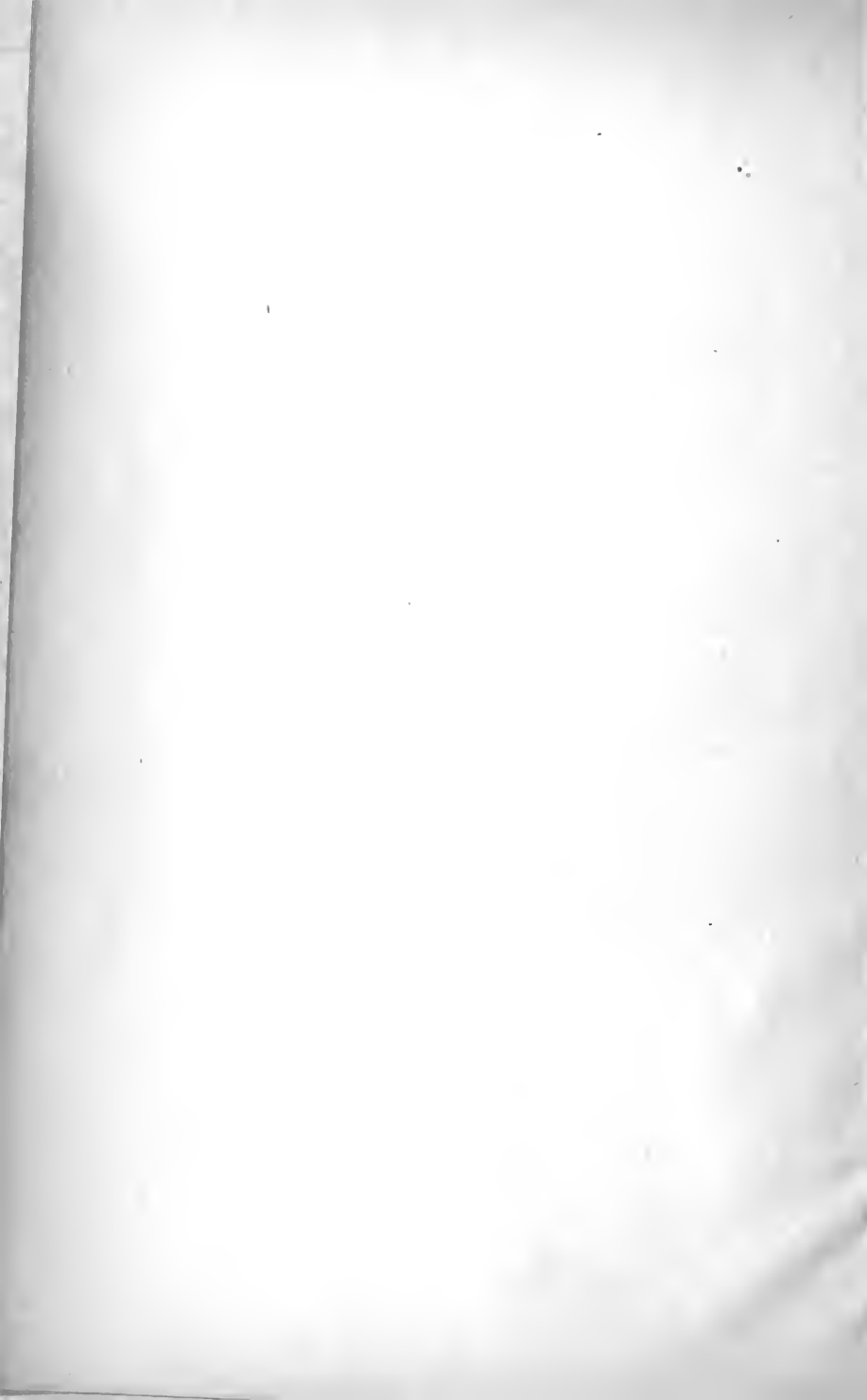


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The
PHILATELIC
RECORD
VOL. III.









Yours sincerely,
C. W. Viner.

383.2205

P54

W157 (P41)

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. III. No. 25.

FEBRUARY.

1881.



E announced in our last number that, after consulting with some of the more influential of our supporters, we had decided upon raising the rate of our subscription to 3/6 per annum. Inasmuch as many of our subscribers approved of the change, none objected, and sundry new ones sold all that they had, and came bravely to the front with the proceeds, we fondly imagined that there was no harm done. But it appears that we had omitted to secure the approbation of the Editor of the *Foreign Stamp Collector's Magazine* for our extortionate measure; indeed, on this and other accounts we have incurred his reprobation.

In the first place, he has no hesitation in asserting that we ought to have reduced our price to 1/-. We will not stigmatise this wholly unasked-for counsel as impertinent, because we shall find even more use for the word further on. A short time ago the Editor of the *F.S.C.M.* took an American colleague severely to task for his vulgarity. The American retorted by accusing his critic of crass stupidity, an accusation which the latter, we regret to see, is doing his utmost to justify. If the style of the American journal in question is at times broadly colloquial, not to say slangy, it is nevertheless often redeemed by flashes of humour which go far to reconcile us with its apparently irascible Editor. But in the following extract from the *F.S.C.M.* we can find nothing which exalts the ponderous attempt to be funny above a very low level of vulgarity. Our critic would have us exclude from our pages "Capt. Evans's Parliamentary Blue Book on the exact number of stamps used by each man, woman, and child in Mauritius since the creation of the world; whether they were originally sent out in a vessel with two masts or three; who made the figure-head of said vessel; whether on arrival they were taken to the Post Office in a cart or a wheelbarrow; what the office-boy's mother thought of them, and so on. To maintain that such tearing of a subject to tatters is interesting is *mere hypocrisy*, and reminds one of those people who go into ecstasies over the *knife-grinding and saw-sharpening of Wagner*, and pretend to believe that it is music." The italics are ours. Not even the quotation from Horace, filtered

through the Latin *Delectus*, a little further on, can redeem the dreary vulgarity and silly impertinence of these few sentences.

In the last Bulletin of the Société Française de Timbrologie Dr. Legrand, in referring to Capt. Evans's work, says: "Amateurs cannot but be under an obligation to the (French) Society for having rewarded the efforts made by Captain Evans to solve their difficulties. He has shown philatelists how the materials wherewith to prosecute their science ought to be collected." We will not tarry to explain how for many reasons we attach more importance to the opinion of the Secretary to the French Society than to that of Mr. Cheveley. Were it not that our disposition is naturally angelic, and that the impertinence of this extremely silly person so trenches upon the burlesque as fairly to disarm wrath, we should be tempted to administer the wiggling which the writer of the phrases we have italicized so richly deserves. Really Mr. Cheveley, so all who take an interest in the statistical details of philately, or who *profess* to find music in Wagner's *Tannhäuser* or *Lohengrin*, are guilty of mere hypocrisy. Why stop here, and not brand as hypocrites all and every who take an intelligent interest in any subject whatsoever which happens to be beyond your comprehension?

Our bumptious friend goes on to say in respect of our paper "that it is very nice, no doubt, for an Editor to feel that those for whom he caters, if *few in number*, are all thoroughly well versed in philatelic matters; but the high road to success, from a purely commercial point of view, is to catch *the million*." But then, our idea of success is not the purely commercial one. We have not the faintest hope of ever rivalling the circulation of the *F.S.C.M.*; for we have the authority of Carlyle for believing that its admirers will be nearly thirty million times more numerous than ours.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Aalesund.—We chronicle with some repugnance a *soi-disant* local stamp for this province. The design comprises an oblong oval, containing an unflattering portrait of a codfish enclosed in a second oval, inscribed "BYPOST-FRIMERKE" above, and "AALESUND" below. Beneath the latter word is the value in full, "TRE ÖRE," and above the former the numeral of value (3). In the four angles are the letters "Ö. Y. E. N." respectively. Border of plain lines. Shape, oblong rectangular. Impression lithographed, colour upon colour; *perf.* 10½. This rubbishing label is printed in three colours; viz., brown on rose, brown on grey, and brown on blue.

Angola.—The 50 reis is changed to the colour of the 40 reis, which latter will consequently, we presume, either be suppressed or have to seek another and distinguishing hue.

50 reis, deep blue.

Argentine Republic.—The 8 centavos, which has been recently subjected to perforation in lieu of rouletting, has been sent to us perforated vertically and imperforate horizontally.

Chili.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the new 5 centavos postage stamp. It is almost an exact reproduction of the one lately current, the only difference being that the numeral of value is rather more *squat* in shape, and that the label, inscribed "CENTAVOS," is beneath the numeral, instead of traversing it as heretofore.

5 centavos, carmine; rouletted.

Cuba.—We are indebted to Mr. William Clifford for the first sight of two of the new stamps for this island; viz., the 5 and 10 c. de peso. They are identical in design with last year's issue, but the date is changed to that of the current year, the money denomination is altered, and the colours are re-shuffled. Thus the 5 cents is of the colour of the 1880 25 cents, and the 10 cents of that of the superseded 1 peseta. Since writing the above we have received the other values from Mr. de Ysasi:

1	cent. de peso, sea-green	} col. imp., on white paper; <i>perf.</i> 14.
2½	" " pale bistre	
5	" " ultramarine	
10	" " red-brown	
20	" " chocolate	

We have also received the new Cuban post cards. They bear five lines of inscription: 1st, "ULTRAMAR;" 2nd, "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL;" 3rd, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 4th, "ESPANA;" 5th, "En este lado," &c. There are three ruled lines for address, the first being headed with the prefix "A" in script type. The single cards have the stamp, of the same type as the adhesives, on the right. The double cards have stamp on the left of the first card, and the additional inscription "La otra tarjeta es para la respuesta" at the bottom. The reply card has the stamp on the right, and the additional word "RESPUESTA" at the bottom. No borders; reverse sides plain.

<i>P. Cards.</i>	2c. de peso, lake, on white card	} Size, single cards, 133 × 100 mm. Double cards, 133 × 189½, unfolded.
	2 × 2 " " "	
	3c. " carmine "	
	3 × 3 " " "	

Egypt.—The 10 paras lately current has been replaced by a stamp of another colour, but which is in every other respect identical with the defunct

10 paras, brown-violet.

Finland.—A correspondent sends us a 25 penni envelope and the new Postal Union card. The stamp on the envelope is of the same type and colour as the adhesive of similar value. It is on white wove paper, with sharp-pointed flap, without gum or device. The card, of the value of 10 penni, has four chief lines of inscription: 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," breaking the upper border; 2nd, "FINLANDE" ("CARTE POSTALE"); 3rd, "POSTKORT
FRAN FINLAND. POSTIKORTTI SUOMESTA;" 4th, "ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО
ИЗЪ ФИНЛЯНДИИ." There are five dotted lines for address, the first

being headed by "Vastaanotajan nimi. Till (à);" the third by "Adressatens bostad: Vastaanotajan asunto: Adresse du destinataire;" the fourth by "Bestämmelse orten: Meno paikka: Lieu de destination;" the fifth by "Adresslandet: Meno maa: Pays de destination." The stamp, in the right upper corner, is of the same type as the adhesive. Key-patterned border; reverse side plain. The inscriptions are type-printed in black; the stamp and border are in colour.

Postal Union Card. 10 penni, orange, on buff card; size of border, 129×77 ; size of card, 141×88 mm.

Envelope. 25 penni, carmine, on white; size, $144 \times 79\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

France.—M. Gruat writes to us as follows: "I have received information from the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs of France that in 1876 300,000 blue 20 cs. stamps of the current type were sent out to some colony, but it cannot be ascertained for the moment to which one they were sent. *Timbres-Taxe* are about to be issued with an effigy, and I will send you some as soon as I get them." Our correspondent does not say what effigy is to adorn the new *Timbre-Taxe* stamps.

The current 1 centime stamp has undergone a decided change in colour, being now printed on blue, instead of violet or lavender paper.

Great Britain.—The watermarks of the 3d. (plate number 20), and the 4d. and 6d. (plate number 17), have been changed from the sprig of rose and garter to a crown of the same type as that of the current 1d.

Liberia.—We have hitherto omitted to chronicle the change in colour of the 24 cents adhesives, which is now

24 cents, pale rose.

Luzon.—We have to add another to the already long list of surcharged and provisional stamps of Luzon. This time it is a fiscal which has been pressed into temporary postal service. The design of the stamp comprises the Spanish arms in a circle, surmounted by a royal crown. Within the circle, and following its curves, is "DERECHO" on the right and "JUDICIAL" on the left. There are curved labels with rounded ends above and beneath the central circle, the upper one inscribed "FILIPINAS," and the lower one "10 CUARTOS." The stamp is lithographed, and roughly perforated, and is surcharged in black, in four lines—"HABILITADO," "PARA," "CORREOS," "2 $\frac{1}{8}$ CMS."—the first and last lines of the inscription being inversely curved. We presume that "CMS." stands for centimos.

2 $\frac{1}{8}$ cms., bistre, surcharged in black on a 10 cuartos fiscal stamp.

New Granada.—We have received the current 10 centavos, brown, printed upon slightly blued paper.

Norway.—Mr. Ashwell has sent for our inspection a variety of the 5 and 10 öre post cards, which is worthy of note. The inscription—"Paa denne Side," &c., is, with the exception of the

initial letters of the words "Paa," "Side," and "Adressen," printed in lower-case instead of capitals throughout, and the said initial letters are in plain Roman capitals instead of the fancy letters which head the corresponding words on the ordinary card. The inscription is punctuated. There are observable differences also in the border, the outer line of which is thinner, the key-pattern more blurred, and the inner wavy line peculiar, being, in the lower border, a mere line of dots. The 10 öre card is printed in a very dull, washed-out shade of carmine.

Porto Rico.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us a set of stamps from this island, some of the values of which are so absurdly low that we are inclined to question their franking power. Half a *milesima de peso* is barely equal to one-fortieth of a penny, or one-fourth of a centime, and we are curious to know what postal service is rendered in Porto Rico for so shadowy a remuneration. The stamps are identical in design with those issued last year, only the date being changed to 1881.

$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>milesima de peso</i> , lake	} colrd. imp. {	4 <i>milesimos de peso</i> , green
$\frac{1}{1}$ " " " brown		6 " " " yellow-brown
2 <i>milesimos</i> , " " rose		8 " " " ultramarine

From Mr. de Ysasi we have received the ordinary issue for 1881, which differ from the 1880 series only in the date, colour, and money denomination.

1 cent <i>de peso</i> , green	} colrd. imp. {	8 cents <i>de peso</i> , reddish-brown
2 " " " carmine		10 " " " grey
3 " " " chocolate		20 " " " sepia
5 " " " lavender		

Portuguese Indies.—The 50 reis of this dependency has undergone the same change as the Angola stamp of like value.

50 reis, deep blue.

Queensland.—We have received the newly-issued post card for this colony. Upon a fancy label, with *moiré* groundwork, are two lines of inscription: 1st, "POST CARD," in largish white Roman capitals; and 2nd, "QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA," in coloured block letters. Beneath the label are two lines, the upper being shorter and thicker than the lower one, between which is printed, in coloured block letters, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. To the left of the label are the royal arms, crown, supporters, and motto. To the right is the stamp with the head of Her Majesty (of the same type as that upon the early adhesives), in an oval of solid colour which is enframed by another oval with double outer line, in the upper curve of which is "QUEENSLAND," and in the lower one "ONE PENNY" in coloured block letters. The space between the two inscriptions is filled in with arabesques. There are four dotted lines for address, the first being headed with the prefix "to" in script type. Fancy border, reverse side plain. As the cards are very irregularly cut, we give the outside measurement of the border only.

<i>Post cards.</i>	1d., carmine on white card	} lithographed, 130½ mm. × 84½.
"	1d., " yellow "	

We are indebted to Mr. Philbrick for a sight of the new high value adhesives. In design they are lithographic transfers of the original *taille douce* stamp. Value printed in full.

5s., pale rose, on thick wove paper ; no watermark
20s., mauve lake, thin paper ; watermark, Q and crown } *perf.*

Servia.—Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. have sent us three of the new Servian adhesives. In a circle, on a ground of horizontal lines, is a bust portrait of the Prince, in uniform, looking to the left. Above and below the circle are fancy labels, the first inscribed “CPBNJA,” and the second “ПОМТА.” On either side of the circle are wreaths of oak and laurel. At the two lower corners are double-lined rectangular blocks containing the numerals of value. The upper angles are filled in with arabesques. M. Moens gives us the colours of the other three values.

5 paras, green	}	upright rectangular ; coloured impression on white wove paper ; <i>perf.</i> 13.
10 „ rose		
20 „ orange		
25 „ ultramarine		
50 „ brown		
1 dinar, lilac		

St. Domingo.—The post cards which we described in our last number have very soon been supplemented, if not superseded, by those which we have now to chronicle. In the present set the border, composed of circles containing the letters “R.D” alternating with *fleurs-de-lis* ornaments, is mostly cut away to admit of labels with rounded ends inscribed in fancy capitals, “UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL” at top ; “UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE” at bottom ; “REPUBLICA DOMINICANA” on the left ; and “REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE” on the right. They are printed in colour upon more highly glazed coloured card. The reply paid cards are not perforated, as was the case in the first set, and are merely folded over at the top in the usual way.

Postal Union Cards.	2 centavos	}	carmine on rose card dark blue on blue card	}	size unchanged.
„ „ „	2 × 2 „				
„ „ „	3 „				
„ „ „	3 × 3 „				

Straits Settlements.—We have to chronicle another provisional 10 cents, surcharged in exactly the same type as the one which we described last month on the 12 cents, blue.

10 cents, surcharged in black upon the 12 cents, blue.

In March, 1880, we referred to a stamp of which we had heard, but never seen at that time ; viz., the 2 cents Straits Settlements, surcharged with crescent and star, for use in the states of some of the neighbouring potentates. This stamp, of the surcharge on which we annex an engraving, appears to have been obsolete for some time. It was sent to us by one of the British officials as a curiosity ; but our correspondent, with the charming *insouciance* so characteristic of the unphilatelic, did not deign to say whether it was used in Johore, Perak, Elsewhere, or in all three places. Can the letters “s.u.” have anything to do with Sunda ? The surcharge is in black.



Turkey.—Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. send us some Turkish stamps, surcharged in blue, with a triangle, rounded at the corners, which contains a Turkish inscription. Their correspondent explains the *raison d'être* of these stamps as follows: "These stamps are surcharged 'CATCHAK,' which means 'CONTRABAND,' and are applied to letters which ought to have been sent by post, but which are seized upon travellers. The surcharge indicates that a double postage is levied, half of which goes to the post-office authorities, and the other half to the discoverer of the attempted fraud." We sent these stamps to our contributor, "A Post Card Collector," who endeavoured to obtain

for us some information respecting them from the Turkish Embassy at Paris. From this source we learn that the surcharge stands for "CONTRABAND-BOSNIA," and is no doubt applicable to letters seized in the way described above, but does not indicate that half the postage levied goes to the party seizing the smuggled letters. We are promised further information as soon as it can be obtained from Constantinople. The stamps we have seen thus surcharged are the

10 paras,	lilac	}	heavy inscription. Issue, 1876; <i>perf.</i> 13½.
20 "	green		
1 piastre,	yellow		
2 "	brick	}	Issue of 1871; <i>perf.</i> 7.
5 "	blue		

The specimens of the Mount Athos stamps, which we described in August, were so heavily postmarked that we thought the characters surcharged upon them were Turkish. They are however Greek, as will be seen from the smaller of the two engravings above. From the same source, in Paris, we learn that there are thirty-two convents at Mount Athos, and that they have the privilege of surcharging their stamps. Their letters are posted either at the Russian convent, or at a small village in the vicinity called Καριεσ. The three characters of the surcharge are "Σ. Χ. Π.," and Dr. Legrand supposes that they stand for "Σεβασμα-Χριστου-Πολις," which, if we had not forgotten our Greek, we should venture to translate "Holy City of Christ." The stamps we have seen thus surcharged are the

10 paras,	lilac	}	heavy inscription. Issue, 1876; <i>perf.</i> 13½.
1 piastre,	yellow		
2 "	brick	}	Issue of 1871; <i>perf.</i> 7.
5 "	blue		

Venezuela.—We have to add to the values already chronicled of the Escuelas type, perforated—

25 Centimos, yellow.

Victoria.—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for the new twopenny postage stamp for this colony. Within a double-lined oval, on ground of horizontal lines, is the diademed profile portrait of Her Majesty to left. Fancy labels above and below follow the contour of the oval, and are inscribed "VICTORIA"

and "TWO PENCE" respectively, the letters being larger at the beginning and end of the words than in the middle. The remainder of the stamp is filled in with arabesque ornaments, difficult to imagine, and still more so to describe. We should judge the stamp to be of colonial execution, and as such it is fairly creditable, being far superior to the stamp which it supersedes. The features of Her Majesty are strongly marked, especially the nose, which is a noble organ.

2d., brown, upright rectangular; col. imp. on slightly-surfaced white paper; watermark, V and crown; *perf.* $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

CONCERNING SOME DUBIOUS GUADALAJARAS.

THE two first philatelists in England have called upon us simultaneously to speak a word of warning against some of the *soi-disant* Guadalajara stamps which have turned up of late in such suspicious quantities; and although we wish that one of them had undertaken the task himself, and done the subject greater justice than we can, we shall not shrink from the duty which we are thus summoned to perform.

It has often struck us, and no doubt other collectors, as strange, that these stamps, from their origin so scarce, should during the last eighteen months have become so readily procurable. For some time it was impossible, in spite of our suspicions, for us to urge anything more condemnatory than the vague feeling of distrust with which we were inspired. The measurements were all strictly accurate; the papers on which they were printed were the papers of the tattered old originals we had hoarded for years. The only notable differences between the old lamps and the new—differences which instead of filling us with delight called forth the uneasy feeling to which we have referred—were that the latter were so incomparably fine as compared with our old undoubtedly genuine specimens. They reached us on large pieces of the original envelopes; and the obliteration, consisting of floriate thingummies and crafty paraphes, struck us as being almost too good to be true. For that "the beautiful and the true are one" is to the philatelist a poetic rendering rather than an accepted axiom; and it came to pass that we found ourselves wondering whether it were not possible that reprints of these stamps were being foisted upon collectors.

The dies from which the Guadalajara stamps were printed were the ordinary obliterating hand stamps used in that province, with some additions made to them. Obliterating stamps are proverbially long-lived. We find the eagle series of 1864 and the head of Juárez series of 1872-74 obliterated with the same hand stamps which in the interval served for the confection of the Guadalajara of 1867-68; just as we meet with Spanish stamps of quite recent issue obliterated with the well-known postmark so familiar on the stamps of 1850. We find no difficulty therefore in surmising that the hand stamps to which the genuine Guadalajara owe their being are still to be got at. The paper—*quadriillé, bâtonné*, and wove, of wondrous hues—will always be found so long as Providence for some mysterious purpose suffers foreigners to infest the earth. The stamp once reprinted upon passable paper, to place it upon a piece of old envelope and obliterate it, is comparative child's-play; for there is no reason why that which has been so ably done in the case of the United States and Confederate Locals should not be done in Mexico.

Fortunately there generally arrives a time when, owing to carelessness, or the bumpiness engendered by a long run of luck, the purveyor of dubious rarities commits a fatal blunder and comes to grief. Amongst the shoals of Guadalajara which have recently been offered for sale there were few, if any, of the perforated or punched stamps. Collectors who had long despaired of getting any Guadalajara at all, after having supplied themselves recently with

most of the imperforate varieties, began naturally to hunger for the punched ones. Was it likely that their yearnings should remain for long ungratified? Not when the enterprising purveyor goes the length of calling upon collectors to give a name to their wants. Before us lie two letters, couched in identical terms, addressed to the two gentlemen who have urged us to take this matter up. The "party" who writes them, and whose name is neither Brown nor Robinson, says, "I think I can put my hand on any kind or variety of Guadalarajas if you will kindly let me know what you require." And so he did; but in that hand was the *wrong punch!* It is unfortunate for this "party" that he did not content himself with flying at smaller game than the veterans upon whom he "tried it on," and who *n'entendent pas raillerie* in these matters. It is evident that these fancy punches have awakened in others the same doubts as to the authenticity of the stamps themselves which we have long nursed and brooded over. We have now unbosomed ourselves, and have done our duty, however clumsily, in putting our readers on their guard respecting the recent importations of Guadalarajas. *Verbum sapienti!* May the pockets of our readers be spared in time.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1880.

THE contents of the following list, where not otherwise described, are to be taken as adhesives. Words in italics point to the particular change in the object in question which constitutes it a new variety; and the *page* referred to is that of the second volume of the *Philatelic Record* on which the novelty is described.

ANGOLA.—50 Reis, *blue*.

ANTIGUA.—Post card, 1½ red-brown. (Page 14.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—8 c., lake, *perf. 12*. (Page 116.)

Newsbands. 1 c., *vermilion*
4 c., *blue*. (Page 25.)

Envelopes. 8 c., *red-brown, dark red*
16 c., *yellow-green, on straw-coloured wove paper*.

ASSAB.—Various Italian stamps and 10c. post card, surcharged. (Page 116.)

AUSTRIA.—Several stamps of the current issue, *perf. 12*.

Newspaper Stamp. ½ kr., sea-green. (Page 161.)

Newspaper Tax Stamps. Design re-engraved and slightly altered.

1 kr., *blue*. (Page 61.)

2 kr., *brown*.

Post Cards, 2 × 2 kr., brown on buff, in the following varieties; viz.:

For * Austria proper,
† Bohemian provinces,
* Illyrian "
* Italian "
† Polish "
* Ruthenian "
* Slavonic "

Postal Union Cards. Black inscriptions; buff card.

5 kr., *vermilion*. (Page 100.)

5+5 kr. "

5 sld. "

5+5 sld. "

Pneumatic Post Cards. Third line of upper inscription omitted, and "Funfhans" added to the list of offices on the left side.

10 kr., *blue on blue*

10+10 kr. "

N.B.—There is only this one variety of the reply-paid card.

* With "An" on the face. † Without "An."

AZORES.—25 r., blue-grey. (Page 26.)

25 r., lilac

150 r., yellow

BAVARIA.—1 mark, mauve; watermark *undulations*.

Post Card. 5 pf., violet; arms in oval. (Page 26.)

BELGIUM.—Post Card. 5+5 c., green, without frame.

BERMUDA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., dull brown. (Page 48.)

4d., orange.

Provisional Post Cards. Carmine on buff; space for two stamps. (Page 117.)

Carmine on blue; space for one stamp. („ 161.)

BHOPAL.— $\frac{1}{4}$ a., green, *perf.* 7. (Page 100.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., *chestnut*, „ „ („ 145.)

The sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. has been entirely re-drawn, and the errors corrected, giving thirty-two fresh varieties of type. It appears doubtful whether the re-drawn sheet exists imperforate as well as perforate. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *brown*, which was for some time chronicled by mistake as 1 a., is of the first rectangular variety. The sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., green, has also been re-drawn, and presents some errors not found in the original drawing.

BHORE.—1 rupee, black on yellow. (Page 133.)

8 annas, „ green. „

4 „ „ rose. „

2 „ „ lilac. „

The postal authenticity of these stamps still requires confirmation.

BOLIVAR.—Dated 1880. 5 c., blue. (Page 100.)

10 c., lilac. „

20 c., rose. „

40 c., brown. „

The 5 c. of 1879, and all the values of 1880, are said also to exist on blue laid paper.

BRAZIL.—Stamps of Brazilian manufacture; rouletted.

50 r., blue. (Page 161.)

100 r., bottle-green. „

200 r., lilac-rose. „

Post Cards. 20 r., carmine on white. „

20+20 r. „ „ „

50 r., blue on buff. „

50+50 r. „ „ „

80 r., orange on buff. „

BOSNIA.—1 kr., *lilac*.

Post Card. 2×2 kr., brown on buff.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—1d., blue, *imperf. vertically*. (Page 87.)

BUENOS AYRES.—1 peso, violet. Fiscal used for postage. (Pp. 87, 117.)

BULGARIA.—50 c., blue and black. (Page 26.)

Post Card. 10 c., carmine. „

CANADA.—15 c., *bright violet*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Provisional. 3d. on 4d., blue. Error, THREE. (Page 3.)

„ „ „ „ PENC. { „ 61.)

„ „ „ violet-rose. { „ 26.)

3d., dull rose. { „ 100.)

„ „ surcharged 3 (two types). (Pp. 100, 118)

CASHMERE.—Rectangular. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., red on laid paper.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., blue „

1 a., black „

2 a. „ „

4 a., red „

CASHMERE.—Rectangular. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. „ on thin wove paper. (Page 76.)
 $\frac{2}{2}$ a. „ „ „ „
 $\frac{4}{4}$ a. „ „ „ „ („ 14.)
 $\frac{8}{8}$ a. „ „ „ „ („ „)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue on thick wove paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on „ „
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. „ „ „ „
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. „ on (?) „
 $\frac{4}{4}$ a. „ „ „ „
 $\frac{8}{8}$ a. „ „ „ „

CEYLON.—4 c., rose. (Page 87.)
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, red-brown. { „ 26. }
Registered Envelope. 12 c., rose and blue. { „ „ }
Post Cards. 6 c., blue. { „ 61. }
8 c., red-brown. { „ „ }

CHILI.—Re-issue of obsolete 5 c. postage stamps. („ 118.)
5 c., fiscal used for postage. (Pp. 118, 145.)

CHRISTIANSUND.—Locals. New issue of stamps and cards. (Page 3.)

CUBA.—Dated 1880. 5 c., green
10 c., rose
 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., violet-brown
25 c., ultramarine. (Page 4.)
50 c., sepia. „
1 p., red-brown. „
Post Cards. 10 c., brown-lake. (Page 44.)
15 c., bright rose. „

CYPRUS.—English stamps, &c., surcharged in black.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose-red. (Page 61.)

1d., „ „
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., violet-brown. (Page 44.)
4d., olive-green. („ 61.)
6d., black. „
1s., green. „
Post Cards. 1d., brown. „
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., „ „

Surcharged in blue. Registered Envelopes, two sizes. (Page 61.)
red-brown. Wrapper. 1d., red-brown. „

Post Card of special type. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown on buff. „

DANISH WEST INDIES.—50 c., mauve. (Page 14.)

Post Card. 2 c., blue. („ 118.)

DECCAN.—Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red; type of $4\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelope.
5 a., brown.

All the envelopes exist on papers of various colours and makes, and with various ornaments on the flaps.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Lithographed; rouletted on coloured lines. (Page 147.)

1 c. . . .	sage-green	25 c. . . .	pale violet
2 c. . . .	vermilion	50 c. . . .	orange
5 c. . . .	Prussian blue	75 c. . . .	ultramarine
10 c. . . .	rose	1 p. . . .	gold
20 c. . . .	bistre		

Post Cards. 2 c., green on buff. (Page 162.)

2+2 c. „ „

3 c., carmine „ „

3+3 c. „ „

Postal Union Cards. Similar to the above, but with inscriptions in the frame.

2 c., green on pale green

2+2 c. „ „

3 c., carmine on rose

3+3 c. „ „

- DUTCH EAST INDIES.—2 c., brown, *perf.* 12. (Page 15.)
 2½ c., yellow " "
 5 c., green " "
 Post Cards. 12½ c., surcharged " "Vijf cents" in red
 12½ c. " " in blue
 12½ c. " " figure 5 reversed
 Postal Union Card. 5 + 5 c., surcharged with additional inscriptions.
- FERNANDO POO.—5 c., sea-green. (Page 44.)
 10 c., carmine "
 50 c., bright blue "
- FILIP.—Engraved "V.R." 3d., green on wove. (Page 118.)
 6d., carmine on wove. (" 162.)
- FINLAND.—Envelope. 25 penni, carmine
 Postal Union Card. 10 " orange on buff.
- FRANCE.—3 c., pearl-grey. (Page 76.)
 Pneumatic Post Cards, with stamp of new design.
 50 c., carmine
 50 + 50 c. " (Page 27.)
 Provisionals. 30 c. on 50 c. (Page 76.)
 30 + 30 c. on 50 + 50 c. (Page 76.)
 30 c., carmine.
- FRENCH COLONIES.—3 c., yellow, *imperf.* (Page 87.)
 20 c., red-brown on green, *imperf.* (Page 101.)
 25 c., black on red, *imperf.*
 25 c., yellow, *imperf.* (Page 14.)
 30 c., brown "
 Gnadaloupe. Unpaid letter stamps.
 15 c., black on blue. (Page 87.)
 30 c., black on white "
- GAMBIA.—Wmk. cc. and crown; *perf.* 14.
 ½d., chrome-yellow. (Page 87.)
 1d., maroon (" 101.)
 2d., carmine "
 3d., ultramarine "
 4d., chocolate "
 6d., deep blue "
 1s., deep green (" 118.)
 Post Card. ½d., blue-green (" 101.)
- GERMANY.—Types as before; "pfennig" without final "e."
 3 pf., green, *perf.* 15.
 5 pf., violet " (Page 44.)
 10 pf., rose " (" 28.)
 20 pf., blue " (" 44.)
 25 pf., brown "
 50 pf., dull green, (" 44.)
 Newsband. 3 pf., green " (" 28.)
 Post Card. 5 pf., lilac
- Envelope-annonce 10 pf.
- Some, if not all, of the above are printed in soluble colours. (See page 63.)
 Error. 2 marks, *rose*. (Page 145.)
- GOLD COAST.—½d., olive-brown. (Page 4.)
 2d., green (" 15.)
 Post Card.—½d., red-brown (" 4.)
- GREAT BRITAIN.—½d., sea-green. (Page 118.)
 1d., brown-red. (Vol. i.)
 1½d., maroon. (Page 118.)
 2d., rose-lake (" 145.)
 2½d., blue (" 4.)
 4d., brown (" 101.)
 1s., light red (" 118.)
 2s., red-brown " 15.)

GREECE.—Errors. 10 lep. with “0” on back
 10 ” “00” ”
 20 ” 2 ” reversed.
 Unpaid Letter Stamp. New type; 5 lep., green.

GRENADA.—1d. cut in half used as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Page 87.)

GUINEA.—All the Cape Verde values surcharged “GUINÉ” in black. (Page 101.)

HELGOLAND.—Post Cards. Probably fancy varieties.

10 pf. formed by printing two impressions of the 5 pf. on the same card; second stamp in various positions.

Postal Union Card. 10+10 pf., black.

HOLLAND.—Post Cards. Varieties of type of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. (Page 44.)

HONG KONG.—Provisionals. 5 c. surcharged on 18 c., lilac. (Page 27.)
 5 c. ” 8 c., orange (” 119.)
 10 c. ” 12 c., blue (” 27.)
 10 c. ” 16 c., yellow (” 63.)
 10 c. ” 24 c., green (” 76.)
 2 c., *rose* (” 63.)
 5 c., ultramarine (” 162.)
 10 c., lilac (” 146.)
 48 c., *brown* (” 88.)

Post Cards. Provisional, with adhesive stamp, THREE surcharged on 5 on 18 c., lilac. (Page 44.)

With impressed stamp, 1 c., blue-green. (Page 27.)

3 c., brown ”
 4 c., slate ”

Provisional. 1 c. surcharged on 4 c., slate. (Page 119.)

HUNGARY.—Newsband. 2 kr., lilac. (Page 63.)

Envelopes with new wmk. 3 kr., green
 5 kr., rose.

Post Cards. Arms on *left*; wmk. *vertical*.

2 kr., yellow-brown on pale buff

2+2 kr.

Postal Union Cards. 5 kr., red
 5+5 kr. ”

ICELAND.—Post Cards. 8 aur., carmine. (Page 119.)

10 ” mauve
 5+5 ” blue and grey.”

INDIA.—Envelope. 9 pies, orange. (Page 4.)

Official Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., blue. (Page 45.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., ultramarine. (Page 101.)

Official stamps with *blue* surcharge. (Page 88.)

LABUAN.—Provisionals. 6 surcharged in red on 16 c., blue. (Page 119.)

8 ” in black on 12 c., carmine ”

2 c., *grass-green*. (Page 133.)

10 c., brown (” 162.)

The stamps of Labuan, which were originally watermarked c.a and crown, are now watermarked, like the majority of our colonial stamps, c.c and crown. It is supposed that the letters c.a in the original watermark stood for CROWN AGENTS.

LIBERIA.—1 c., ultramarine, perf. 10. (Page 162.)

2 c., bright rose ” (” 133.)

6 c., *bright violet* ” (” 133.)

12 c., *yellow* ” (” 146.)

24 c., *pale rose*.

LIVONIA.—2 kop., brown, red, and green. (Page 133.)

LUXEMBURG.—Error. “*Un Franc*” surcharged on 37½ c., brown, perf. 12.)

40 c., *bright yellow, perf. 12.*

Stamps printed in Holland:

2 c., black, *perf. 13.*

10 c., lilac “

20 c., brown “

25 c., blue “

Post Cards. 5 c., pale lilac, on *buff.* (Page 76.)

10 c., orange-yellow “ “

LUZON.—(See Philippines).

MADEIRA.—5 r., black. (Page 77.)

25 r., blue-grey. (“ 4.)

25 r., lilac. (“ 45.)

150 r., yellow. (“ 81.)

Post Card. 10 r., light brown. (Page 134.)

Varieties with reversed surcharge:

25 r., rose

25 r., blue-grey

50 r., green.

MAURITIUS.—2 c., red-brown 17 c., rose. (Page 28.)

8 c., blue 38 c., lilac “

13 c., grey-black 50 c., green “

2 rupees 50 c., violet-brown “

Post Cards. 6 c., green. (Page 45.)

8 c., blue. (“ 134.)

Provisional. 4 c. surcharged on 8 c., blue. (“ 119.)

MEXICO.—4 c., brown-yellow on wove and on laid.

Envelope. 4 c., pale rose; *wmk. arms, &c.*

Porte de Mar Stamps. 2 c., brown. (Page 63.)

10 c., carmine “

25 c., blue “

50 c., green “

100 c., violet. (Page 88.)

MONTSERRAT.—2½d., red-brown. (Page 15.)

NATAL.—½d., blue-green. (“ 134.)

NEVIS.—1d., violet. (“ 77.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Type of 1876. 2 c., green, *rouletted.* (Page 46.)

New Types. 1 c., violet-brown, perf. 12. (“ 5.)

2 c., green, “ (“ 46.)

3 c., deep blue, “ (“ 5.)

5 c., blue, “ (“ 28.)

Post Cards, new types. 1 c., green. (“ 77.)

2 c., vermilion. (“ 28.)

NEW GRANADA.—10 c., brown on slightly blue paper.

20 c., *violet.* (Page 134.)

25 c., *green on white.* (“ 162.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Registered Envelope. 4d., carmine. (Page 29.)

Official Stamps. 1d., red, black surcharge. (“ 102.)

2d., blue, “ “ (“ 63.)

3d., green, red “ “ (“ 46.)

6d., lilac, black “ “ (“ 102.)

8d., yellow, red and black surcharge.

1s., black, “ “ (“ 29.)

NICARAGUA.—10 c., vermilion, *rouletted.* (Page 102.)

NOWANUGUR.—1 dogra, black on bright rose. (“ 134.)

2 “ “ yellow-green. “

3 “ “ yellow. “

PARAGUAY.—3 reales, black, surcharged 5 in blue. (Page 119.)

- PERSIA.—Issue with coloured border. (Page 5.)
 1 sh., black and vermilion | 10 sh., black and purple
 2 sh. „ „ yellow | 1 kr. „ „ brown
 5 sh. „ „ green | 5 kr. „ „ blue.
 Post Card. 2½ sh., red and black. (Page 15.)
- PERU.—Stamps surcharged “Union Postal Universal” and “Plata.”
 1 c., green, red surcharge. (Page 16.)
 2 c., carmine, blue „ „
 5 c., ultramarine, red „ „
 50 c., green, red „ „
 1 sol, red, blue „ „
 2 c., carmine, *black* „ „
 Errors. 1 c., green, red „ *reversed*.
 5 c., ultramarine, red „ „
 Stamp for unpaid letters. 1 c., yellow-brown.
- PHILIPPINES.—200 mils., rose, *perf.* (Page 28.)
 Type of 1880. 2 c., carmine.
 2½ c., dark brown. (Vol. i.)
 8 c., red-brown. (Page 77.)
 Provisional. 2½ cms. surcharged in black on the 10 cuartos “Derecho Judicial” fiscal.
 Error. Provisional. 8 c. on 100 mils., rose, lettered *coreros*. (Page 77.)
 Post Card. 3 c., carmine and orange. (Page 45.)
- PORTO RICO.—5 c. de peseta, sea-green 25 c., ultramarine. (Page 5.)
 10 „ „ carmine 40 c., lavender „
 15 „ „ red-brown 50 c., sepia „
 1 peseta, stone. (Page 5.)
 ¼ d. de peseta, sea-green 2 c., lavender. (Page 134.)
 ½ „ „ carmine 3 c., pale orange „
 1 „ „ pale lake 4 c., black „
- PORTUGAL.—5 r., black. (Page 88.)
 10 r., *yellow-green*
 25 r., blue-grey. („ 5.)
 25 r., lilac. („ 46.)
 150 r., *yellow*. („ 88.)
 Post Card. 10 r., light brown. (Page 135.)
- PORTUGUESE INDIES.—10 r., *green*. („ 120.)
 25 r., *pale lavender*. „
 50 r., *blue*.
- QUEENSLAND.—Old Type. 2s., blue. (Page 46.)
 2s. 6d., vermilion. („ 102.)
 5s., *orange*. („ 88.)
 New Type. 4d., yellow.
 6d., green. („ 46.)
 1s., mauve. („ 88.)
 Provisional. ½d. surcharged on 1d., orange. (Page 46.)
 Error. 1d., orange, lettered “Queensland.” („ 120.)
 Provisional. ½d., with same error. „
 Registered Envelope. Red (no stamp). „
 Fiscals used for postage. 1d., mauve „
 6d., brown „
 1s., bright green „
 2s. 6d., red „
 5s., orange „
 10s., bistre (Page 162.)
- Different type. 1d., violet. (Page 120.)
 Post Cards. 1d., rose on buff.
 1d., rose on white.
- RAJPEEPLA.—1 paisa, chalky-blue. (Page 135.)
 2 „ (?) („ 135.)
 2 annas, green („ 146.)
 4 „ red („ 146.)

ROUMANIA.—5 bani, bistre; *imperf.* (Page 29.)

New type. 10 b., rose

15 b., red-brown. (Page 102.)

Post Card. 5+5 b., *without date after "Tiraju."* (Page 47.)

ROUMELIA.—Current Turkish stamps, surcharged "r.o." in blue.

Jan. 1876 type. $\frac{1}{2}$ piast. . pale green. (Page 162.)

2 " . yellow-brown "

10 par. . black and lilac "

20 paras . black and rose colour "

1 piastre black and blue "

2 piastres black and orange "

5 " . red and blue "

Same surcharge on issue of 1876 :

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, green "

2 " yellow-brown "

New type. 5 paras, black and greenish yellow "

10 " black and green "

Post Card. 10 " blue and black (Page 16.)

RUSSIA.—Provisional envelopes :

7 kop., surcharged in red on 8 kop., grey

10 " brown.

Post Card, without value expressed, grey-black on buff. (Page 135.)

Post Cards for correspondence with the "Register Office."

9 kop., black on buff. (Pp. 88, 103.)

Without value " (Page 147.)

ST. VINCENT.—1d., dull green. (Page 77.)

6d., *deep* green (" 135.)

Provisional. 1d., surcharged on half 6d., green. (Page 77.)

Fiscal (?) used for postage. 5s., lake-red. (Page 89.)

SERVIA.—10 par., orange, *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

50 " bright green.

War Post Cards. Black on buff, circular violet surcharge. (Page 47.)

" on rose " "

" on buff, oval violet surcharge "

" on blue " blue surcharge "

10+10 p., ordinary card, blue on rose, oblong black surcharge "

SHANGHAI.—Various values with surcharges. (Page 103.)

SIRMOOR.—1 pice, *blue*, on laid paper. (Page 77.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—4d., *bright violet*. (Page 63.)

Official. 8d., surcharged o.s. in black. (Page 16.)

SPAIN.—Type with *royal* crown. $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., *green*. (Page 47.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Provisionals. Black surcharges.

5 cents (figure 5), surcharged on 8 c., orange. (Page 104.)

10 cents, surcharged on 30 c., maroon (various types) (" 29.)

10 (only) " " " (" 48.)

10 cents (italic numerals), surcharged on 30 c. maroon

(various types) (" 164.)

10 " (italic numerals) " 12 c. blue.

Post Card. 4 c., red-brown.

SURINAM.—Provisional Post Cards :

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., surcharged in black on 15 c., stone. (Page 48)

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " " "

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. " green " "

SWEDEN.—Error. 20 öre, red, lettered *Tretio*.

Post Card. New type, 6 öre, lilac.

TASMANIA.—On glazed paper, and *perf.* 14.

1d., carmine

2d., bright green

8d., pale chocolate.

Cubiertas. 10 c., yellow, blue, and red. (Page 148.)
50 c. " "

TRINIDAD.—Registered Envelope. Unstamped, blue and green. (Page 64.)

TURKEY.—20 par., *black and rose*. (Page 6.)

Various types, surcharged with a triangle, said to be for use at Mount Athos. (Page 89.)

Postal Union Cards. 20 par., black and rose on white.

TURKS ISLANDS.—Is., reddish violet. (Page "64.)

1d., *vermilion, wwk. star*

ls., *dark violet*

URUGUAY.—Lithographed. 1 c., chocolate, rouletted. (Page 164.)

Official. 1 c., chestnut, red surcharge. (Page 164.)

5 c., green, black " "

10 c., vermilion, black „ „

20 c., bistre	" "	" "
---------------	-----	-----

50 c., black, red	"	"	"
	"	"	"

1 p., blue, black " "

Type of 1866. 15 c., yellow, black surcharge

The current envelopes exist both on wove and on laid paper.

Postal Union Cards. 2 c., carmine. (Page 121.)

3 c., green (,, 104.)

VENEZUELA.—5 c., blue (shades). (Page 29.)

10 c., carmine „ („ 29.)

25 c., orange " (" 6.)

50 c., chocolate ,, (,, 16.)

1 B., green " (" 29.)

ESQUELAS. 5 centimos, orange, perf. 11. (Page 136.)

10 " " " (" 164.)

25 " " " (" 164.)

50	"	"	"	"	"	105.)
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1 Bolivar, green	"	("	136.)
------------------	---	---	---	-------

2	"	blue	"	("	164.)
---	---	------	---	---	---	-------

Post Cards. Unstamped; white card. (Pp. 121, 136.)

carmine	black
blue	maroon.

VICTORIA.—Post Card. 1d., lilac; *slight alterations in the frame.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—New type. 1d., green. (Page 121.)

2½d., red-brown (,, 30.)

Post Card.	1½d.	„	(„	30.)
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WURTEMBERG.—2 marks, *vermilion*. (Page 17.)

Correspondence.

“BLEUTÉ PAR LA GOMME.”

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I had hoped to have spared your readers the infliction of another letter on this subject; for I am sure chemical details must be extremely uninteresting to the body of them, a fact I infer from the discussion being left entirely to "Chemicus" and myself; but my offer to write direct having been met by the letter in your last issue, I have no alternative but to beg permission to again make use of your columns to prove my "case" chemically, to the best of my ability, and I hope your other correspondent will condone any shortcomings in my endeavour to do so. The rest of your readers are differently situated; they need not peruse the letter, though I

hope by the summer, when I am glad to observe "Chemicus" intends availing himself of my proffered information (which is still very much at his service), more of them will be found to take sufficient interest in the subject to assist in settling the question.

It seems to me that "Chemicus" admits (provided my statement as to dextrine being used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. is correct) the "iodine theory," so far as the gum supplying the starch is concerned, falls to the ground by reason of the difference in colour between iodo-dextrine and iodide of starch; but though I have no doubt I can, if necessary, substantiate my assertion, as well as prove that the adhesive properties of gelatine are at least well known to photographers, I need not discuss the points raised now, as "Chemicus" appears to have taken up slightly new ground, and to imply that the only part the gum plays is to supply the acid which brings about a change in some of the constituents of the paper used.

So far, as my former letter will show, I agree with "Chemicus" (although we have the fact that the gum itself is generally coloured, and partakes of a greenish, not bluish, hue), but I still contend that the change is not produced by the formation of iodide of starch, both for the reasons before given (applying more particularly to the gum), which still remain uncontroverted, and for others, affecting the paper, of which I shall presently speak.

When I was investigating the matter I used several different papers in my experiments, as well as specimens of the stamps themselves, so I shall perhaps be held excused if I rely more on the latter, and confine my remarks principally to them; for each kind of paper may contain several different constituents, and it is next to impossible therefore to deduce reliable data from one sample, which will apply altogether to another, though the results are doubtless very interesting and useful in an experimental sense.

In the course of my experiments, to return to the stamps however, after discharging the colour from one of them, I washed it till the gum was entirely removed, and placed it in a solution of pure iodine without apparently altering its condition in any way, though the same stamp was, after another washing, immediately restored to its blue shade by the application of dilute acid.

A "blued" specimen was then soaked for fifteen minutes in a saturated solution of hyposulphite of soda, but this produced scarcely more impression than a similar immersion in plain water would have done.

These experiments speak for themselves. The first seems to show that the colour is not due to iodine, and that acid does cause the change; the second also shows that the blue is not iodide of starch, that substance being used as a test for hyposulphite of soda, the presence of which is shown by the bleaching of the starch compound; in fact, I am somewhat inclined to think that the rapid fading of the iodo-dextrine and iodide of starch I spoke of in connection with my experiments, in my last letter, may in a great measure be due to that chemical in the body of the white paper I used, as it is very largely employed by paper manufacturers, to get rid of the traces of chlorine left behind in the process of bleaching the pulp.

This or atmospheric influences must have affected in a similar manner the pieces of paper sent to you by "Chemicus" and examined by me. One of them (the white) is perfectly colourless, the other (the grey) simply showing faint patches of what is perhaps described best as "violet bloom," only visible in a strong side-light, and not at all by gaslight, on a stain of some indescribable tint in the middle of the paper; there is certainly no trace of blue, such as we meet with on the stamps now, and what colour there is will doubtless soon fade away also.

I may add that this fact is in direct contradiction to the behaviour of the stamps themselves, some specimens of which, decolourized by me two years ago, are slowly but surely regaining their "bluish" appearance.

With many apologies for the extreme length of this letter,

I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

"BLEUTÉ PAR LA GOMME."

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE seventh meeting of the season was held on the 29th January, 1881, at 14, South Square, Gray's Inn; the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved, and the following letter addressed to him in his official capacity by Mr. Westoby:

"THE NEWSPAPER STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"DEAR SIR,—I thank you for communicating to me the report of the meeting of the 15th inst., at which I regret that I was not able to be present; for, having given a good deal of thought to this matter of the newspaper stamps, I should have been glad of the opportunity of discussing the subject, besides which I may have become prejudiced in favour of their postal rank.

"The chief objection urged at the meeting seemed to turn on their not being what the French term *timbres-mobiles*. Now, what I understand to be the difference between a *timbre-mobile* and a *timbre-immobile* or *fixe* is, that the former is nothing more or less than an applied stamp, which may be attached or detached at will, and that the latter is one which is affixed to the paper or document, the stamp being of no use without the document, nor the document without the stamp.

"We do admit these fixed stamps into collections of postage stamps; for what is an envelope stamp but a *timbre fixe*? It is true that for some years it was not treated as such; but by the Act 33 and 34 Vict. c. 79 s. 19 it was provided that 'it shall not be lawful for any person to affix to a letter, newspaper, supplement, publication, packet, or card sent by post, or to the cover thereof (if any), by way of prepayment of postage thereon, an embossed or impressed stamp cut out or otherwise separated from the cover or other paper, card, or thing on which such stamp was embossed or impressed although such stamp had not been before sent by post or used.'

"This provision, contained in the Act repealing the duties on newspapers shows clearly, I think, that in the minds of the framers of the Act newspaper stamps fell under the same category as envelope and wrapper stamps. What really is the gist of what the Government says to the public?

"'If you bring your paper to Somerset House we will, on payment of the duty, stamp it with a certain stamp, according to its size, and on this paper you may print what you like, provided it is a newspaper in conformity with the Act, and we will then carry it free for you for fifteen days.

"'If you bring your paper to Somerset House we will, on payment of the duty, stamp it with a certain stamp, and you may enclose what you like in it, and we will carry it free for you to the address, if in other respects it is in conformity with the postal regulations.'

"It must also be borne in mind that the Government at one period, or rather on two occasions, issued half-sheets stamped with 1d. embossed stamps, on which the public might write or print what they chose, and this was also the case with the original Mulready covers.

"All these latter happen to be small, and are easily stowed away in an album, even when envelopes are collected in entirety, as they ought to be. Unfortunately the newspaper is very unwieldy in comparison with its stamp. It is no wonder that philatelists do not know exactly what to do with them, but I think that they cannot ignore them on the ground that they are not *timbres-mobiles*.

"I believe that the real cause of their having been passed over by philatelists is this; when the Act 33 and 34 Vict. c. 79 came into operation, although its effect was really to change the fiscal into a postage duty, yet the Government continued to use the old stamp with but a trifling alteration, not noticed by the public, and with no alteration as regards the 1d. stamp on the *Times*. If the word 'POSTAGE' had been introduced into the stamp, so

as to show all the world that the duties had been made postal duties, I ask with confidence whether any philatelist would have ignored them. My attempt has been to show that, although not so expressed upon the stamps themselves, these stamps have, since July, 1855, been essentially postage stamps.

"Yours truly,

"W. A. S. WESTOBY."

The Secretary was requested to embody this letter in the minutes, and to publish it in the report of the day's proceedings, with the view of inviting further discussion on the subject.

The business of the day was the compilation of a list of the stamps, &c., of New Zealand, which was greatly facilitated by the opportunity afforded to the members of examining the President's collection. The list, which had previously been prepared by the Secretary and revised by the President, called for few additions or amendments. The Secretary showed on behalf of a correspondent the 3d. South Australia, of Issue VIII., 1870, with the departmental surcharge "P.S." in black, which was thereupon added to the Society's list. Mr. Kern showed the same value, surcharged "3d." in black, Issue IX., 1871, of a distinctly Prussian-blue shade. The following novelties and curiosities were also exhibited and noted: Queensland, new adhesives, being as regards design lithographic transfers of the original type, 5/-, pale rose, on thick wove paper, without watermark; 20/-, mauve-lake, on thin paper, watermarked "Q" and crown. The 1/-, mauve, of the new type, with the second "1" in shilling considerably elongated, owing presumably to faulty printing. Post cards, 1d., carmine on white and on yellow card. Luzon, the 10 cuartos Derecho Judicial fiscal converted into a postage stamp by the surcharge, in black, "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS, 2½ CMS." Cuba, 5 and 10 cents de peso, 1881. Chili, new 5 centavos, adhesive. St. Domingo, Postal Union post cards. Nicaragua, the 10 cs., rouletted, with a curious surcharge or obliterating mark, consisting of a black oval containing the letters "PAR" in white. The Secretary showed, on behalf of M. Roussin, of Paris, a supposed official envelope and stamp of Alwar, struck with a small oval hand stamp, enclosing Oriental inscription. The inscription was recognized as the seal or obliteration which is found on some of the used adhesives of Alwar. He also showed, on behalf of Mr. William Lincoln, a stamp forged in imitation of the 4 cuartos, Spain, of 1855, which had evidently passed unchallenged through the post. It is a rather poor imitation as compared with the well-known forgeries of the same issue, in which even the watermark is imitated.

Owing to the press of other matter the Secretary has been unable to obtain the publication in this month's *Philatelic Record* of the Western Australia list.

Notes and Queries.

The continuation of Capt. Evans's paper on the Stamps of Mauritius is unavoidably postponed until next month.

H. B.—Fie! and that plate not finished!

H. S.—We cannot say without seeing them.

Z.—It is worth about 30s. You forgot to send a stamp for return postage.

E. D.—They are the usual reprints.

Notice.

THE Publishers much regret the continued delay with regard to the photographic frontispiece and the Index to Vol. II. The first photo. was not a success, and it was some time, owing to Mr. Philbrick's engagements and the state of the weather, before another could be taken. If the portrait does not accompany this number, it will follow it very shortly.

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MARCH.

1881.



NOTWITHSTANDING the cheers which on the 14th instant greeted Mr. Gladstone's announcement, that the one penny postage and receipt stamps are to be amalgamated, we venture to say that it took most people by surprise. If the use of the same stamps for the prepayment of letters and telegrams caused such confusion in the book-keeping of two branches of the same establishment that it had to be abandoned, will not the confusion between two quite distinct branches of the Revenue be worse confounded? We had no idea until we read Mr. Gladstone's statement, of the applause with which it was received, that receipt stamps were so difficult to get, or that those lucky people who are in the habit of signing receipts murmured at their hard lot, in having occasionally to invest in a shilling's worth. We presume that the combined stamp will be neither the current postage nor Inland Revenue adhesive. The change will afford the Messrs. De La Rue and Co. an opportunity, of which we dare not hope they will avail, of improving upon the justly condemned label issued in January, 1880.

Sir Henry Bessemer was one of the band of Postal Reformers. He made many experiments on behalf of the Stamp Commissioners, for which, judging from his plaint in *The Times* on the subject, some time ago, he was very inadequately recompensed. In a letter published in the same journal of the 15th instant he comes once more to the front, with a suggestion as to how the delay caused by a certain class of letters passing through the Dead Letter Office may be avoided. It often happens that one is not sure of an address. Supposing it is incorrect, and the addressee cannot be found, the letter goes to the Dead Letter Office, is opened, and returned to the sender perhaps ten days or a fortnight after it was first posted, during which time he does not know whether it has reached its destination or not. Sir Henry Bessemer suggests that, in cases where the sender is in doubt as to the address, the envelope should be ruled off into two divisions, the upper one containing the tentative, and the lower one either an alternative direction, or else that of the sender of the letter. The upper part of the

envelope is to be stamped in the upper right corner, and the lower is to be stamped in the left lower corner. The first stamp would be obliterated in the usual manner when the letter was first posted, and the second one would remain to prepay a second postage, in case the first address proved to be insufficient. In that case the letter-carrier would be instructed to re-post the letter in the nearest pillar-box or office, and it would then go on without delay to the alternative address, or to that of the sender, whichever might be written in the lower division of the envelope. We very much doubt the practicability of this scheme. We are informed that a first-rate sorter at the Post Office can cancel as many as two hundred stamps per minute. Working at this rate, he must, like the Irishman at Donnybrook fair, when he sees a head, hit it, and it is not likely he will pause to consider whether he is obliterating the stamp belonging to the tentative or alternative address. Yet the delay caused by returning the letter to the Dead Letter Office might be avoided if the same plan were adopted here as is frequently done in the United States, of printing the name and address of the sender upon the envelope, together with a request that should the authorities not succeed in delivering it within a certain number of days, it may be returned to whence it came.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Aalesund.—Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. have forwarded us the price list of the purveyor of these trashy labels, and we are more than ever convinced that they are merely printed for the delectation of collectors. They are priced at so much per 100, perforate and imperforate, used or unused. A cancelled stamp is sent to show the obliteration, which is neat, but fails to carry any conviction as to the stamp having prepaid a letter. The colours, as given in the price list, are five—brown on yellow, red, blue, red-brown, and grey. And all these are varieties of the one poor value of 3 öre.

Barranquilla.—Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. send us two stamps (one value in two colours), with the following information afforded them by a correspondent. "Barranquilla is a port in Colombia, on the Atlantic Ocean. These local stamps will very shortly be put in circulation, by a private office, for conveying correspondence to its destination." In the centre of the stamp are the letters "A.M.S.O.," in a monogram, on ground of horizontal lines, within a coloured oval, inscribed in white capitals—"FRANQUEO PARTICULAR" above, and "BARRANQUILLA" below. Two coloured labels, of irregular shape, on either side of the stamp, are inscribed in white block letters, "CINCO CENTAVOS," the inscription on the

left-hand side reading upwards, and that on the right downwards. The remainder of the stamp is filled in with arabesques. If this stamp be genuine, it will probably be used as the By-post stamps are used in Norway. It already resembles its Norwegian congeners in appearing in various colours.

5 centavos, chocolate } colrd. imp. on white paper; {
5 ,, green } shape, oblong rectangular. { *perf.* 11½

Bhore.—Two stamps of the most uncouth design and execution have been sent to us by an Indian correspondent, with the assurance that they are postage stamps used in Bhore. Most of the specimens are mere smudges of colour on rough laid native paper, of a yellowish hue. We annex a cut of one of the values. It is only fair to say that the postal character of these labels is not yet proved. Mr. Philbrick does not believe them to be postage stamps.



½ anna, transverse oval }
1 ,, oblong rectangular } red; *imperf.*

Bulgaria.—From the *Timbre Poste* we learn that a new issue of stamps for this state is about to take place. We gather that neither the design nor the colours of the existing values are to be altered, but that the value is to be expressed in *statinki*, the Bulgarian equivalent for the word *centimes*. Two new values are to be added to the series; viz., 3 and 15 *statinki*, the first of which will be vermilion, and the second blue. The post card, of the value of 5 *statinki*, will be printed in green on white.

Chili.—The 2 centavos impuesto fiscal (of the same type as the 5 centavos, blue, which was lately employed as a postage stamp) is now doing postal duty.

Provisional. 2 centavos, brown. Fiscal stamp used for postage.

Costa Rica.—The ½ real reaches us surcharged 2^{cts}. The other values will doubtless be subjected to a similar alteration in the money denomination. Our specimen bears the January postmark.

2 cents, blue, surcharged in red on the medio real.

Cyprus.—The supply of the old halfpenny stamps having run out, the post office officials have been driven to extemporise a stamp of the exhausted value. This they have accomplished by adding the additional surcharge "HALF-PENNY" to the penny stamp, the original value of which it obliterates. The surcharge is in black, block letters, and as it is somewhat irregular, it has probably been done in the island.

¾d. surcharged in black on the obsolete 1d. of Great Britain.

Deccan.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna envelope with an official embossed seal on the flap. It consists of a double oval, enclosing an Oriental inscription, and with "H.H. The Nizam's Government" within the frame.

Great Britain.—Mr. A. Howell informs us that he has received a letter from the Postmaster-General, informing him that a new postage stamp, of the value of 5d., will shortly be issued, but giving no further particulars. This stamp has since been issued, but we have not been able to get one.

Holland.—Mr. Ashwell writes to us: "I am told that new post cards are to be issued in April, and will comprise $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and 5×5 c. cents. They will measure 140×90 mm., and be tinted like the French cards. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents will be printed on rose, and the 5 cents on green, card.

Hong Kong.—Some ingenious, rather than ingenuous, lads have been trying to make a market for some of the Hong Kong values surcharged *Service*. The stamp was evidently made for the purpose of imitating the small Service surcharge of India, and has been promoted from the office of forging to that of making bogus surcharges.

India.—The *Timbre Poste* announces that the provisional type-set official post cards have been superseded by others of more careful execution. There are three lines of inscription: 1st, "EAST INDIA SERVICE POST CARD;" and 2nd and 3rd, "THE OFFICIAL SIGNATURE AND DESIGNATION OF THE SENDER MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE REVERSE." This inscription is divided into two at the word SENDER. The stamp is in the right upper corner, and comprises the profile, to left, of Her Majesty, on ground of solid colour, within a white circle bearing the words, in coloured block letters, "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE." A label below is inscribed "QUARTER ANNA," and above are two blocks, with the letters "I.E." The lower label and the upper blocks form excrescences upon an irregular octagon.

Service post card. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, ultramarine on thick white paper; 120×74 mm.



Liberia.—M. Moens figures a new adhesive for inland postage, which differs in design from the other stamps in use. The new label, which is about the size of our own one penny, bears within a circle, which touches the edge of the stamp, the representation of an African landscape. A label above the circle is inscribed "INLAND," and below the circle is the word "CENTS," with the numeral of value repeated on either side of it. The spandrels are filled in with conventional ornaments.

3 cents, black; lithographed in colour on white paper; *perf.* 11.

Luzon.—The 10 cuartos *Derecho Judicial* fiscal is still enlisted in the postal service, but with a different surcharge. This time it reads “HABILITADO, CORREOS, 2 CENTS DE PESO,” the first and last lines being curved as before.



2 cents de peso, bistre ; surcharged in black on a 10 cuartos fiscal.

Norway.—Mr. Ashwell calls our attention to the fact that we omitted, in chronicling the variety of the 10 öre post card, last month, to mention that it is printed on white card, instead of on buff as heretofore.

Portugal.—The new 50 reis is now current. The portrait is the same as that on the last issued 5 and 25 reis, and is within a treble-lined circle on ground of horizontal lines. White labels above and below the circle are inscribed respectively, in coloured block letters, “PORTUGAL. CONTINENTE,” and “50. REIS. 50.” The spandrels are of Etruscan pattern, and the outer border a heavy line of colour.

50 reis, blue ; *perf.* 13.

Portuguese Indies.—Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. send us the 40 reis in the new colour.

40 reis, yellow.

St. Domingo.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the 1 centavo of the recently issued type, the face of which is covered with a rose coloured reticulated *burelé*. We do not know whether the other values are to be treated in the same way.

Samoa.—We are indebted to the same firm for the first sight of a new value in Samoan stamps. It is similar in type to the other values, and presents the same eccentricities of perforation.

9d., burnt sienna.

Servia.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have also sent us the new Servian post card. It has two lines of inscription, one above and one beneath the arms, crown and mantle. Two ruled lines for address, the first headed “T,” in script type. Below, an inscription in small print. The stamp, of the same type as the new adhesives, is on the right side, but some way from the top of the card. Key-patterned border. Reverse plain. The cards seem to be very irregularly cut.

Post card. 5 Paras, brown on rose card ; size of border, 130 × 80mm.

St. Vincent.—We have to warn our readers against forgeries of the scarce provisional 1d., which had so ephemeral a currency last year. The forgeries are concocted out of halves of the *pale* six-penny ; the surcharge and the central perforation are very well imitated. In many cases the surcharge is reversed. Some of these stamps were sold to an esteemed correspondent of ours, whose suspicions were first aroused by finding that the person from whom

he obtained them had "plenty more." By dint of search and enquiry our correspondent succeeded in discovering the printer in Birmingham, who had surcharged the stamps to order without knowing for what purpose they were intended. We shall not point out in what respects the forged stamps differ from the real ones, but we will gladly give an opinion on any which may be sent for our inspection.

Tromsö.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. two local or *By-Post* stamps, supposed to be used in this town. The Editor of *Smith's Circular* has saved us the trouble of hunting for this place. He says, "About 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle, in latitude 69° 38', is the town of Tromsö, in Finmark, the northernmost province of Norway, which stretches towards the east and over part of Lapland." The stamp is an improvement upon most of the Norwegian locals. On an oval of solid colour, with a narrow white border, is a reindeer. A coloured label, following the contour of the upper portion of the oval, is inscribed "TROMSÖ BY-POST" in white letters. Below the oval is a scroll, on which is "TRE ÖRE," the two words being divided, and the lower end of the oval debriused by an ornamental shield bearing the numeral of value.

3 öre, brown. } upright rectangular. { *perf.* 11½.
8 " green. }

Turkey.—In correcting the proof of what we said respecting the Mount Athos stamps in our last number, a printer's error escaped our notice. The word *Χριστον* should of course read *Χριστου*. Mr. Philbrick writes us: "Although familiar with *Σεβασμιος*, *Σεβαυμα* beats me, unless there be a low modern Greek inflection *Σεβάμιος*. I should render the inscription boldly, *Σεβάσμιᾶ Χριστόν Ποιῶς*."

The Turkish post cards are now being printed upon pale buff, instead of, or as well as, on white card as heretofore.

Turk's Islands.—To make their stamps fit in with Postal Union rates, these islands have adopted the almost universal plan of surcharging. We have the sixpenny surcharged in bold numerals, $\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 4.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. } surcharged in black with the respective numerals of
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. } value on the current 6d.
4d. }

Victoria.—We annex a cut of the new two penny value which we described last month. It is the same which figured in the latest number of the *Timbre Poste*, and would be excellent were it not for the eccentric substitution of a "D" for the "T" in the word Victoria. M. Moens explains this by assuring us that his engraver was suffering at the time from a severe cold in the head.



CONCERNING SOME DUBIOUS GUADALAJARAS.

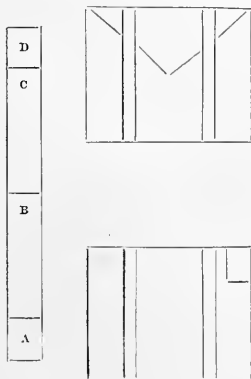
IN reference to what we said under this heading last month, Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. are anxious we should state that the accusation which we made against a certain party of having forged perforations does not apply to them. As we never intended that it should do so, we have no hesitation in saying as much. The same firm has sent for our perusal sundry letters and documents from their Mexican correspondents in support of their creed, that all the Guadalaras which have passed through their hands are genuine originals. We do not for a moment question their good faith, but we do question their ability to decide whether certain stamps are originals or reprints.

After our last number was published we received the *Guia del Coleccionista* for January, which also contains an article upon these stamps, in which the authenticity of late supplies is gravely questioned. The *Guia del Coleccionista* goes much further than we do in doubting the genuineness, as regards perforation, of any of the punched stamps. That this mode was official we do not suppose, and for clumsiness it surely stands alone in the annals of perforation. Stamps so punched could hardly be torn apart. The only way to separate them from their margin apparently was to poke one's finger through them. Anyone accustomed to settle disputes through the medium of eye-gouging would probably be an adept in tackling these punched Guadalaras. Each stamp must have been punched separately, just as they probably were printed. When we consider how these stamps were got up—hastily, and in the midst of civil war, “alarms, and excursions”—it is strange that such a detail as perforation should have been insisted upon, especially as, after all, the stamps could be more readily separated with a pair of scissors than by means of the perforation attained to.

HOW TO MOUNT ENVELOPES AND POST CARDS.

At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society a visitor, Mr. W. K. Freeman, of New York, explained the method which he has adopted for mounting envelopes and post cards, a method which strikes us as being so simple and yet so excellent that we shall endeavour to give our readers the benefit of it.

The material used by Mr. Freeman is that very thin, but tough, paper called Bank Post; but we should be inclined to recommend as being better, especially for heavy envelopes, the thin glazed calico which is used instead of tracing paper. The collector, having chosen his material, should get it cut into strips of a quarter inch in breadth, by his stationer, and then proceed as follows: Set the envelope or card before you just as you wish it to appear in



your album, or on whatever you are accustomed to mount your specimens. Place one of the strips beneath the envelope, leaving half an inch protruding beyond the lower edge. Turn this piece A up over the envelope, fold it straight, and hold it firmly whilst the longer portion of the strip is brought over the front of the envelope, and folded so as to exactly overlap the first half inch. Carry the strip over to the back of the envelope again, and cut it off at a length corresponding with the first fold. The strip will now be folded at A, B, and C. The back of A and the front of C are then gummed together, care being taken that the gum does not touch the paper beyond the limits of the fold A, and D is left a loose flap, to form the hinge by which the envelope is ultimately mounted. A second strip is then prepared in exactly the same manner, and the two are laid aside, with the

envelope they are destined to mount, until the mucilage is thoroughly dry and firm. When this is the case, the two strips have become bands, with an overlapping hinge D, which is to be folded over the joining at A-C, and which, when gummed to the sheet, is invisible except when the envelope is turned down to admit of the reverse side being inspected. Fasten the bands far enough apart to show the stamp upon the envelope after it has been slipped between them. When this has been done it will scarcely ever be necessary to remove the envelope, since, by turning it over on the hinge, all that is noticeable upon the reverse side, such as the tress, watermark, gum, silk threads, or portion of inscription, can readily be seen, and yet the envelope has nothing whatever adhering to it. Cards or envelopes can be mounted in this way so as to overlap one another as closely as may be desired, and Mr. Freeman assures us—and we can readily believe him—that after a little practice the process may be very easily and expeditiously performed, especially if a number of mounts be prepared one day, and the mounting be accomplished another.

THE STAMPS OF MAURITIUS.

By CAPT. E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART VI—*continued.*

I HAVE now, I think, reached the end of my history of the postage stamps, &c., of Mauritius, and I hope in the next number to conclude with a kind of reference list. Before doing so, however, I wish to allude to one or two other subjects.

The first is a simple one, and may be briefly dismissed.

I was asked a short time ago if I had any specimens of the 6d. and 1s. stamps, manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., *without* the small numerals at the sides. These stamps are mentioned in the latest edition of Dr. Gray's *Catalogue*, but they do not exist. All the values are mentioned in that *Catalogue* as existing with the small figures, and all except the 3d. and 5s. as existing without them; but there is only one type for each value, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 9d., without, and 6d., 1s., and 5s., with the figures.

The second subject is, I think, a matter of rather more importance.

In the *Memoires du Congrès International des Timbrophiles*, held in Paris in 1878, at which my first notes on the Mauritius stamps were read, appears a paper by Dr. Legrand on the same subject. It is hardly necessary for me to say that Dr. Legrand is a very high authority on all philatelic matters; and most of the readers of this magazine are doubtless also aware that he has made the early issues of Mauritius his especial study.

For these very reasons, when I find from the paper I have alluded to that Dr. Legrand has entirely misunderstood some remarks which I made, and some documents which I quoted in my notes, which remarks and quotations appear in a very similar form in my present paper, I think it necessary for me to give some further explanation on the point in question; for if so careful a philatelist has been led astray in the matter, it is evident that less careful ones are still more liable to be so.

The point is not one of any great importance; indeed it would be of very small importance if raised by a less high authority than Dr. Legrand.

It is in regard to the engraving of the two 2d. stamps of 1858-59, or thereabouts, as I have termed them—the 2d. large head with band, and the 2d. small head.

The history of these two stamps, so far as I have been able to unravel it, may be found in the May number of this magazine for last year, where I hope I made it clear that the 2d. large head must have been produced from the plate of 1848 re-engraved, and the 2d. small head from a new plate. I

hope that I also made it clear that the re-engraved plate was re-engraved by Mr. Sherwin, and that the new plate was engraved by Mr. Lapirot.

Dr. Legrand agrees with me in the first portion of the above conclusion, but in regard to the second, he seems to suppose that the documents I quote might mean that Mr. Lapirot re-engraved the old plate, and Mr. Sherwin made a new one. This is not the case; the documents are quite conclusive on this point, and if I have quoted them so as to make it appear otherwise, I have quoted them insufficiently or incorrectly. Mr. Sherwin was never asked to make a new plate, and never offered to do so; all the correspondence with him was on the subject of re-engraving the old one, which was in his hands from, probably, March, 1858, to September in the same year, when he returned it unfinished.

On the other hand, Mr. Lapirot, on examining the plate returned by Mr. Sherwin, gave it as his opinion that "*it was too far gone to produce a good impression*," evidently referring to an old plate which he considered to be in too bad a state to be made anything of; and he then offered to make a *new* one for £10.

This *new* plate was the one delivered on February 22nd, 1859, and was the one from which the 2d. small head was printed.

In regard to the order in which these two stamps were issued, I mentioned them in my "Notes" in the succession in which they had always previously been catalogued, and took it for granted that the 2d. large head was issued at the end of 1858, provisionally, while Mr. Lapirot was engraving his new plate. Dr. Legrand reversing the plates, reverses this order also, considering it probable that the 2d. small head, which he attributes to an unfinished plate on account of the impressions having so soon shown signs of wear, was issued at the end of 1858; that the plate had worn out by the time that Mr. Lapirot delivered his new one, in February, 1859; and that then the second plate, which he supposes to be the re-engraved one, came into use.

I think I have said sufficient above to show that these suppositions are untenable; but further, if they were correct, the 2d. small head would only have been in use for about six months, while the 2d. large head would have been in use for ten months; and the latter would naturally be the more plentiful of the two, whereas in reality I suppose twenty specimens of the former may be found for one of the latter. Again, according to Dr. Legrand's theory, the plate of the 2d. small head should have been much worn by February, 1859; but attached to Mr. Pearson Hill's letter of March 31st, 1859, was a specimen of this 2d., no doubt one of the stock then in the post office, and this is a very fine impression, evidently from quite the early state of the plate, further proof of the fact that it was produced by the plate delivered by Mr. Lapirot, in February, 1859.

Therefore, as I hope I showed in the May number, the only question is, whether the 2d. large head was issued while Mr. Lapirot's plate was being engraved or after it wore out; and in the same number I stated that, while I considered it quite possible that the former theory was the right one, I thought it equally probable that the latter was the more correct.

Now in studying the obliterations this question has cropped up again, and, at the risk of wearying my readers, I feel impelled to say a little more about it. It is evident, from the rarity of the 2d. large head, that it was in use for a very short time only, either immediately before the 2d. small head, or immediately after that variety. If it was printed from the plate in the state in which it was returned by Mr. Sherwin, it would probably have been issued in September or October, 1858; it would then have continued in use for five or six months, more than half as long as the 2d. small head, and would certainly not be so rare as it is. Again, had it been issued so early as October, 1858, most of the specimens of it would be obliterated with the mark consisting of five concentric circles, which, as I have shown, was in general use at the General Post Office until the end of 1858, if not later; whereas, out of seventeen obliterated specimens that I have been able to hear of, eleven are obliterated with the mark consisting of bars with a blank centre, which I have only met with on other stamps used not earlier than February or March, 1859; four with the circular stamp containing the word "*PAID*," which I

mentioned as having also apparently been employed rather frequently in 1859; and two only with that consisting of concentric circles.

The fact of two specimens being found with this last obliteration does not prove anything as to the date of their use; for, although this mark does not seem to have been in general use after the end of 1858 or beginning of 1859, still it was used occasionally. I have met with a specimen of the 2d. small head, and I have specimens of some of De la Rue and Co.'s stamps bearing it; but if either of these 2d. stamps had been issued in October, 1858, a large number of the specimens found would certainly bear the circular mark.

If the re-engraved plate was not made use of soon after Mr. Sherwin returned it, there seems no reason why it should have been used before Mr. Lapirot delivered his plate; 2d. stamps would not have been much more urgently required in January or February, 1859, than they were in October, 1858; for the 1d. plate was still in fair condition, as shown by the 1d. stamp attached to the letter of March 31st, 1859, to which I have already alluded. Also I think that the fact of the postmaster reporting so promptly the delivery of Mr. Lapirot's plate, and requesting that a supply might immediately be struck from it, looks as if he had no 2d. stamps at that time.

On the other hand, by the time that Mr. Lapirot's plate wore out, the 1d. plate of 1848 must have become almost useless also. It was then evidently necessary to do something; for it was quite impossible to get on without either 1d. or 2d. stamps. The 1d. plate was re-engraved at some time or other, probably when this emergency arose; and the re-engraving of the 2d. may have been completed on the same occasion.

The two plates, in their re-engraved state, are both in existence still; the 1d. plate appears never to have been used, and the 2d. very little. Why was the use of them given up and lithography resorted to, when a supply of stamps was expected from England in a few months? The most probable reason is that there was no one in the Mauritius who could print from these plates. Mr. Lapirot died, I believe, in 1859; Mr. Barnard had left the island some time previously, and if Mr. Sherwin was still there, he may not have been able to print from them. There was no one in the island when I was there who could do so. It was some months before I could get a single fair impression struck from each plate, and finally I spent the greater part of a day at Mons. Dupuy's establishment, and tried all possible methods. A supply of stamps could not possibly be printed from them in the island now.

All the above reasons confirm me in the belief that the most probable date for the issue of the 2d. large head with band is the latter part of 1859, perhaps September or October in that year.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

"OPINIONS DIFFER."

To the Editor of "*The Philatelic Record*."

SIR,—As one of the oldest collectors in England, I cannot but feel great satisfaction at the strides which the science of philately is making, and be glad to note in the rising generation the presence of that careful study and that attention to detail which renders the pursuit so valuable in itself, and without which it becomes justly open to the reproaches often directed at it by the ignorant. It behoves us all when publications like the *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Magazine* take on themselves to sneer at labours they could not undertake, and details they can hardly master, to bear testimony to the true and real value of the learning and acumen, as well as patience and research, exhibited in the papers on the "Stamps of Mauritius" contributed by Captain Evans to your journal. For one, I most thoroughly agree with my friend, Dr. Legrand, in his eulogium upon them. I should be sorry indeed were young collectors to be led by anyone assuming to be their guide into despising the patience and care requisite in study, or into the

great mistake of supposing that all facts which can now be vouched and put on record are not to be sought for and published both for their intrinsic value and for their ultimate use when the present generation of collectors has passed away and the opportunities of unearthing official documents are gone for ever. Impatience of detail, undue haste to achieve a factitious and self-styled completeness and finality, characterize nothing worth the name of a scientific pursuit.

We all owe a debt of gratitude to Captain Evans, which I for one do not hesitate to acknowledge, and to express the hope that his labours may induce others who have favourable opportunities at command to emulate his example.

I feel some reluctance to speak on the subject because the Editor of the *F. S. C. M.* has indulged in language I cannot but deprecate, and displayed a coarseness of criticism and self-sufficiency of opinion alike painful to observe, and destructive of all weight or authority to his opinions; but I feel it right, even at the risk of giving undue prominence to his hasty and uncalled-for remarks, to express my regret at their substance and my reprobation of their style.

I remain, Sir, your faithful Servant,

FRED. A. PHILBRICK.

SIR,—As the Editor of the *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal* is evidently averse to his dogmas being questioned, I shall feel obliged if you can find room for the accompanying letter, written and sent to the *F. S. C. J.*, as you may see by the date, before the *Record* for February was published.

Yours, &c.,

E. G. H.

“To the Editor of the ‘*Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*.’

“SIR,—As a reader of both your paper and the *Philatelic Record*, I should like to be allowed to ask you one or two questions suggested by the notice of your contemporary in your current number.

“First. Is it not somewhat unusual for one paper to offer to another suggestions as to the price at which subscriptions should be fixed? It seems to me that the financial arrangements of a journal are certainly not open to criticism on the part of a contemporary.

“Second. Do you really think upon reflection that I lay myself open to the charge of vileness (for nothing in my opinion can be viler than hypocrisy) because I do not consider any detail connected with my hobby uninteresting, and also because I have the misfortune, from your point of view, to admire Wagner's music greatly?

“Third. Do you not think that your references to ‘the wheelbarrow-office-boys' mothers,’ &c., are, if not rather vulgar, still a trifle wide of the point? and do you not think that your reference to Wagner, his music, and its admirers, is, to say the least of it, somewhat unseemly? You may be, for all I know, a musician in theory and in practice; but you are certainly not so widely known in this capacity as to justify you in advancing (don't be offended) so silly an opinion against that of many famous musicians, and, say, fully four-fifths of so musical a nation as the German.

“Yours, &c.,

E. G. H.

“18th February, 1881.”

SIR,—Will you allow me to say that I think it is a great pity that the *F. S. C. M.* should have spoiled what it had to say by the manner in which it said it. I consider that all the fun of stamp collecting is stopped by having to look out for varieties. What is the use of perforations and watermarks from a postage-paying point of view? and why, when I have got a good copy of a stamp with one kind of watermark, should I go to the trouble and expense of getting another merely because the watermark is different? Stamps are merely official receipts, which satisfy postmasters and letter-carriers that the postage has been paid. It is very certain that these people do not know or care anything about differences which they cannot detect.

When a stamp is stuck on a letter differences in watermark or perforation do not count for anything, and the stamp is a penny or a five-shilling stamp, and nothing more nor less. And even when it is off the letter, its facial value is unaltered by its being perforated 10 or 14, or watermarked with co. and crown, or with a star. I have a very large collection (over 2,000 stamps), and I advise beginners to satisfy themselves with one stamp of a particular value and design, and not to bother themselves as to how it is perforated or watermarked.

Yours, &c.,

H. F.

[We have received a number of letters on this subject, but must content ourselves with printing three of them. The weight of Mr. Philbrick's opinion will, we trust, strengthen the steadfast and stay backsliders. We print the letter of "E. G. H." because it appears to us that it was a mistake on the part of the Editor of the *F. S. C. J.* not to do so, as it would be on ours not to give voice to "H. F.," the only one amongst our correspondents who does not agree with us. Besides, we have a lurking suspicion that "H. F.'s" letter may be read, between the lines, in our support. In thanking our other correspondents for their letters, we would remind them that it is not worth while breaking a butterfly upon the wheel. Our unwise contemporary has had his little say, and we have had our little laugh, and have forgiven him.—ED.]

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at 14, South Square, Gray's Inn, on the 5th March, 1881, the President in the chair. After the minutes had been read and approved, the business of the day—the compilation of a list of the stamps of Queensland—commenced at the previous meeting, was continued, and finished. One of the most important conclusions arrived at in connection with these stamps was, that there were only two distinct issues of the star watermarks; namely, the bold six-rayed star of the first issue, and the truncated, or obtuse star. The intermediate star, similar in design to the first one, but somewhat smaller, was proved to exist side by side with the larger star of the earlier, and the truncated star of the later issues. This disposes of the supposition that the intermediate star was distinctive of a separate issue, to which it has always been extremely difficult to assign a date. Of very few countries are the stamps so difficult to classify, according to date, as those of Queensland. In the first place the issues are intermixed in an extraordinary manner, certain values of one watermark having been used concurrently with others of different watermark. It is very seldom also that Queensland adhesives are found obliterated with a date stamp, a mode of obliteration which is, of course, conclusive in showing when the stamps were in use, and most useful in aiding to determine the dates of issue.

Upon the conclusion of the day's business, Mr. Philbrick showed, on behalf of Mr. Breiffuss, a recently unearthed specimen of the Moscow local envelope of 1857. This extreme rarity is struck on yellowish-grey paper, at the upper right corner of the envelope, in a bright shade of vermilion. It measures 140 × 90 mm., and is without flap ornament. It is mentioned in the latest edition of Pemberton's *Stamp Collector's Handbook*, p. 153, where a cut, accurately representing the stamp, appears, although the author says that he had never seen one. A copy exists in the fine collection of Mons. de Ferrari, of Paris, who discovered it accidentally in a small album, and it is known that duplicates exist in the official archives of the Russian post-office at St. Petersburg. Mrs. Tebay showed a twopenny adhesive of South Australia (2nd type, rouletted), with the Departmental surcharge "N. T." in black, which was added to the Society's list. The Secretary showed, on behalf of a correspondent, who says that he has possessed it for more than a year, and that he obtained it from the Straits Settlements, the current two cents of that

colony, surcharged with the word "PERAK" in black block letters, presumably for use in that state. The stamp was considered to be of dubious authenticity.

Mr. Willard K. Freeman, of New York, who attended the meeting as a visitor, and whose name is familiar to older collectors as a writer on philatelic subjects, gave some interesting information respecting the various issues of United States envelopes, and of the manner in which some of the *soi-disant* rarities have been created. He also explained and demonstrated his plan for mounting entire envelopes and post cards in collections, a plan which met with general approval, and which is referred to in another page of this month's *Record*.

Notice to Stamp Dealers.

Certain persons having attempted to obtain stamps upon credit by representing themselves to be members of the Philatelic Society of London, dealers are requested to communicate with the Secretary should they have any doubt as to the truth of such representations.

Notice to Members.

On and after the 25th instant all letters to the Secretary and Treasurer should be sent to his new address, 13, Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.

Reference List of the Stamps, &c., of Western Australia.

COMPILED AT THE MEETING OF THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1880.

ISSUE I. 1855-60.

Four values.—Lithographic transfers from dies engraved on steel by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., of London; printed in colour upon white and coloured paper, varying in substance; brownish gum; watermark, a swan. Design: In the centre of each value is a swan, swimming to left. In the 2d. and 6d. values there is an addition of reeds on either side of the swan in the vignettes. In the **TWOPENNY** value the background is plain; the border is octagonal, of solid colour, and inscribed in white block letters. In the **FOUR-PENNY** the background is reticulated; the border octagonal, of solid colour, and inscribed in similar type. In the **SIXPENNY** value there is an addition of reeds on either side of the swan in the vignette; the background is stippled; the border octagonal, of solid colour, and inscribed in white block letters. The **ONE SHILLING** has a reticulated background, and an oval border of solid colour, inscribed in white block letters. Shape, oblong octagonal, except the one shilling, which is a transverse oval.

The 2d., 4d., and 6d. are inscribed "T. POSTAGE . B . TWO, FOUR, and SIX-PENNY . L . WESTERN . R . AUSTRALIA." The 1s. is inscribed "T. POSTAGE . W . AUSTRALIA . B . ONE SHILLING," the upper and lower inscriptions being separated by small cross-like ornaments.

The four values were issued in the following order: 2d. and 6d., 1855; 4d. and 1s., 1858.

2d., brown, on red and orange paper.

4d., blue (deep, light, and nearly slate), on white and yellowish paper.

6d., coppery to golden bronze, on white and yellowish paper.

1s., deep red-brown, deep and pale bistre, on white and yellowish paper.

Variety.—The 4d. exists with the central vignette inverted in the frame. The 2d. is found printed on both sides, not merely having a reversed impression, owing to one wet sheet being laid on the top of another.

Proofs on India paper, in black, of the 4d. and 1s. are known, and presumably existed for the other values.

In 1861 the above four values were rouletted, and in some cases perforated,

probably unofficially. Later on the 2d. was subjected to a perforation, about 13, nearly akin to a roulette.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 2d., brown, narrow and wide roulettes, and perf. 13. | |
| 4d., blue, two kinds of narrow roulette | } not seen perforated. |
| 6d., bronze, narrow and wide ,, | |
| 1s., bistre, two kinds of narrow ,, | |

Remarks.—The wider roulette runs about nine to ten, and the narrow usually about fourteen cuts to the two centimetre gauge. Copies of the 4d., with a roulette perforation of 17, resembling pin pricks, are sometimes met with, and also the 1s., rouletted 12½. Considerable differences exist in the sizes of the swans in the watermark.

ISSUE II. 1860-61.

Four values.—Engraved on steel by William Humphrey for Perkins, Bacon, and Co. Coloured impression upon thinnish white paper, verging, in some specimens of the twopenny value, upon pelure; yellowish gum; watermark, a swan. Design, a swan swimming to left on reticulated background; border formed of four straight reticulated labels, separated in the corners by floriate ornaments, and inscribed in white block letters. The 1d. value preceded the others by about a year. Shape, oblong rectangular. "T. POSTAGE. B. ONE PENNY. TWO, FOUR, and SIXPENCE. R. WESTERN. L. AUSTRALIA."

1d., black; imperf., and non-officially rouletted, 9½ and 12½, and perf. 14, square holes.

2d., vermilion (light and dark); imperf., and non-officially rouletted, 9½ and 12½.

4d., deep blue; imperf., and non-officially rouletted, 9½ and 12½, and pin perf. 17.

6d., sap-green; imperf., and non-officially rouletted, 9½ and 12½.

Remarks.—The 4d. value is very seldom met with in a cancelled state, although beyond doubt a limited number were used for postage.

ISSUE III. 1862-64.

Five values.—Engraved on steel by Perkins, Bacon, and Co. Coloured impression upon stoutish white paper; whitish gum; watermark, a swan. Same design and inscriptions as in preceding issue. Machine perforated, 16, 15½, 15, 14½, 14, 13. In most, if not all the values, the perforations are compound. All the values, except the 1s. (which alone is perforated 16, *true*), are found with an all-round perforation of 14.

1d., deep rose (shades, verging upon lake).

2d., blue (dark and light).

4d., vermilion.

6d., purple-brown.

1s., bright green.

Remarks.—Specimens of the 1d. and 2d. are to be met with with their respective values and a crown, printed upon the reverse side, in red. This is the control mark.

Varieties.—The 1d., 2d., and 6d. are known imperforate, and are probably in this state to be considered as proofs, although specimens of the 1d., imperforate, seem to have passed through the post. The 6d. is found upon paper blued by the acid action of the gum.

ISSUE IV. 1864.

Five values.—Some type as preceding issue, but without watermark; various perforations.

1d., lake, carmine to deep dull red; machine perf. 13.

2d., deep blue; machine perf. 15, and 14 to 16 compound.

4d., carmine " " 14 to 16 "

6d., violet " " 15½ " 14 to 16 "

1s., deep green " " 14 to 16 "

Variety.—The 6d., violet, upon paper blued by the acid action of the gum.

ISSUE V. 1865-80.

Five values.—Same type as preceding issue. With this issue the printing of the stamps of Western Australia by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. seems to have commenced; for from then until the present time the watermark is changed to CC. and crown. Machine perf. 12½, and latterly 14.

1d., bistre.

1d., yellow-ochre.

2d., chrome-yellow.

2d., pale violet.

4d., carmine.

6d., violet (deep to pale).

1s., bright green, dull deep green.

Remarks.—The 1d. bistre and the 1s. green of this issue are catalogued by M. Moens as existing watermarked with the swan instead of CC. and crown. The President has seen the 1d. bistre, so watermarked, in the collection of Dr. Legrand; but the specimen is imperforate, and of a distinct shade of bistre to that met with in the ordinary perforated stamps of that value. Therefore it would appear probable that this label is only a proof struck upon paper, watermarked with the swan, which had passed into the possession of the new printers, together with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s dies. The 1s. stamp so watermarked appears to be a myth.

The 2d. pale violet is an error, having been printed by mistake, towards the end of 1877, in the colour of the 6d. A die of the 2d. was by mistake inserted when preparing the plate to print off the 6d.

Varieties.—Printed as proofs: 1d., deep bistre; 2d., yellow; 6d., deep purple; 1s., green, *imperforate*.

ISSUE VI. 1871.

One value.—Type-printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. in colour upon medium white glazed paper; white gum; watermark CC. and crown. Design, a black swan swimming to left, upon ground of horizontal lines, within double-lined oval; straight white labels at top and bottom of stamp, inscribed with coloured block letters upon white; sides and spandrels ornamented with bullrushes. The whole enframed by a border of double lines. Shape, oblong rectangular. Machine perf. 14.

3d., reddish-brown.

Remark.—The swan, portrayed so faithfully on this vignette, is the indigenous black swan of the Australian continent, most appropriately introduced as an emblem of the colony.

ISSUE VII. March, 1875.

One value.—Owing to the temporary exhaustion of the stock of one penny stamps, a makeshift was extemporised by surcharging the current Twopence with ONE PENNY in Roman capitals, the initial letters of each word being larger than the others.

1d., surcharged in green on 2d., chrome-yellow.

POST CARDS.

Issued May, 1879.

Two values.—Type-printed in colour by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., of London. Two lines of inscription: 1st, "POST CARD" in Roman capitals, the two words being separated by the royal arms and supporters; 2nd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE" in block letters. The stamp is in the right upper corner, and the design comprises the black swan, of the same type as in the Threepenny adhesive, with a frame varying for each value. In the Halfpenny card the swan is in an oval, on ground of horizontal lines. Above and beneath the oval are white double-lined straight labels, inscribed in coloured block letters, "WESTERN AUSTRALIA" and "POSTAGE ONE HALF-PENNY." The side labels are filled in with floriate ornaments, and the spandrels with conventional arabesques. In the One Penny card the swan, on ground of horizontal lines, is enframed in a double-lined octagon of irregular shape, resembling that of the first Fourpenny adhesive. The top and bottom labels are the same as in the Halfpenny card, and the lower one

is inscribed "POSTAGE ONE PENNY." The side labels are filled in with lozenge-shaped ornaments, with a *fleur de lis* in the centre of each. The spandrels have conventional arabesque ornaments. Both cards have the same key-patterned border, and the reverse side is plain.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown on stout rosy-buff card
1d., blue ,, bluish-white card } Size, 121 x 74 mm.

STAMPS EMPLOYED FOR OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Most of the stamps already enumerated are to be found with a circular hole, varying in size, punched as nearly through the centre of the label as possible. In the early days of stamp collecting a superstition was current to the effect that these stamps were supplied to convicts, serving their sentences of transportation in Western Australia, and distinguished their correspondence from that of the rest of the community. As a matter of fact, these mutilated stamps were employed to frank and to particularize official correspondence. There were two distinct sizes of punch in use—the earlier (A) cutting a hole about 4, and the later (B) one of 3 mm. in diameter. The following varieties are known to the Society :

ISSUE I.		Varieties of holes.
4d., blue	{ * imperf. and rouletted	A and B
6d., bronze		
1s., brown		B
	{ imperf.	A
	{ imperf.	

ISSUE II.		
2d., orange	{ imperf.	A and B
6d., green		
	{ imperf.	A and B

ISSUE III. & IV.		
1d., deep rose	{ perf. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	A and B
2d., blue		
4d., vermilion and carmine		A and B
6d., violet		
1s., green		A and B
	{ shades and varieties of perf.	A
	{ perf. 13	
	{ perf. 14-16,	

ISSUE V.		
1d., bistre and yellow-ochre	{ perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, shades.	A and B
2d., chrome-yellow		
4d., carmine		A and B
6d., violet		A and B
1s., green		A and B

ISSUE VI.		
3d., reddish-brown		B

ISSUE VII.		
1d., chrome and green (?)		

This system of puncturing the stamps has now ceased.

Notes and Queries.

T. K. T.—It is all very fine writing flippant letters to say you are off to the Gib, Naples, &c.; but it would serve you right if the Woolsack fell vacant during your absence and you didn't get it.

A. W.—Both forgeries. How about the stamp for return postage?

G. R. B.—Have handed your letter to our publishers. We have nothing whatever to do with their advertisements and business.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. III. No. 27.

APRIL.

1881.



HERE is a certain American dealer in postage stamps who at one time had a most unenviable reputation as one of the cleverest concoctors or, at any rate, "placers" of forged United States and Confederate locals. The only reason why some of our foremost European collectors did not subscribe a handsome sum to procure his extinction by the summary process of lynching, in his own country, was, that he did occasionally send them rare and genuine stamps; and as they became accustomed to his little peculiarities, they contented themselves with taking his diamonds, and refusing and exposing his paste. His trade in paste, at moderate prices, having become much blown upon, he has been obliged to keep up the balance in his budget by charging extortionate prices for his real gems, and has only improved his character as to the quality of his wares at the expense of that of his conscience in charging for them.

It is all very well to urge that an amateur has only himself to blame if he pays more for a stamp than he considers it is worth. He will probably retort that he wants the stamp, that he has no intention of re-selling it, and that he does not like the idea of losing it owing to a brother-collector, with greater means than judgment, giving the price which he himself feels to be an extravagant one. Still, when a dealer names his price, however high, there is nothing to be said against it. The dealer has a right to hazard his reputation for conscientious charges if he chooses; and the collector may buy or refuse, as he pleases. But, disagreeable as it is to have to pay more for a stamp than it is fairly worth, there are ways of extracting the price which add bitterness to the operation; and in these days of constant intercommunion amongst philatelists, it is their own fault if unholy conspiracies against their purses remain unexposed. Collectors greatly object to, and are concerting to baffle, such proceedings as those adopted by the party in question with the view of tricking them into paying higher prices than

those which in the first instance he leads them to believe will purchase the coveted stamp. For instance, he writes to an amateur, and says, "Will you buy a 'Pittsylvania,' or whatever the treasure may be, at \$100? I know of a solitary specimen, which will come at that price." "Yes," replies the victim, "if I like the copy." Over it comes by return mail, priced at \$150, accompanied by documents to show that the dealer has had to pay nearly that price for it. Now this is an unwarrantable attempt to work upon the collector's good nature. He must either pay 50 per cent. more than he was led to believe would be the price, or else throw the stamp upon the hands of the dealer, who, of course, insinuates that he would never have bought it, save to meet the requirements of his valued customer. Another unpleasant peculiarity of this person is, to accompany the offer of his wares with the assurance that So-and-so will gladly pay more for them. After all, the only remedy against dealers of this class is, to cease all dealing with them. A little self-denial for the moment will probably result in obtaining the stamp later on from the same source, but through another channel. All that we can do, in deference to the requests which have been addressed to us on the subject, is to expose the tactics complained of, so that collectors may be aware of them, and take steps to prevent being played off one against the other.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bahamas.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us a post card and, what is still more of a novelty, a stamped envelope, the first which has ever been used in the British West Indies. The post card, although of Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s manufacture, is slightly different from the others of the West Indian series except as regards the stamp, which is the same as the St. Kitts, &c. There are three lines of inscription—1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," under which are the royal arms; 2nd, "BAHAMAS;" and 3rd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c., all in block type. The card has a key-patterned border, and the reverse side is plain. The envelope has the embossed profile of Her Majesty on an oval of solid colour, with scalloped border. A second oval has the inscription, "BAHAMAS POSTAGE, FOURPENCE," in coloured block letters upon reticulated ground. This again is enframed by an outer pearly oval. Flap tongued and gummed; without tress.

Post Card. 1½d., carmine on buff card. Size of border, 118 × 79; card, 127½ × 89 mm.

Envelope. 4d., violet on white laid paper, 139½ × 83 mm.

Chili.—Besides the 2 and 5 centavos Impuesto fiscals which we have already referred to, we have the 1 centavo of the same series employed for postal service.

1 centavo, vermilion ; fiscal stamp used for postage.

Copenhagen.—The *Timbre-Post* thus describes two local post cards, issued 1st February last, which are believed to be provisionals : “A double-lined frame, measuring 116 × 62 mm., with rounded corners, encloses the inscription, in five lines : 1st, ‘KJØ-BENHAVNS ;’ 2nd, ‘BY OG HUSTELEGRAF ;’ 3rd, ‘EXPRESS—BREV-KORT ;’ 4th, ‘(PAA DENNE SIDE SKRIVES KAN ADRESSEN) ;’ 5th, ‘ADRESSE,’ followed by three dotted lines.—*Double Card.*—Same inscription, except that the fourth line is lower down, and there are only two dotted lines for address. The two cards are joined at the right side, and are rouletted. The second half is inscribed ‘SVAR—BREVKORT,’ instead of ‘EXPRESS—BREVKORT,’ and underneath, ‘(AT BEFORDRE EXPRESS) ;’ at the bottom is, ‘(BUKET KAN VENTE 5 MINUTTER PAA ZVARET)’—‘The messenger can wait 5 minutes for the reply.’ The frame is only 77 × 66 mm. A 10 öre stamp is placed in the right upper angle.”

10 öre, blue and gold on white.

10 + 10 “ “ “

Costa Rica.—The annexed cut represents the surcharge upon the Medio real to which we referred last month.

Cyprus.—There are two types of the provisional halfpenny described by us last month. In one the letters of the word halfpenny are more spaced than in the other, a difference with which collectors are familiar in the stamps of St. Helena. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. inform us that the new piastre series will be issued on the 1st May.



Ecuador.—We have received one value of the new emission for this state. In the centre of the stamp are the arms, in an oval which rests upon a bundle of lictor's rods, is draped with flags, and surmounted by an eagle. A crenelated label above is inscribed in white block letters, “ECUADOR—CORREOS.” A curved label below is inscribed, in like manner, “CINCO CENTAVOS.” Numerals of value in the four corners, and conventional ornament in the remaining portion of the stamp, which is evidently the work of the American Bank Note Company, complete the design.

5 centavos, blue ; col. imp. on white ; upright rectangular ; perf. 12.

France.—The 10 c. black on mauve card has undergone a slight alteration, the words “RÉSERVÉ” and “EXCLUSIVEMENT,” in the line of instructions under “CARTE POSTALE,” being transposed as follows : “CE CÔTÉ EST EXCLUSIVEMENT RÉSERVÉ A L'ADRESSE.”

We have received the telegraph card on blue paper, without surcharge, bearing a stamp similar to that adopted for the 30 c. rose on buff card, but with the numerals “50” in lieu of “30.”

50 c., black on blue paper.

French Colonies.—The black on greyish-brown card, without stamp, last issued for these colonies, reaches us with slight modifications, having now seven lines of instructions as to payment of postage beneath the words “CARTE POSTALE,” instead of five as heretofore.

Great Britain.—The new fivepenny adhesive to which we referred last month, but were not able to describe, is but a poor label after all. The stereotyped portrait of Her Majesty, on ground of horizontal lines, is in a scalloped oval, with an outer border of dots. Straight black labels at top and bottom are respectively inscribed in white block letters, “POSTAGE” and “FIVE PENCE.” The outline of the stamp between the labels is of an indescribable geometrical pattern, and left white.

5d., black; col. imp. on white; upright rectangular; *wmk. crown*; *perf. 14*.

We have good reasons for believing that all our English postage stamps, with the exception perhaps of the 5/-, 10/-, and £1, will soon be entirely changed. The new one penny combined postage and receipt stamp will be printed in violet, something like the old 6d. The new stamps will probably be of three shapes: the first, that of the current 1d.; the second, an elongated rectangle, like a bill stamp; and the third, octagonal, with an octagonal perforation. These three shapes will be repeated in each succeeding three values.

The 2½d. is now watermarked with crown.

Mr. Howell sends us a letter from the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House, replying to two questions addressed by him concerning the amalgamated postage and receipt stamp. As regards the new stamp, “it is hoped that it may be ready for issue by the 1st July next.” In reply to an enquiry as to whether a postage stamp may be legally used as a receipt stamp pending the issue of the new combination label, Mr. Howell is informed that this question “will be dealt with in the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.”

Holland.—In our last we heralded the approaching emission of new cards for this country, one of the values of which we have since received from Mr. Clifford, of Hull. The value before us is the double card, $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. There are two lines of inscription—1st, “BRIEFKAART;” 2nd, “(MET BETAALD ANTWOORD)” —and there are two dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by “AAN.” A stamp of the same type as the adhesive of similar value is in the right upper angle, and the usual coat of arms in the left. The card for the answer differs from the above only in the second line of inscription, which reads, “(BETAALD ANTWOORD).” The back of the original, and the front of the reply card are paler than their reverse sides; in fact they are greyish-white.

The single card is inscribed with “BRIEFKAART” and the prefix “AAN,” only on the face.

$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ c. } mauve on salmon-pink; 92×138 mm., or $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Hungary.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the issue of two new cards, 2 and 2 + 2 kreuzer. These have two lines of inscription: 1st, "MAGY. KIR. POSTA—KR. NG. POSTA;" 2nd, "LEVELEZŐ LAP.—KARTA DOPISNICA." There are four dotted lines for address—the first preceded by "CZIM—NASTOV"—and the last finishes with a thick ruled line. They have the usual embossed stamp to right, and arms of Hungary to left. The reply paid card has an additional inscription in the left lower angle, and "(VALASZ—ODGOVOR)" added on the second half below the two lines of inscription.

2 kreuzer, orange on buff.

2 + 2 " "

India.—Mr. Philbrick informs us that he has seen the 2 annas, current issue, watermarked, in a very red, *minium* shade, something like the old unwatermarked 2 annas.

Jamaica.—We have not seen it mentioned before that there are at least two distinct varieties of surcharge to be found on the Postal Union card. In one the words "UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION" measure $78\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and in the other 74 mm., and in the latter the surcharge is in longer upright capitals than in the former.

Java.—Mr. Ashwell has asked us to try and elicit some trustworthy testimony as to the authenticity of the "VIJF CENT" surcharge on the $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent Java post cards. He is informed by his Dutch correspondents that these cards are not to be obtained in Java; that they were never so surcharged in that colony, but rather, in all probability, by some concocter of philatelic gems in Europe.

Luzon.—M. Moens says that the post card issued in 1879 is to be found with the surcharge "CONVENIO UNIVERSAL DE CORREOS" in red as well as in black.

We have received a new Postal Union card, differing only as regards colour and stamp from the Cuba cards just lately issued. It bears five lines of inscription. 1st, "ULTRAMAR;" 2nd, "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL;" 3rd, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 4th, "ESPANA;" 5th, "EN ESTE LADO," &c. There are three ruled lines for address, the first preceded by "A." The stamp, of the same type as the adhesives last issued, is in the right upper angle.

3 c. de peso, rose; size, $86\frac{1}{2} \times 131$ mm., or $3\frac{2}{5} \times 5\frac{2}{5}$ inches.

There are two types of the "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS," $2\frac{1}{8}$ c.m.s. surcharge, which we described in February. In the one the surcharge is of a more oval shape, as in that chronicled last month, than in the other, which is comparatively circular.

New Granada.—M. Moens thus chronicles the issue of a post card: "It bears in the left upper angle 'E. U. DE C.' in large letters, crossed by 'TARJETA POSTAL;' below, 'ESCRIBASE EN SEGUIDA LA DIRECTION SOLAMENTE;' and at the bottom of the card, 'Y A LA VUELTA LA COMUNICACION.' There are four dotted lines for address, the first preceded by 'A,' and the third by 'IN.' In the right upper angle is the stamp bearing the arms of the

country, with a curved band above, incrimed 'E.E.U.U. DE COLOMBIA,' and another below with 'CORREOS.' In the four angles are the numerals of value in ovals."

5 centavos, brown on lilac-blue card ; size, 138 × 90 mm.

Peru.—The *Timbre-Poste* has heard of the 1 and 5 centavos values, current Peru, with the word "LIMA," instead of "PERU," in the oval surcharge.

Portugal.—We have a variety of the 20 reis blue card with "SR." on first line of address, beneath the "D" of "D'ESTE" above ; size of card, 86 × 127 mm. So far as we know, this variety has not been chronicled before.

The reply paid card, 10 + 10 reis, brown, has made its appearance.

Roumelia.—We have received from Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. the new 1 and 5 piastres stamps. They are similar in type to those which we described in January, and in colour to the Turkish stamps of the same values. The mistake of writing "1 PIASTRE" in the plural is corrected in the Roumelian stamp. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. inform us that two new post cards are being prepared in Vienna, one single and one double, each with places for adhesive stamps to be affixed.

20 paras, black on rose.

1 piastre " blue.

5 " rose on blue.

The *Timbre-Poste* figures another variety of surcharge, consisting of the words "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE" surcharged vertically, in oval form, upon the current 10 paras of Turkey. M. Moens alludes to this stamp as a provisional, but perhaps it may be relegated amongst the R.O. series, of which the Eastern Roumelians declined to accept.

Russia.—We have received the new 7 kopeck envelopes in three different sizes. They are of white wove paper, with plain, tongued flap ; no watermark.

Envelope, 7 kop., slate ; sizes, 113½ × 74½, 144½ × 81, 140 × 112½ mm.

St. Domingo.—In addition to the 1 centavo of the current issue with rose-coloured *burelage*, which we described last month, M. Moens says that he has seen all the values with the exception of the 20 and 50 centavos, similarly altered.

2 c., reticulation lilac.	25 c., reticulation red.
5 c., " rose.	75 c., " yellow.
10 c., " "	1 peso " "

Servia.—The *Timbre-Poste* describes a post card which is now obsolete, having been replaced by the 5 paras card, which we described last month. It has the same stamp as the 10 paras violet, but the inscription "CARTE-CORRESPONDANCE" is changed to "CARTE POSTALE." The Greek frame is larger, has a St. Andrew's cross at each angle, and measures 114 × 67 mm., as against 113 × 65 mm. The three lines for address are closer, and the inscription is in different characters.

10 paras, dull blue on pale rose.

Sierra Leone.—The Postal Union card for this colony has made its appearance. There are three lines of inscriptions: 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," beneath which are the arms of Great Britain; 2nd, "SIERRA LEONE;" 3rd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE." In the right upper corner is the stamp, of the same type as the adhesive; and the whole is surrounded by a Greek frame.

1½d., grey-blue on buff card.

Uruguay.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces new cards, "2^a serie, 1880," same type as those last issued.

2 centesimos, ultramarine.

2+2 „, vermilion-red.

Switzerland.—We understand that the designs for the proposed new emission are being selected,



one at a time, with great deliberation. We annex cuts of the two which have already been decided upon. It is said that they will not be issued to the public before next autumn, except perhaps in the case of the 12 centimes, a new value,



for which there appears to be a demand, and of which there is of course no stock on hand to be previously exhausted.

Tobago.—We have to thank Mr. William Clifford for the first sight of a new value which proclaims the admission of Tobago into the Postal Union. The stamp is identical in type, paper, watermark, and perforation with the rest of the series, but, like the recently-issued 1d., it has the word "POSTAGE" in the lower curve of the circle which enframes the head.

1d., red-brown.

4d., bright green.

Turkey.—The following letter was read at the last meeting of the Philatelic Society with reference to the Mount Athos stamps and others of the current issue with the surcharge "*Imprimés*." As the letter bears upon its face impressions of the surcharges referred to, we are justified in concluding that they were applied to the stamps in Constantinople, and that the stamps so surcharged were supplied to the convents at Mount Athos.

"*POSTES. IMPERIALES OTTOMANES—DIRECTION DU SERVICE INTERNATIONAL. CONSTANTINOPLE 25 Février, 1881. Monsieur, je vous retourne ci-inclus la petite note sur laquelle vous trouverez les renseignements demandés. La surcharge 'Imprimés' et le timbre triangulaire appliqué sur les lettres provenant du Mont Athos, n'ont servi que du tems du Caimé pour éviter les fraudes. Agréez,*" &c. Signature illegible. The *Caimé* was an issue of paper money, but why the stamps should have been more tampered with during its currency than at any other time, or why the stamps intended for use at Mount Athos should have been more particularly protected than others, we must confess our inability to comprehend.

Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. send us, in addition to the stamps which we described last month, the 1, 2, and 5 piastres of the latest issue with the "CATCHAK" surcharge.

The mistake of writing 1 piastre in the plural has been corrected in the current stamp of that value.

Turk's Isles.—In addition to the varieties which we described last month, there is a second type of the 2½d. value, in which the ½d. is smaller than in the other.

THE STAMPS OF MAURITIUS.

By CAPT. E. B. EVANS, R.A.

REFERENCE LIST.

(Read at the Meeting of the Philatelic Society of London on the 26th March, 1881.)

SEPTEMBER, 1847. Engraved *taille douce*; local manufacture; colour, on thickish white paper; no watermark. Profile of Queen Victoria, with diadem, to left, on ground of diagonal and perpendicular lines; lettering on solid ground; above, "POSTAGE;" below, value in words; on left, "POST OFFICE;" on right, "MAURITIUS;" the last two inscriptions both reading upwards. One type only of each value.

1d.	.	.	.	.	.	orange-red.
2d.	.	.	.	.	.	dark blue.

AUGUST (?), 1848. Similar to the above, but lettered POST PAID on left, and twelve types of each value.

NOTE.—Some of the types of the 1d. appear to have had a background of crossed diagonal (as well as perpendicular) lines. A specimen of type 7 is in existence, which shows this very plainly. Type 7 of the 2d. is lettered "TWO PENOE."

These stamps continued in use for about ten years; and the plates having been much worn by the number of printings which took place during that time, they may reasonably be divided into two sets: viz.: 1. Impressions showing perpendicular as well as diagonal lines in the background. 2. Impressions showing diagonal lines only.

1. 1848 to about 1854.

A. Thick white, or yellowish, paper.

1d.	.	.	.	.	.	orange-red.
2d.	.	.	.	.	.	deep blue, blue.

B. Thickish blue paper.

1d.	.	.	.	.	.	vermilion.
2d.	.	.	.	.	.	(?)

I have only seen one specimen of this latter paper. It is a fine early impression of the 1d., and the paper is a distinct blue, the colour and almost the thickness of ordinary blue wove writing-paper; quite different to the *bluish* paper most commonly found with these stamps, and to the *thin* blue paper of later impressions.

C. Bluish paper (probably discoloured by the gum, &c.)

1d.	.	.	.	.	.	rusty red.
2d.	.	.	.	.	.	blue (varying).

2. 1855 to 1858-9.

A. White paper (yellowish).

1d.	.	.	.	.	.	rusty red.
2d.	.	.	.	.	.	blue (varying).

This stamp was produced from the re-engraved plate of the 2d. of 1848. It has been hitherto usually placed before the 2d. of March, 1859; but I am more inclined to believe that it came after that 2d., and immediately before the next *native* issue.

DECEMBER, 1859. Lithographed; local manufacture; profile of Queen Victoria to left, with diadem; lettered above, "MAURITIUS;" below, value in words; Greek pattern on each side; all on solid ground; one type for each value; thick white *laid* paper.

1d.	. . . . .	blood-red, vermilion, pale red.
2d.	. . . . .	blue, pale blue, dull slatey-blue.

Specimens of the 2d. may be found reading "TWO PFENCE," but these are simply due to defective printing.

MARCH (?), 1860. Surface printed; manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue and Co.; profile of Queen Victoria to left in oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame; lettered above, "MAURITIUS;" below, value in words; in colour, on white curved labels; white paper, unwatermarked, varying slightly in thickness; *perf.* 14.

1d.	. . . . .	lilac-brown, varying.
2d.	. . . . .	dark blue, pale blue.
4d.	. . . . .	rose, deep rose.
9d.	. . . . .	pale lilac, reddish-lilac.

Second type of Britannia series.

OCTOBER, 1861.

6d.	. . . . .	lilac-brown.
1s.	. . . . .	yellow-green.

1862.

6d.	. . . . .	slate; <i>perf.</i> 14½, 15.
1s.	. . . . .	dark green; <i>perf.</i> 14½, 15.

JUNE (?), 1862. Type of 1860, but with small figures of value on each side of the oval containing the head.

6d.	. . . . .	green.
1s.	. . . . .	dark buff, buff.

NOVEMBER, 1862. The supply of 1d. and 2d. stamps being temporarily exhausted, the *lilac* Britannia, without indication of value, was issued as a 1d. stamp.

(1d.) lilac.

Specimens of this stamp exist bearing the value "EIGHT PENCE" surcharged in a semicircle, in black, over the head of Britannia. It is not known when this surcharging took place; but, at all events, one specimen is known apparently authentically obliterated.

8d. lilac.

(To be continued.)

THE POST CARDS OF FINLAND.

BY "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

PART I. *Type of Stamp, 1866.*

OCTOBER, 1871.

Medium-sized card, 130 × 88 mm. In centre of card at top, "KORRESPONDANSKORT," arched and in shaded capitals; below, "FOR" and "FINLAND" in two straight lines. Three dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "TILL," and the third by "BESTÄMMELSEORT." The lower part of card, which is separated from the upper by two thin plain straight lines, is devoted to *two* paragraphs of instructions. Stamp in upper left-hand corner. The whole is surrounded by a neat Etruscan border. 123 × 80 mm.

TYPE I. *Variety I.*

Par. 1. "ADDRESS ORTEN, ADRESSEN."

Par. 2. "FÖRPLIKTAD."

8 p. Card, cream to buff; stamp and frame, yellow and pale yellow-green.

OCTOBER, 1871.

Variety II.

Same as above.

Par. 1. "ADRESSEN, ADRESS-ORTEN."

Par. 2. "FÖRPLIKTAD."

8 p. Card, creamy; stamp and frame, yellow-green.

Variety III.

Same as above.

Par. 1. "ADRESSEN" and "ADRESSEN-ORTEN."

Par. 2. "FÖRPLIKTAD."

Ten horizontal and ten vertical lines on reverse.

8 p. Card, medium thickness, yellow-green; stamp and frame, green.

NOVEMBER, 1871.

*Variety IV.*Similar to *Variety III.*, but dotted lines at back.

8 penni, yellow-green; frame, yellow-green on yellow-buff.

8 " " " " on buff.

8 " " " " on dark brownish-buff.

8 " " " " greenish-buff.

8 " light green and green; frame, yellow-green, on glazed creamy-buff.

8 " green " " " on pink-buff card.

A variety of shades of the above are to be found.

*Variety V.*Similar to *Variety IV.*, but ruled lines at back.

8 penni, light yellow-green, yellow-green, blue-green; frame, dark green, on glazed light creamy-buff.

8 penni, yellow-green, green, and light green; frame, dark green, on thick glazed yellow-green card.

A variety of shades of the above are to be found.

OCTOBER, 1872.

TYPE II. *Variety I.*

Medium-sized card (132 × 88). At top inscription in three languages, and in three lines. "TILL" and "BESTÄMMELSEORT" omitted. No dotted lines for address. At bottom another three lines of instructions. Stamp in upper left-hand corner. The whole surrounded by a neat Etruscan border (123 × 81). At back ten ruled lines, surrounded by Etruscan border, which is interrupted at top and sides by instructions in three languages.

8 penni, light yellow-green, dark yellow-green, and light green; frame, dark green, on thick buff (unglazed).

Variety II.

Same as above, only with additional inscription in small black type on the left-hand side, under stamp, printed upwards. (Two sub-varieties.)

*First Sub-Variety.*In last Russian word of this additional inscription the third letter has a *н* for *л*, with and without period at end of Russian instructions.

8 penni, light yellow-green, dark yellow-green, green; frame, dark green, on deep buff.

Second Sub-Variety.

Error corrected. No *period* end of instruction.

8 penni, yellow-green; frame, dark yellow-green, on deep buff.

JUNE, 1873.

Similar to previous, but no inscription at side, as part of it is added to the instructions at bottom.

The following changes are introduced:

"KORRESPONDENSKORT" for "KORRESPONDANSKORT."

"KIRJEVAIHITOKORTTI" for "KIRJEWAIHTOKORTTI."

At bottom, the first line of instructions runs: "På denna sida tecknas endast adressen och adress-orten. Till Ryssland på ryska." Two varieties.

Variety I.

At top, second line of instructions with a round full stop; third line, a dot over "i" in last word, square full stop.

8 penni, yellow-green, dark green; frame, dark green; salmon card.

8 " yellow-green, green, dark green; frame, yellow-green to intense green; light yellow-buff card.

JANUARY, 1874.

Variety II.

Second line of instructions with square period; third line, no dot over "i" in last word, round full period.

8 penni, yellow-green; frame, dark green; deep buff card.

8 " light green; frame, yellow-green (shades); light buff card.

8 " dark green; frame, dark green; salmon card.

8 " green; frame, dark green; light pink-buff card.

PROVISIONALS. JULY, 1875.

Similar to issue of January, 1874. Provisional 8 p. \times 8 p., prepared by the postal authorities by means of printing a second 8 p. below the one already impressed.

8 penni, yellow-green; frame, yellow-green; on light buff card.

JULY, 1875.

Inscriptions altered.

1. "BREFKORT (TILL ORT MÖM FINLAND)."

2. "KIRTEKORTTI (SUOMENMAASSA)."

3. Russian translation.

Instructions at bottom, except "Till Ryssland På Ryska" and its translations, which are omitted. Stamp (type 1866) to *right*.

10 penni, mauve; frame, mauve; on buff card.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held at the Secretary's Chambers, 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 26th March, 1881, the President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the Secretary read a letter addressed to the President by Dr. Legrand, Secretary to the French Society, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the London Society's Proceedings. The Secretary announced the presentation to the Society of the complete issue of *The Philatelic World* by Mr. Bogert, of Brooklyn, New York; and of *El Filatelista* by Mr. G. Michelsen, of Bogota, United States of Columbia, for which the thanks of the Society were accorded.

The business of the day was to examine the Reference List of the Stamps of Mauritius, prepared by Captain Evans; and more especially to enquire into the points connected with the twopenny stamps of the third and fourth issues, upon which Captain Evans and Dr. Legrand differ.

In the paper contributed to the Paris Congress of 1878, Captain Evans placed the twopence, *large head*, supposed to be the twopence of the second issue re-engraved by Mr. Sherwin, as prior in point of emission to the 2d., *small head*, of which he designates Mr. Lapirot as the engraver. Dr. Legrand, in an exhaustive critique of this suggestion (vide *Memoires du Congrès Internationale des Timbrophiles*), transposes this order, and sums up against Captain Evans's views as follows: "1. The issue of the small head, with short band, took place towards the end of 1858. . . . This stamp was the handiwork of Mr. Sherwin. 2. The large head, with band, was issued during the course of 1859. It was made by Mr. Lapirot. The twelve stamps forming the plate are arranged in the same manner as are those on the plate of the second issue, and it is probable that their origin was the plate engraved by Mr. Barnard re-engraved as regards those parts which had become worn out." In that portion of his monograph on the Stamps of Mauritius which appeared in No. 16 of the *Philatelic Record*, and also in a letter addressed by Captain Evans to Dr. Legrand (a translation of which is given in the twentieth *fascicule* of the French Society's *Bulletin*), Captain Evans shows pretty conclusively that the twopence, small head, was the new plate engraved by Mr. Lapirot; but, although still expressing some uncertainty upon the point, he is rather inclined to share Dr. Legrand's opinion that this stamp was used prior to the twopence large head, with band. Dr. Legrand's remarks upon Captain Evans's letter are contained in the same issue of the *Bulletin*, which had not been published at the time when Captain Evans placed that portion of his monograph which appeared in No. 26 of the *Record* in the hands of the Secretary to the Philatelic Society. Dr. Legrand's reply amounts to this: that whilst adhering to his opinion, which Captain Evans no longer combats, that the small head was issued prior to the large head, he has further arrived at the conclusion that not only was the small head engraved by Mr. Lapirot, as Captain Evans has all along maintained, but that the twopence, large head, was re-engraved by the same person.

This conclusion was generally shared in by the members present, always supposing that the twopence, large head, is a re-engraving of the twopence of the second issue, which the President doubts, inclining to believe that it was a new plate altogether. But in any case, whether the plate was a new one or the old one retouched, it seems most likely that Mr. Lapirot was the engraver who produced the twopence large head. Captain Evans has shown that Mr. Sherwin returned the former, or second plate, unfinished, or rather, in all probability, almost *untouched*. Had it been returned in the state from which the large head was subsequently printed, Mr. Lapirot could hardly have pronounced it, "Too far gone to produce a good impression;" for, as a matter of fact, the impressions from this plate are excellent, and it is only in the design that the stamp falls short. The plate of the twopence, small head, was undoubtedly engraved by Mr. Lapirot to be used in lieu of the worn-out one of the second issue. The new plate seems to have worn badly, and when it, in turn, became useless, then either the plate which he had previously condemned was given him to touch up or else he engraved a new one. In either case the twopence, large head, was the result of his labours, and was used for a short time until the pair of stamps lithographed by Mr. Dardenne were ready for the public. In the discussion upon this subject, both Dr. Legrand and Captain Evans have to a certain extent converted one another; and the minor points upon which they are still unagreed are relatively of small importance.

Upon the conclusion of the day's business the Secretary showed some post cards and envelopes mounted upon Mr. W. R. Freeman's system. One objection urged against it was, that if the envelopes are mounted in this manner in a book, instead of on sheets, they are apt to flap over when the leaves are turned, and thus incur the risk of getting "dogs'-eared." He also

showed, on behalf of a correspondent, a recently-issued Russian Red Cross envelope, and some of the obsolete Hungarian envelopes utilized by having the current adhesives stuck over the original stamps. There were also exhibited the provisional 3d. Cyprus, with the word "HALFPENNY" surcharged in two different types; the medio real of Costa Rica, surcharged "2 OTS.;" and the current 1d. South Australia, with a double surcharge of "o. s."

The Secretary read a letter, communicated by Mr. Campbell, from the Post Office at Constantinople, explaining the purpose of the surcharges of "*Imprimés*" and the lettered triangle upon the Mount Athos stamps. It was thought that the explanation made the matter rather more obscure.

REFERENCE LIST OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC., OF NEW ZEALAND.

COMPILED AT THE MEETING HELD ON THE 29TH JANUARY, 1881.

ISSUE I. 1855.

Three values.—Engraved on steel by Humphreys, and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., of London. Coloured impression on stout wove blue paper; white gum; no watermark. Design, three-quarter face bust portrait of Queen Victoria, crowned, with garter, ribbon, and royal robes, in low-necked dress, on engine-turned background within a double-lined circle, which nearly touches the sides of the stamp. Above and following the upper curve of the circle are the words "NEW ZEALAND" in the hue of the paper upon colour. Beneath the circle upon a small straight label, in small letters, is the word "POSTAGE" in colour. This label rests upon another straight one, forming the bottom of the stamp, which is changeable with the value, and inscribed with the value in full in the hue of the paper upon colour, and has a small double-lined square at each end containing a conventional ornament. The spandrels are filled in with ornamentation resembling an *œil de perdrix* groundwork, and are so strongly shaded in the upper corners as to give them the appearance of being rounded off. The inscriptions on the 1d. and 2d. are in Roman capitals, and on the 1s. in block letters. Shape, longish upright rectangular; imperforate.

POSTAGE
"T. NEW ZEALAND. B. ONE PENNY. TWO PENCE. ONE SHILLING."

1d., vermilion.

2d., blue and slaty-blue (very distinct shades).

1s., green (a yellowish shade).

Remarks.—One die did duty for all the values, the designation of which in the bottom label was altered in each case. Unused copies of this issue are rare, and the shilling is practically unattainable in this condition.

ISSUE II. 1859.

Four values.—Precisely similar in design to the preceding, and from the same dies. The sixpence, like the shilling, has the value in block letters. Coloured impression upon white paper; white gum; no watermark. The paper is soft, unsurfaced, and varies greatly in substance. Sets may be made from very thick to very thin.

1d., orange-vermilion, pale to dark

2d., blue, bright and dull

6d., reddish-brown, light and dark

1s., pale green, blue-green.

} imperforate.

Series on hard white paper, slightly surfaced; no watermark; imperforate.

1d., orange-red (shades).

2d., deep, bright and pale blue.

6d., orange-bistre, pale and dark fawn.

Varieties.—Some of the values of this issue are to be found with unofficial perforations. The following are known to the Society :

A are on the soft, unsurfaced paper.
B are on the hard, slightly-surfaced paper.

	Rouletted.	Rough pin-hole perforations, about 10.	Serrated fine perforations, about 16.
1d.		A	B
2d.	B		B
6d.	A B	A	B
1s.	B	A	B

ISSUE III. 1862-3.

Four values.—Identical in design with the preceding issues. Coloured impression upon very thin greyish paper (the pelure of catalogues); white gum; no watermark.

1d., orange to carmine shades of vermilion
2d., pale lavender, ultramarine
6d., grey to blackish-brown, red-brown
1s., dark green, green. } imperforate.

Varieties.—The 6d. dark brown and 1s. of this issue exist unofficially rouletted, and all the four values machine perforated 13.

To this period, late in 1863, must be referred the twopence, on thick white paper; no watermark; machine perforated 13. This stamp is somewhat carelessly printed.

2d., blue, deep blue; perf. 13.

ISSUE IV. 1862-3.

Five values.—Unchanged in design. The new one, Threepence, has the value in block letters. Coloured impression upon white paper varying in substance; yellowish gum; watermark, a large six-rayed star. In the margin of the sheet are five parallel lines, forming a border to the whole. The paper varies much in thickness.

1d., orange-red, vermilion, deep crimson
2d., blue, deep, light and chalky, and ultramarine
3d., bright violet, violet, violet-brown, lilac
6d., red, black, and dull-brown
1s., dark and yellow-green (shades) } imperforate.

Varieties.—The 2d. and 1s. are found on paper showing a distinctly blue appearance, probably due to the gum. All five values and shades of each exist unofficially rouletted; the dents of the roulette are wide. Other values are found with a fine pin perforation measuring about 16; viz., the 2d., 3d., and 6d.; and the 6d. and 1s. with an oblique perforation.

ISSUE V. 1864.

Four values, of the same design as the preceding, seem to have been issued in 1864. They are printed in colour upon white paper varying in substance, and are watermarked with the block letters "N. Z." instead of with a star.

1d., vermilion (a carmine shade)
2d., pale blue
6d., red-brown
1s., green (shades) } imperf., rouletted (all save the 6d.),
and machine perf. 13.

Remarks.—The 6d. of this series rouletted has not been met with. Moens catalogues it, however. The 1s. is also known with oblique serrated perforations. The paper with the watermark "N. Z." was manufactured specially

for the fiscal stamps of the colony, and during a temporary lack of that appropriated to postage stamps was made use of for this issue.

ISSUE VI. 1863-66.

Six values.—Identical in design with the preceding. The new one, Fourpence, issued in 1865, has the value printed in block letters. Coloured impression upon white paper varying in substance; white gum; watermark, six-rayed star.

1d., vermilion, orange	} officially machine perf. 13.
2d., deep, pale, and chalky-blue	
3d., bright, pale, and brown-violet, purple	
4d., dull red	
4d., canary-yellow, orange (1866), ochre-yellow	
6d., red, black, and dull-brown	
1s., dark and yellow-green (shades)	

Varieties.—A set of this issue may also be made up on very thin, almost pelure, paper.

ISSUE VII. 1872.

Three values of preceding types, but changed as regards colour. Coloured impression on white paper, varying in substance; white gum; watermark, six-rayed star; perf. 13.

1d., deep and pale bistre (and also compound perf. 10 × 13)	} imperforate.
2d., vermilion, orange	
6d., pale and full blue	

Varieties.—The 2d. of this issue is also to be found: first, without watermark; second, watermarked "s. z.;" and third, on paper more or less distinctly laid with a lozenge-patterned watermark; all perf. 13. The 6d. exists imperforate horizontally.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries.

R. T. N.—1. We cannot tell you the value of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. match stamp which was prepared for use under Mr. Lowe's Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Perhaps some of our readers who collect fiscals can help you. We believe that the stamp has been forged. 2. Take as a specimen of a stamp on laid paper the 3 grote, and of one on wove the 5 Sgr. of Bremen. 3. Perforated stamps are those which have portions of the paper punched out and removed, like our current issues. Rouletted stamps are those with slits, of greater or less length, as in the current Nicaraguas. Good examples of the saw-perforation, which does not remove any portion of the paper to which it is applied, are found in the second issue of Bremen. The "*Susse*" perforation was that applied to the French stamps in 1861, prior to their official perforation, by the private firm of Susse Frères, of Paris. 4. Yes. In that condition the stamp is neither used nor unused. 5. The approximate dates of the two first issues of Ceylon are 1857 and 1861. They comprise the imperforate and perforate stamps with star watermark. The issue watermarked C.C. and crown came out in 1864-66. 6. Some advanced collectors take them, but it is not necessary.

C. G.—Serve you right.

DROGER AND ROULETTE.—Declined with thanks.

A. H.—Thanks for your letter, which we have utilized. To the best of our belief the 1/- Great Britain remains unchanged as to watermark, and will probably be superseded by a new stamp before such change occurs.

The Philatelic Record.

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MAY.

1881.



ALTHOUGH, as we believe, no Philatelic Society has ever been founded in Spain, and no philatelic periodicals are now published within her boundaries, we are indebted to Spaniards for the best works which have as yet been written by any individuals or societies upon the stamps of their own countries. Appreciative reference has already been made in our pages to the work of Señor Estéban Argilés, whose reference list of the stamps of Spain and Colonies was published by M. Ventura, at Saragossa, in 1879; and we have now before us a still more important work upon the same subject, which bears the title, *Reseña Histórico-Descriptiva de los Sellos de Correo de España*, and is written by Señor Antonio Fernandez Duro, one of the principal functionaries in the Central Post Office of Madrid. Neither the time nor the space at our command will admit of our giving a detailed description of this most valuable contribution to philatelic literature, the contents of which we have not yet had time to master, but which is evidently a storehouse of future reference and quotation. We cannot but regret that the book is not written in some other language more generally known than Spanish, and we believe that a translation, say into French, would repay anyone who undertook to produce it. Never before has any work of the kind been published which can compete with Señor Duro's for completeness and accuracy of detail. The description of every stamp, or issue of stamps, is accompanied by the name of the engraver, and by a recital of the government

decrees bearing upon its emission and suppression—a mass of invaluable information to which probably no one who did not hold the high official position of Señor Duro could have had access. A full account is given of the numerous frank stamps which are employed in the departments of State and by public corporations; but, on the other hand, strange to say, no mention is made of the Don Carlos emissions, or of the government telegraph stamps. As a matter of course, such omissions as these must be intentional, and not accidental. We can hardly suppose that Señor Duro can have been actuated by an overstrained idea of patriotism in passing over the Don Carlos issues in silence. Philatelists, in the pursuit of their study, are of no sides in politics, and glean consolation, where others find none, upon the fields of civil war and revolution, out of the rage, turmoil, and wreckage of which they have contemplatively fished some of their chiefest treasures. We are therefore inclined to think that Señor Duro has not referred to the Don Carlos stamps, which had so ephemeral a currency during the last Carlist insurrection, simply because it is not in his power to give that minute information respecting their emission and employment which so pre-eminently distinguishes all that upon which he writes with authority. He tells us that every stamp of the mother country and her colonies, with the exception of the native-printed Philippines of 1854 to 1863, and the home issue of 1876, which was engraved in London, were produced at the *Fabrica nacional del Sello*, or National Stamp Factory, at Madrid. In 1876 the *Sociedad del Timbre* obtained the contract for supplying the new issue for that year, and procured the stamps from London. They were, however, found to be more costly than those of home and government manufacture, and the experiment has not been repeated. We shall hardly be accused of insular arrogance if we venture to express the opinion that the 1876 was the best, and probably the least forged, of any of the Spanish issues.

At haphazard we pounce upon a few items of information which are certainly new to collectors. The seven stamps, bearing the arms of Spain, which superseded the emission of 1853, have generally been lumped together as one issue of 1854, although it was supposed that the 2 cuartos, green, the only stamp of the

series which is undated, preceded the other values by a short time. But Señor Duro shows us a Royal decree of the 29th May, 1853, creating the stamps of 6 cuartos, 2, 5, and 6 reales, which were in use from the 1st January to the 31st October, 1854. Another decree, dated the 1st September, 1854, after reciting certain changes in the postal tariff, declares these values, with the exception of the 2 reales, to be obsolete, and creates the new stamps of 2 and 4 cuartos and 1 real, which, together with the 2 reales previously issued, circulated from the 1st November, 1854, until the 31st March, 1855. Another error under which we have laboured is, that the stamps of 1855-57 were three intentionally distinct issues. As a matter of fact, which the identity of the design and the comparative identity of colour should help to demonstrate, there was only meant to be one issue for the three years. On the 8th March, 1855, was decreed the creation of the 2 and 4 cuartos and 1 and 2 reales, which were printed and issued on the blue laid paper, watermarked with loops. About the 28th December, 1855, the supply of this paper at the National Factory having become exhausted, a circular bearing that date was addressed by the General Post Office to its branches, notifying to the subordinate officials that they were not to refuse stamps printed on paper other than that to which they were accustomed, provided that the stamps appeared to be otherwise genuine, and explaining that henceforth the adhesives would be printed on the white laid paper, watermarked with crossed diagonal lines. On the 14th April, 1856, another circular was issued by the General Post Office, intimating that the supply of this paper was also exhausted, and that the stamps would be printed on plain unwatermarked paper. Thus it will be seen that, although we have not been far out in our classification of the order in which these stamps were issued, there was yet but one Royal decree—that of the 8th March, 1855—which affected their creation, and the differences in paper and watermark were merely adventitious.

Skiping many pages, we arrive at a solution of the mystery which has hitherto enshrouded the meaning of the 25 cent de peseta, Porto Rico, issue 1877, surcharged with the letter "R." Nothing can be simpler than the explanation when it is set before

us. The supply of the 25 cent de peseta receipt, or *Recibos*, fiscals having run short, the postage stamps of similar value were converted into the desiderated fiscals by surcharging them with an "R."

But for the present we must cease quoting from this excellent book, a perusal of which we most heartily recommend to all our readers who can tinker a little at Spanish, which is after all not so difficult. The author is thoroughly straightforward, and adheres closely to the task which he has set himself. He is not above acknowledging outside assistance, and more than once bears testimony to the help he has derived from the Catalogue of Spanish Stamps, published by the Philatelic Society of London. He is wrong, however, in supposing that this was the unaided compilation of our esteemed friend, Mr. V. G. de Ysasi, who, although he lent a vigorous hand to the work, was only one of a band of enthusiastic fellow-labourers. Señor Duro's book will be still more highly appreciated in days to come, and by others than philatelists only. Work like this *has to be done*, and the longer it is delayed the greater will be the difficulties, already great, in the way of accomplishing it. It is a pity that the Post Office officials of other countries do not emulate his example. They have access to those Decrees, Treasury warrants, Orders in Council, and other documents of the sort, a perusal of which is so absolutely necessary to those who undertake to compile an intelligent and accurate description of the stamps of a country, and which are, as a rule, so jealously guarded by officials from the profane inspection of the laity. In conclusion, we would add that Señor Duro's work, which consists of over 250 double-column imperial octavo pages, illustrated by 115 cuts, may be obtained from our publishers.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antofagasta.—M. Moens is informed by a correspondent of the existence of a 50 centavos value similar in design to the octagonal typographed 10 centavos.

50 centavos, blue.

Azores.—The 5 reis black, and the 50 reis blue, current issue Portuguese, now circulate in the Azores with the usual surcharge.

5 reis, red }
50 „ black } surcharge.

Captain Evans sends us the following varieties to add to our list of post cards; viz.,

<i>Large sized cards.</i>	<i>S^r to left of D'Este.</i>	30 reis, <i>yellow-green.</i>
		20 × 20 „ <i>blue.</i>
<i>Small „ „</i>	<i>S^r almost under D'.</i>	30 „ <i>green.</i>

British Guiana.—Some of the registration envelopes now in use in this colony seem from their size to have been originally intended for sugar-bags. They have three lines of inscription; 1st, “BRITISH GUIANA REGISTERED LETTER,” in Roman capitals, underlined; 2nd and 3rd, “THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE—TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT BE OBTAINED FOR IT,” in block letters. A ruled space for the stamp in the right upper corner bears the legend, in six lines, “Stamp—for—postage—to be—placed—here.” The upper part of the envelope is ruled off by two lines, and in the lower left corner is a rectangular space inscribed in two lines, “NAME AND ADDRESS—OF SENDER,” in block letters. The stamp upon the flap is embossed, and comprises the profile of Her Majesty, to left, in white, upon ground of solid colour, within a pearled circle which is enframed by an outer circle inscribed in block letters upon reticulated ground, “BRITISH GUIANA REGISTRATION FEE—FOUR CENTS.” Another border of pearls completes the design. The flap is plain, and the seam scalloped, and the upper part bears the name of the contractors, Messrs. Mc Corquodale and Co. Only the reverse side of the envelope has the conventional imitation-string lines. Stamp, lines, and inscriptions are in scarlet-vermilion. We have seen the following sizes :

Registration envelope, 4 cents,	} sizes, 154 × 97 mm., or 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ × 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
scarlet-vermilion, on white	
202 × 127 „ „ 8 × 5 „	
292 × 152 „ „ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 6 „	
wove paper, linen-lined.	254 × 177 „ „ 10 × 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ „

Bulgaria.—The *Timbre-Poste* describes the new post card for this country. It has the same frame as the 10 centimes card; but the second line of inscription takes the place of the first, and the second, which was in French, is replaced by one in Russian characters. The directions occupy one line.

5 Statinki, blue-green.

Cuba.—It appears that we have omitted to chronicle a value of this year's series which was issued some time after the others.

2 c. de peseta, carmine.

Cyprus.—Mr. William Clifford sends us the following extract from a letter, dated 23rd April, addressed to him by one of the Post Office staff at Larnaca: "I believe in my last I informed you that the new stamps would be issued on the 1st May. Well, we had already published a notice to that effect in all parts of the island, when, two weeks ago, a Government order came down from head-quarters telling us to take down the notice, and to continue the issue of the current stamps until further notice. I asked the post-master to-day when he thought that the new stamps would be issued, and he said no date was yet fixed, owing to some legal difficulty. The new stamps are of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 and 6 piastres."



Ecuador.—The *Philatelic World* gives the following list of the new stamps, one of which we described last month. There is a different design for each value.

1 centavo, brown.	10 centavos, orange.
2 „ lake.	20 „ slate.
5 „ blue.	50 „ green.

French Colonies.—*L'Ami des Timbres* announces that the new stamps for use in the colonies are ready, but will not be put in circulation for three months. The design, as given in the magazine just quoted, corresponds exactly with the description which we gave in December, 1879, except that the numerals of value are in a double lined rectangular frame, hiding a portion of the design, and placed rather to the left of the stamp instead of in the centre, as in those used at home.



1 cent., black on blue paper.	} perf. 14.	25 cent., yellow on yellow paper.
2 „ brown „ bistre „		30 „ brown „ bistre „
4 „ violet „ blue „		35 „ black „ yellow „
5 „ green „ green „		40 „ vermillion on bistre „
10 „ black „ lilac „		75 „ carmine „ rose
20 „ brick „ green „		1 fr., bronze-green on light green

Great Britain.—It is only lately that the three-halfpenny post card, bearing the additional inscription "AND IRELAND," has come into circulation.

Grenada.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whittfield, King, and Co. for the first sight of three novelties for this island. When we say that two of them are provisional postage stamps, we need hardly add that they are surcharged. First we have the purple stamp, surcharged in *black* instead of in blue—"POSTAGE" above, and "HALF-PENNY" in a straight line below, in block letters. Then we have a stamp of the same design (probably a fiscal), lake-red in colour, surcharged "POSTAGE" above, and "TWO PENCE HALF-PENNY" in a curve following the outline of the lower part of the circle which encloses the portrait, also in black block letters.—The post card has three lines of inscription. 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd, "GRENADA (DE GRENADA);" 3rd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. The stamp, in the right upper corner, has the diademed profile of Her Majesty, to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within a white-bordered oval. Fancy labels above and below portrait, lettered "POSTAGE" and "PENNY HALFPENNY" respectively. The remainder of the stamp is decorated with conventional ornaments, and would be of upright rectangular shape, but that the angles are rounded! No border, reverse side plain. Makers, De La Rue and Co.

[Just as we are going to press we have received a third provisional adhesive; viz., a blue stamp, of the same type as the other two, surcharged in black, block letters, "POSTAGE" above, and "FOUR PENCE" below the portrait, both inscriptions in straight lines.]

Provisional Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	surcharged in black on purple fiscal, without value expressed.			
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"	"	lake-red fiscal,	" "
4d.	"	"	blue	" "

Postal Union Card.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown, on very thin buff card; size, $122\frac{1}{2} \times 86$ mm.

Holland.—We have received the new unpaid letter stamps, which are similar in design to the 5 and 10 cents issued in 1870. *Smith's Circular* gives a list of eleven values, differing from the ten chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste*. We have only seen eight; but it appears that the new 5 and 10 cents will not be issued until the stock of those values on coloured paper is used up. The stamps are printed in ultramarine on white paper, and have the numerals of value and the word "CENT" in the centre, in black, except in the highest value, which has "EEN GULDEN" printed in red.



1 cent, blue and black	} perf. 12 {	12½ cents, blue and black
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "		15 " " "
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " " "		20 " " "
5 " " "		25 " " "
10 " " "		1 gulden " red.

The new 5 cent post card is now in use, and differs from the 2½ cent card, described last month, in the stamp, which is of the type of the 5 cent adhesive, and in not having the prefix "Aan" on the first line for address.

5 cent, blue, on light blue tinted card; reverse side white; 138 × 92 mm., or 5½ × 3⅔ inches.

Hungary.—M. Moens announces in one and the same breath that certain values of these stamps were, during last month, printed on watermarked paper, and that the watermark has already been suppressed. The watermark consisted of fifteen ovals in the sheet of stamps, in eight rows of seven, each oval containing the letters K. P., standing for *Kir Posta*, or Royal Post. The values seen by M. Moens on the watermarked paper are the current 2, 5, and 10 kreuzers.

Hyderabad.—(Espérons qu'il va être content, cet excellent M. Moens).—The stamps of Hyderabad, hitherto known to the vulgar as The Deccan, with their wonderful surcharges in black, red, and purple, have more than once aroused in us a demon of mistrust, which we have never seriously set ourselves to exorcise. We quote Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. upon the subject. They say: "A correspondent in Hyderabad, a Government official, offers to supply us with any Deccan stamps, printed to order in any colour we please, and has sent us a few specimens, which we enclose, of what he can do. Perhaps it is well that this should be made known, as a caution to collectors, and in the interests of philately. We shall certainly refrain from ordering; and if we offer any for sale, it shall only be as proofs." Bravo, Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co.! And please remember that the officials at Constantinople appear to be quite as obliging as those in Hyderabad. The specimens sent us are the skeleton types in red and in bright green, and the oblong stamp in violet-brown.

Italy.—The current 20 centesimi, head of King Humbert, with white stars in the corners, is now in use, surcharged "ESTERO."

Jamaica.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us one of the registration envelopes in use in Jamaica. They are of exactly the same pattern as those current here, but have no stamp on the flap.

We have been shown, on behalf of Messrs. Winch Bros., two Jamaica fiscal stamps, which have done postal duty, and which the owners have had in their possession for some time.

Fiscal stamps used for postage, 1½d., pale ultramarine.
 „ „ „ 3d., lilac.

Java.—M. Moens calls attention to the fact that the 2 and 25 cents are now printed in somewhat different shades.

2 cents, red-brown.
 25 „ brown-violet.

Labuan.—Another provisional! The 12 cents surcharged ^{EIGHT CENTS} in two lines across the centre of the stamp, no attempt being made to obliterate the original value.

8 cents (provisional), surcharged in black on the 12 cents, carmine.

We have also received the Labuan Postal Union card. It has four lines of inscriptions. 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd, "LABUAN;" 3rd, "POST CARD," divided by the arms of Great Britain; 4th, "THE ADDRESS," &c. It bears a stamp of the same type as the adhesives in the right upper corner.

4 cents, green on light buff; 120×89 mm., or $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Luzon.—Another provisional! This time it is the 2½ c. de peso postage stamp, Type 1880, surcharged in black, "HABILITADO CORREOS—2 CENT DE PESO," as in the stamp which we described in March.

Provisional. 2 c. de peso, surcharged in black on the 2 c. de peso, brown. Type 1880.

New Granada.—The current 20 centavos, as well as the 10 centavos, now seems to be printed upon slightly blued, instead of on white paper.

20 centavos, blue on blue paper.

New South Wales.—In addition to those which we have already described, the following values have been surcharged o.s. for official use, and are in circulation.

5d., green, red surcharge.	10d., lilac, red surcharge.
9d., red-brown, ,,	5s., violet, black ,,

Porto Rico.—At a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society, a specimen of the 5 c. de peseta, lake, of 1879, was shown, with the inscription "PORTO RICCO," the last letter being a most distinct c, and not a malformed o.

Portugal.—Capt. Evans writes to us: "I can add to your list of Portuguese post cards, as I have both the 30 reis and the 20×20 reis in the two varieties. Mine run as follows:

<i>Large sized cards.</i>	<i>Sr</i> to left of <i>D'Este</i> .	20 reis, blue.
<i>Small</i> ,, ,,	<i>Sr</i> almost under <i>D'</i> .	20×20 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	30 ,, green (not yellow-green).

Roumania.—The new 25 bani is now in circulation. It is precisely similar in design to the 15 bani which we described in September last.

25 bani, blue; *perf.* 12.

Russia.—Captain Evans tells us that he has the 10 kopeck envelope, large size, type of 1872, surcharged 7 kopecks in red.

In addition to the three sizes of the new 7 kopeck envelopes which we described last month we have received another, measuring $139\frac{1}{2} \times 57$ mm.

The "Enquiry" card, which we described in our August number of last year, is now issued with the extra inscriptions on the face in rose-red instead of in black, as heretofore.

St. Domingo.—The envelopes before us appear to be intended for use in the office of the President of the Republic. The stamp, which is in the left upper corner of the envelope, has the arms of the state on a background of horizontal lines, enframed by three distinct circles. The first is lettered REPUBLICA DOMINICANA above, and has reticulations below, and the date 1880. The second is composed of straight lines converging towards the centre, and the third is inscribed SERVICIO NACIONAL EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA. There are three sizes at any rate, and perhaps more.

Official Envelope, { Dark blue on white laid paper, $9 \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
without expressed value. { „ „ blue laid paper, linen lined, $10\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$ ins.

Sierra Leone.—In addition to the post card described last month, the *Timbre-Poste* signals another value. It has three lines of inscriptions. 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," with the arms of Great Britain below; 2nd, "SIERRA LEONE;" 3rd, "THE ADDRESS," &c. In the right upper angle is the stamp, of the same type as the adhesives. The whole is framed by a Greek-patterned border.

1d., earmine on light buff. Size of frame, 118×79 mm.

Sweden.—We have seen a variety of the 6 öre post card with short inscription beneath the word "BREFKORT," which has the stamp in right upper angle merely embossed, and not printed in colour.

Tolima.—*L'Ami des Timbres* for April figures two hitherto undescribed stamps for this sovereign portion of the United States of Columbia. The first is a *Cubierta*, with large fancy numeral 5 in the right and left upper corners. The upper part of the numeral is surmounted by five stars, and is inscribed "CORREOS." From the lower part of the numeral a female head, inscribed "LIBERTAD," peeps forth, and says reproachfully to the artist, "What atrocities are committed in my name." The inscriptions between the numerals consist of, first, "ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA," in a straight line of block letters, and then two inscriptions, side by side, of five lines each, the upper and lower lines being curved, and each word being ornamented with flourishes. The left-hand inscription reads, "CORREOS—DEL—ESTADO SOBERANO—DEL—TOLIMA," and that to the right, "CERTIFICACION—CON—CONTENIDO—VALE—5 CENTAVOS." Then comes the usual "*Salió de—en—de—187—*," and upon the ruled lower portion of the label the word "*Remite*," all in script type. The other stamp, for registered letters, is very similar in



design to the New Granada stamp issued in 1865, and used for the same purpose, but is less than half the size. It has the same six-rayed star in the centre, but with the letter "A" upon the netted ground, and the numerals 50 in the points of the star. The central design is enframed by a white circle, inscribed in colour, "CORREOS DE Eº Sº DE TOLIMA—CINCUENTA CENTAVOS," the two inscriptions being divided by star like ornaments."

Cubierta. 5 centavos, ochre on white paper.
Registration Stamp. 50 „ „ milky-blue „

Turkey.—A new value is now current of the EMP. OTTOMAN type, printed in the same colours as the Eastern Roumelian stamp of similar value.

5 paras, olive-green and black ; *perf.* 13½.

In referring to the Mount Athos stamps M. Moens says, in the *Timbre Poste* for April : “ We do do not see the use, which appears to be a ‘privilege,’ of these surcharges, and still less why they should be collected. The surcharge merely indicates whence the stamps come, as do all date obliterations.” We agree with M. Moens only in so far that we have not yet grappled with the *raison d’être* of the surcharge. As to their collectable value, they are certainly distinct from the ordinary Turkish stamps. All that we have seen have an obliteration in addition to the surcharge. It is evident that they were prepared for a purpose which was to distinguish them from the ordinary stamps. Unfortunately it is not improbable that the *courtesy* of the post-office authorities in Constantinople, where, as we have seen, the surcharging die is kept, may lead them to execute orders for more, and the unused specimens, which will no doubt turn up, may well be regarded with suspicion. But if we were to reject the used copies which we came across before attention had been called to the surcharge, we might as well reject the Eastern Roumelians, the Antigua stamps with Montserrat, or the adhesives of Great Britain with Cyprus printed upon them.

Captain Evans tells us that, in addition to the Mount Athos stamps which we have already described, he has seen—

20 paras, green. Issue 1876 ; heavy surcharge.

1 piastre, yellow. Issue 1868 ; *perf.* 13½.

[Since the above was written we have received the *Timbre Poste* for May, and we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise that, after reading the official document which we gave in our last number, M. Moens should, on the faith of a correspondent, stigmatise this surcharge as “*une grosse carotte.*”

Because we were the first to call attention to these stamps we have no wish, from motives of *amour propre*, to thrust an unwarranted belief in them upon collectors, and we cannot justly be accused of over credulity in these matters. We will briefly sum up what we have to say in their favour :

1. The stamps which we described in August, 1880, were not sold as curiosities, but were picked out from a number of used Turkish stamps.

2. All those which we have noticed from time to time, and which we believe to be original and genuine, have the usual obliterations in addition to and over the triangular surcharge.

3. The letter which we have published, emanating from the General Post Office at Constantinople, distinctly recognizes these stamps, and states that they were thus surcharged for use at Mount Athos, and shows further that the die with which the surcharge was effected is kept at Constantinople, and not at Mount Athos.

In conclusion, we have no hesitation in expressing our suspicion of the hitherto undescribed values in an unused condition which are now turning up. The official letter to which we have already referred shows that the stamps have been for some time obsolete. That there may be some unused copies left at Mount Athos is possible. Stamps thus surcharged to order at Constantinople have no greater philatelic value than the German Transvaals. We have even had sent to us, spick and span new, the unpaid letter stamps, with heavy border, and some of the stamps with French inscription, bearing the Mount Athos surcharge. We do not believe in them.]

Turk's Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the one shilling adhesive in the old indigo and in the current plum-colour, surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$. We presume that this new provisional halfpenny takes the place of that which we described in March, which was surcharged on the 6d. value. There are varieties in the surcharges, in the size of the numerals, and in the size or absence of the stroke dividing the numerator and denominator of the fraction.—From Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. we have received two further varieties of the provisional 4d., which differ from those which we have before described in the superior squatness of the numeral 4.

Provisional Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged in black on the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1s., \text{ indigo.} \\ 1s., \text{ plum.} \end{array} \right.$
4d., variety of surcharge in black on 6d., black.

United States.—We have received a portion of an envelope concerning which we are greedy for information. The design of the stamp consists of a fancy numeral 3, 12 mm. in length, enframed in an engine-turned oval. Beneath the stamp, in a curve following the outline of the oval, is the inscription in coloured block letters, SIX CENTS U. S. RETURN ENVELOPE. As this is all that we possess of the envelope, we cannot say what other inscriptions there may be upon it, nor explain why the stamp bears the numeral 3 whilst the inscription seems to indicate 6 cents as the value of the envelope. Hence we refrain from guessing at the value. The stamp and legend are in scarlet-vermilion upon white wove paper.

Uruguay.—We are now in possession of the two cards of which we announced the issue last month. They have three lines of inscriptions. 1st, the fancy capitals, "R O U," crossed by a scroll inscribed "TARJETA POSTAL;" 2nd, "2^A SERIE—1880;" 3rd, "ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO," etc. They bear the same type of stamp as those of the last issue in the right upper corner. The reply-paid card has an extra line of inscription beneath "ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO," etc., and "RESPUESTA" above that line on the second half.

2 cents, blue to deep blue, on white card.

2 + 2 cents, Venetian red, on white card, size about 129 × 77 mm., or 5 $\frac{1}{10}$ × 3 inches.

Venezuela.—Of the Escuelas type, perforated, the following high values are said to be in circulation—

5 Bolivars, green.
10 ,, carmine.

Wurtemberg.—M. Moens describes and figures a series of official stamps now in use in this kingdom, of which he gives the following account: "Official stamps for franking correspondence connected with the business of the State, churches, schools, and public benevolent institutions, were issued, in part, on the first of April last, in terms of a decree, dated 26th March, 1881, of the Ministry of Churches and Schools. Article 3 of this decree sets forth that, 'Delivery of these stamps shall be made against printed acknowledgments of their receipt upon forms to be furnished by the post-office department. At the end of every month the post-office authorities shall prepare a statement of the number of receipts in their possession for stamps issued, and shall submit it to our Department for examination and payment.'"

These official stamps are of the same values and colours as the ordinary postage stamps, and are of one type. The design, which is typographed, consists of white labels at top, bottom, and sides, a fifth label crossing the centre of the stamp obliquely from the left lower to the right upper corner, and two escutcheons, one on either side of the central label, with the numeral of value. The left label is inscribed K. WÜRTT, the top one POST, with a star before and after the word. The bottom label is inscribed with the numerical value in words, and the right label with PFENNIG. The central label bears the legend AMTLICHER VERKEHR, or, Official Correspondence. Six values, printed in colour on white paper; shape, upright rectangular; perforated 11.



3 pfennig, green.	20 pfennig, ultramarine.
5 ,, violet.	25 ,, bistre.
10 ,, rose	50 ,, bronze-green.

THE POST CARDS OF FINLAND.

OUR contributor, "A Post Card Collector," asks us to add the following varieties to the list published last month :

NOVEMBER, 1871.

Variety V. Ruled lines.

8 penni, yellow-green, on *thin* pale yellow-green card.
8 ,, green ,, whity-green ,,

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

By "CHEMICUS."

BEFORE entering upon a brief description of the various pigments which are employed to give colour to printers' ink, I must premise that, except in one or two instances, it is not my intention to describe the processes adopted in the manufacture of these bodies; but I shall content myself with indicating their chemical composition. I shall also point out the changes which time and the atmosphere work upon them; but do not intend for many reasons to treat of the action which chemical re-agents have upon them. Nor do I think it will be necessary for me to enter into the theory of colour, presuming that most of my readers are more or less acquainted with it.

Those bodies which we call pigments are derived from all the three kingdoms of nature—the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral. As a rule, the pigments derived from animal and vegetable sources are brilliant in colour and of great purity, but are very unstable, or fugitive; whilst those derived from mineral or inorganic sources, although not of great brilliancy, are usually of a stable or permanent character.

The chief pigments used in the manufacture of printing inks, classified into fugitive and permanent colours, are:

FUGITIVE PIGMENTS.

REDS.—Rose-pink, carmine, crimson, Florence, Hambro and Kermes lakes, iodine scarlet, dragon's-blood.

YELLOWS.—Yellow-lake, Dutch, English, and Italian pinks; orpiment, gamboge, gallstone, Indian yellow, patent yellow.

BLUES.—Antwerp blue, Prussian blue.

ORANGES.—Annatto, orange-orpiment.

GREENS.—Sap green, verdigris.

PURPLES.—Purple-lake, burnt carmine.

BROWNS.—Brown-pink, prussiate of copper.

PERMANENT PIGMENTS.

REDS.—Lac lake, vermilion, red-lead, madder lake, madder carmine, light red, Venetian red, Indian red, scarlet-lake.

YELLOWS.—Raw sienna, jaune, chrome-yellow, Naples yellow, lemon-yellow, yellow, Oxford, and Roman ochres, cadmium yellow.

BLUES.—Blue verditer, cobalt, ultramarine, indigo, smalts, blue ochre.

ORANGES.—Orange-lead, orange-chrome, burnt sienna, burnt Roman ochre.

GREENS.—Emerald-green, green verditer, chrome-green, mineral green.

PURPLES.—Madder-purple, purple-ochre.

BROWNS.—Vandyke brown, raw and burnt umbers, asphaltum, sepia, manganese-brown, bistre, cassel brown.

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

RED PIGMENTS.



Madder Lake.



Crimson Lake.



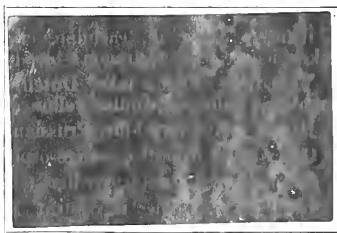
Scarlet Lake.



Rose Pink.



Vermilion.



Red Lead.



Venetian Red.



Indian Red.



RED PIGMENTS.

The most important of the red colouring matters are the lakes. Lake is a generic term applied to those pigments derived from vegetable or animal sources where the colouring matter is deposited on an earthy base, usually alumina. Lakes are of various colours—red, yellow, blue, and purple, of each of which I will treat in its proper place. The process adopted in their manufacture is practically the same, and a description of the method of manufacturing one of them, crimson-lake, will serve for all.

Crimson-lake is prepared by boiling cochineal (the bodies of insects that live on various plants belonging to the order cacti) in water for a few minutes, and then adding to the decoction thus obtained a small quantity of alum. The mixture being boiled again for a few minutes, and then allowed to stand for some time, a fine powder of a beautiful colour settles slowly to the bottom. This powder is then collected and introduced to commerce as crimson-lake. After the removal of the powder the remaining liquor is still coloured, and can be used for making some of the inferior lakes.

Carmine is prepared in a similar way, but a stronger decoction of cochineal is used.

Florentine, Hambro, and scarlet-lakes are all prepared from cochineal.

Rose-pink is a coarse kind of lake, prepared by dyeing chalk, or whitening, with a strong decoction of Brazil wood.

Madder-lakes and madder-carmines are prepared from madder root by similar processes.

Lac-lake is prepared from sticklac, a secretion formed on twigs or branches of trees by an insect native to the East Indies.

These lakes are pigments of great beauty and purity; but with one or two exceptions they are very fugitive in character, rapidly fading on exposure to light. They are much used in all kinds of colour-work. The action of acids or of alkalies destroys the colour of nearly all the lakes; hence stamps printed with ink, the base of which is a lake, offer great difficulties to the cleaner of obliterated stamps.

Vermilion is a sulphide of mercury, and is prepared by heating a mixture of sulphur and mercury, when a black compound is formed, which is taken and thrown into red-hot cylinders, where it undergoes sublimation, and in doing so loses its black colour and assumes a brilliant red tint, which now forms vermillion. It is largely used in all branches of colour-work, and is a fairly permanent colour, although there appears to be some doubt on this point, as some writers say that the red-vermillion gradually changes back again into the black and early stage of the process.

Red-lead is a peroxide of lead. This pigment is largely used in colour-work; but where permanency is desired it should not be employed, inasmuch as by exposure to air it gradually blackens, owing to the formation of a new compound of lead; namely, the sulphide. This property of blackening is common to all lead compounds, and renders the use of colours containing it undesirable. Hence the reason why so many stamps originally printed in red or orange colours now appear of a black or brown hue, as, for instance, some of the Prussian, the Ionian, early Newfoundland, and many other postage stamps.

Dragon's-blood is occasionally used in printing, and is a resin found on the fruits and leaves of some species of palm trees grown in India. It is of fugitive character. Iodine-scarlet is a pigment of exceedingly fugitive character, although of great beauty of colour, and is a compound of mercury and iodine.

Light red, Venetian red, and Indian red, are pigments of great value, and owe their colour to oxides of iron. Venetian red and Indian red are natural pigments, but are now for the most part produced artificially. Light red is made by the action of heat on pure yellow-ochre. These reds are of permanent character, not being affected to any extent by time or atmospheric agencies.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF MAURITIUS.

By CAPT. E. B. EVANS, R.A.

(Read at the Meeting of the Philatelic Society of London on the 26th March, 1881.)

(Continued from page 44.)

REFERENCE LIST.

- MARCH (?), 1863. Type of 1862 of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s stamps,
 6d. lilac
 1s. green.
 Received from England in May and June, 1863, and issued as shown below;
 types as before of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s stamps; 3d. without, 5s.
 with, figures of value at sides; white paper; watermarked crown and cc.;
 perf. 14. (The varieties of shade are of course due to subsequent printings.)
1863. 1d. . . . dark lilac-brown, brown, yellow-brown.
 2d. . . . blue, *varying*.
 3d. . . . vermilion.
 4d. . . . rose, *varying*.
 5s. . . . brown-violet.
1864. 6d. . . . lilac.
 1s. . . . yellow, orange-yellow.
- 1872 (?). 9d. . . . green.
 Received in April, 1864; issued
1865. 6d. . . . pale green, dark green, yellowish-green.
 Received in March, 1865; issued
- 1868 (?). 5s. . . . mauve.
 1870. 1s. . . . blue.
- OCTOBER, 1872. Surface printed; manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue
 and Co.; different type; watermark and perforation as in 1863.
 10d. maroon.
 Provisional stamps; surcharged locally; "HALFPENNY" in two lines in black.
- FEBRUARY, 1876. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 9d., pale lilac, reddish-lilac; unwatermarked.
- OCTOBER, 1876. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 10d., maroon; watermarked crown and cc.
- APRIL, 1877. Provisional stamp, made in England, "HALFPENNY" in
 one line in black, surcharged on impressions from the 10d. plate in *rose*;
 the original value cancelled by a black bar; watermarked crown and cc.;
 perf. 14.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. black and rose.
- DECEMBER, 1877. Provisional stamps; surcharged locally, with new
 value in one line in black, the original value being cancelled by a black bar;
 watermarked crown and cc.
 1d. on 4d. rose.
 1s. on 5s. brown-violet, mauve.
- JANUARY, 1878. Provisional issue, made in England; surcharged in
 black, with the values in *cents* and *rupees*; types, watermark, and per-
 foration as before.
- 2 c. on type of 10d. . . . maroon (with lower label removed)
 4 c. on 1d. yellow-brown.
 8 c. on 2d. blue.
 13 c. on 3d. vermilion.
 17 c. on 4d. rose.
 25 c. on 6d. slate-green.
 38 c. on 9d. lilac.
 50 c. on 1s. green.
 2 rs. 50 c. on 5s. . . . mauve.

Permanent issue, with values in cents and rupees; manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.; different design for each value; watermark and perforation as before.

MARCH, 1879.

4 c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	orange.
25 c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	olive-yellow.

JANUARY, 1880.

2 c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	brown.
8 c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	blue.
13 c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	grey-black.
17 c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	rose.
38 c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	violet.
50 c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	green.
2 rs. 50 c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	brown-violet.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

DECEMBER (?), 1861. Two values, different design for each—6d., circular; 9d., shield-shaped, with nine sides; embossed on small envelopes, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; pale blue wove paper; three varieties of flap ornament—1 containing a single rose; 2 containing a wreath of flowers; 3 containing crossed lines, forming a pattern of narrow diamonds, with rosettes where the lines cross.*

1. 6d.	.	.	violet	2. 6d.	.	.	violet.
9d.	.	.	dark brown	9d.	.	.	dark brown.
3. 6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?
9d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	dark brown.

DECEMBER, 1862. Two values; 6d. same design as before; 1s., small oval; embossed on large envelopes, $8\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches (these dimensions vary slightly). Two kinds of paper—I. Pale blue, thin, hand-made, wove paper; II. Ordinary machine-made wove paper, varying in colour from blue to almost white. Three varieties of flap ornament—1. Circular device of inter-laced rings; 2. Large circular tress, with lozenge pattern in the centre; 3. Same size as 1, with a rose in the centre on a lined ground.

I.	1. 6d.	.	red violet.	1s.	.	yellow.
	2. "	.	"	"	.	"
	3. "	.	"	"	.	"
II.	1. "	.	"	"	.	"
	2. "	.	"	"	.	"
	3. "	.	"	"	.	"

JANUARY, 1873. Two values—10d. oval, with outer frame of ten curved sides; 1s. 8d. oval, in frame curved above and below, and straight at sides; embossed on large envelopes; pale bluish, linen-lined paper; flaps plain.

10d.	.	.	.	maroon; $6\frac{1}{8} \times 4$ inches.
1s. 8d.	.	.	.	blue; $7 \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

DECEMBER, 1877. Provisional envelopes, the two last mentioned surcharged locally, with new value in one line in black, with a bar below to cancel the original value.

6d. on 10d.	.	.	.	.	maroon.
1s. on 1s. 8d.	.	.	.	.	blue.

JANUARY, 1878. Provisional issue from altered dies; 8 c. from die of 6d., 25 c. from die of 1s. 8d., 50 c. from die of 10d.; thick white wove paper; plain flaps.

8 c.	.	.	blue, pale blue; $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
25 c.	.	.	mauve; $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
50 c.	.	.	red-brown; $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches.

* It is only quite recently that I have met with a specimen of the 9d. with the 3rd variety of seal, and I do not know whether the 6d. exists with this variety.

MARCH, 1879. New die ; oval design ; paper, &c., as last.

50 c. . . . brown ; $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches.

POST CARDS.

Provisional cards of local manufacture, used with an adhesive stamp.

FEBRUARY 18th, 1879. Arms and motto of Mauritius ; inscribed "MAURITIUS, INLAND POST CARD ;" frame $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; signature of lithographer in *sixteen* varieties in left-hand lower corner ; lithographed in black on white card.

2 c. black and maroon.

FEBRUARY 21st, 1879. Arms of Great Britain ; inscribed "MAURITIUS POST CARD ;" frame $4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; lithographed in black on white card.

2 c. black and maroon.

MARCH, 1879. *Cards of private manufacture ; crown and inscription "MAURITIUS POST CARD ;" no frame ; type printed in black on enamelled cards of various colours.*

2 c. black and maroon on yellowish-white.

" " " green.

" " " rose.

" " " pale blue.

Cards with an impressed stamp, manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. ; printed in colour on buff ; no frame.

OCTOBER, 1879. Inland card ; type of 2 c. adhesive issued in January, 1880.

2 c. red-brown ; $4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

MARCH, 1880. Postal Union card ; similar to the last, but with additional inscriptions ; type resembling that of the 10d. adhesive of 1872.

6 c. green ; $4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

AUGUST, 1880. Same size, and with the same inscriptions, as the 2 c. inland card ; but with type of 8 c. adhesive issued in January, 1880 ; surcharged with new value in one line in *black*, with bar below cancelling the original value.

4 c. on 8 c. blue.

The 8c. cards may also be met with unsurcharged ; but I do not think they were ever issued for use in that state.

8 c. blue.

ESSAYS.

ADHESIVES.

1876. Essay of surcharge, " $\frac{1}{2}$ " on left, "d" on right of the neck of the profile, "HALFPENNY" in one line below, in red and in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. in red on 9d. lilac, reddish-lilac.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black on 9d. lilac.

POST CARDS.

1877. Type-printed in black on coloured cards ; arms and motto of Mauritius ; fancy frame ; space for adhesive stamp.

(2 c.) lilac.

(4 c.) blue.

Similar to first issued card ; end of the scroll containing "INLAND POST CARD," extending into the space for the stamp ; without the signature of the lithographer.

(2 c.) black on white.

(Concluded.)

Correspondence.

RECENT TURKISH SURCHARGES.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I do not think anyone will accuse me of being unduly prejudiced against surcharges, but I confess that I should like to know a little more about those pretty things that have turned up from Turkey in such profusion lately.

Have the heads of the Turkish Postal Department only just woke up to the fact that the stamp mania may be made very profitable if properly worked? or how is it that we have not sooner been supplied with these surcharges, some of which are found on stamps which I thought had been for some time obsolete?

In *Le Timbre Poste* for September, 1879, there appeared a letter, received by a correspondent of M. Moens, from the Chief Secretary of the Turkish Post-office. This letter seems to throw some light on the subject of the stamps surcharged "IMPRIMÉS," which for some reason appear to be mixed up with those surcharged for Mount Athos.

The following is, I believe, a fairly accurate translation of the letter :

"CONSTANTINOPLE, 14th July, 1879.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, I hasten to inform you that the surcharge bearing the word "IMPRIMÉS" originally applied to the stamps of 10 paras of the second issue at the time of the alteration authorizing the payment of the postage on newspapers in copper currency" (this, I think, must be the meaning of "*lors du changement des recettes des journaux en cuivre*") "has been since also struck, on various occasions, on the stamps of 20 and 50 paras and 2 and 5 piastres of the above-mentioned issue, and that under the following circumstances (which had besides been already foreseen at the time of the application of the measure relative to the receipt of copper currency for certain charges) :

"It happened sometimes that publishers or others brought packets of newspapers or other printed matter to the post-offices franked by means of stamps for international postage of higher values than 10 paras. If the stamps in question were of the first issue, the senders were requested to change them, seeing that the stamps belonging to that issue already bore a surcharge, and that it was not considered convenient to print surcharge upon surcharge; but if the stamps were of the second issue, then the same surcharge was struck upon them that was used for the 10 paras, and that with a view to facilitating the transmission of the parcels and granting a privilege to the senders, which has perhaps, at the same time, given pleasure to collectors.

"In fact, the plan adopted to distinguish the stamps paid for in copper money from those paid for in good" (*i.e.* undepreciated) "money having been soon given up in favour of a more practical scheme, which consists in selling for copper money only the stamps of 10 paras of the first issue, and for good money all the others without distinction, it follows as a natural consequence that the stamps surcharged with the word 'IMPRIMÉS,' and especially those of higher values than 10 paras, are somewhat rare.

"(Signed) ELETACCI, Chief Secretary."

Now some of the above is plain enough, but other parts are not quite so easy to understand.

It is evident that 10 paras stamps of the present issue (for that, no doubt, is what is meant by the *second* issue, it being the second issue of stamps for international postage) were surcharged with the word "IMPRIMÉS," and could be paid for with the depreciated copper currency, and doubtless paper also. This will explain the letter published in the April number of the

Philatelic Record. The Mount Athos surcharge may have a similar object. Perhaps the inmates of the convents are allowed to purchase their stamps with the depreciated currency, or it may be used simply for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the Mount Athos Post-office separate.

But I must say that I do not quite see what was the object of surcharging with the word "IMPRIMÉS" the stamps of higher values than 10 paras which had already been purchased by the users and placed on packets of printed matter; for unless the official who surcharged them was authorized to refund the difference between the value of the money originally paid for them and that of the currency (which seems hardly likely, though it may have been the case), the surcharging would not appear to have been of any great use to the senders of the packets.

One thing, however, seems certain; namely, that the only stamps issued to the public with the surcharge "IMPRIMÉS" were the 10 paras of the current issue, and that any other *unused* stamps found with that surcharge are specimens made for the benefit of collectors only.

It appears also that both of these surcharges are obsolete.

In regard to the "CATCHAK," are stamps with this surcharge really kept in stock, or is it not rather a species of obliteration applied to the stamps on, or after, their being stuck on the seized letters? Is it not possible that the stamps thus surcharged are of a similar nature to the once-sought-for "TOO-LATE" Trinidads?

You state in the April number that the surcharging stamps are apparently at Constantinople; and if that is the case, an obliging official with great zeal for the public service, and a commission on the sale of stamps, might do wonders for the benefit of collectors. No doubt different coloured surcharges are used in the various Turkish provinces, and there should be at least a variety of shade for each of the convents (thirty-two, I believe) on Mount Athos.

While I am on the subject of Turkish surcharges I may just mention a curious circumstance. A short time back I examined a large stock of envelopes belonging to a well-known firm. Among them were about a couple of hundred, I should say, of the Turkish 1 piastre surcharged "CHEIR." *Every one of these had the flap carefully gummed down.*

Now it is hardly likely that this was done by their present possessor. It was most probably done in order that they might be more easily surcharged.

It doubtless adds greatly to the value of these envelopes for postal purposes, and certainly speaks volumes for the good-nature of the Turkish Post-office authorities.

Yours, &c.,

EDW. B. EVANS.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE eleventh meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 30th April, 1881, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved; and the President read a communication from Capt. Evans in support of his belief that the 2d., large head with band, of Mauritius was printed from the old plate re-engraved, and not from a new one. The President intimated that he would consider Capt. Evans's arguments, and report upon them to the Society. Attention was called to some forgeries of the first issue of Mauritius post cards, which appear to emanate from Paris, and to which it is probable that further reference will be made. The business of the day was to study the two first issues of the postage stamps of Victoria; viz., the 1d., 2d., and 3d., bust portrait, and the 2d., full length portrait on throne. The interest of the meeting was greatly enhanced by the opportunity afforded of examining

the splendid collection of the President. On the conclusion of the business, Mr. Kern showed a specimen of the Porto Rico 5 cent de peseta, lake, issue 1879, inscribed "PORTO RICO, the last letter being a distinct c, and not a badly-formed o. The next, and General Annual meeting of the season was fixed for the 14th May, the study of the stamps of Victoria to be proceeded with if time shall permit.

THE twelfth and General Annual meeting of season 1880-81 was held on the 14th May, 1881, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and his annual report on the position of the society, which was pronounced to be highly satisfactory. Messrs. Williams and Bacon were requested to audit his balance-sheet, and to report thereon at the next meeting. The meeting then proceeded to elect the officers to serve on the committee for the ensuing twelve months. The following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Mr. Philbrick; Vice-President, Mr. de Ysasi; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Burnett; Dr. C. W. Viner, Messrs. Tapling and Kern. Mr. W. E. Williams was unanimously elected to fill the seat on the committee vacant through the absence of Mr. Barrett from England. On the conclusion of the day's business, the completed portion of the Great Britain catalogue was examined, and the President gave a very interesting account of the researches and discoveries made by him and Mr. Westoby whilst gathering the materials for its compilation. The next meeting was fixed for the 28th of May, subject of study the stamps of Victoria.

REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

COMPILED AT THE MEETING OF THE 29TH JANUARY, 1881.

(Continued from page 52.)

ISSUE VIII. 1873.

One Value.—For newspapers. Lithographed in the colony. Coloured impression upon white wove paper, varying in substance; white gum.

Design.—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, within double-lined white oval. Straight white label at top, inscribed with coloured block letters. Curved white scroll below, similarly inscribed, with pearls beneath the scroll. Sides and spandrels filled in with arabesque ornament and the value, in coloured numerals, on each side of the oval. Shape, small upright rectangular.

T. NEW ZEALAND. B. NEWSPAPER POSTAGE. R and L $1\frac{1}{2}$.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose (shades)	}	wmk. "NZ"	{	perf. 10 and 12, and also
		" a star		compound 10 x 12.
		no wmk.		perf. 12.

ISSUE IX. 1873.

Six Values.—Engraved by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and type-printed in colour upon medium white paper, slightly surfaced; white gum; watermarked "NZ," in small block letters above a small five-rayed truncated star.

The design is different for each value, except for the diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, which is the same in all. ONE PENNY—Portrait, on ground of horizontal lines, within a circle of solid colour; inscribed, "NEW ZEALAND" in the upper, and "POSTAGE" in the lower curve, in white Roman capitals, the two inscriptions being separated by foliate ornaments. Straight white double-lined label at bottom, inscribed "ONE PENNY" in coloured Roman capitals. The spandrels are filled in with conventional ornament, and the

whole stamp is enclosed in a double-lined frame. **TWOPENCE**—Portrait, on ground of horizontal lines, enclosed in circle of colour with white pearls. Straight white labels at top and bottom, the first inscribed "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE," and the second "TWO PENCE," in coloured block letters. Spandrels filled in with conventional ornaments, differing slightly from those in the previous value. **THREEPENCE**—Portrait on ground of horizontal lines, within double-lined circle. Curved coloured labels above and below circle, lettered in white block letters, "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE" and "THREE PENCE." Spandrels and sides filled in with conventional ornaments; border of plain double lines. **FOURPENCE**—Portrait, on ground of horizontal lines, within rectangular double-lined frame. Straight double-lined white label above, inscribed "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE" in coloured block letters; the same below, inscribed "FOUR PENCE," with a block at either end containing a conventional ornament. The side labels are filled in with scroll work. Same border as in preceding values. **SIXPENCE**—Portrait, on ground of horizontal lines, within an oval of solid colour, which deburises a hexagon frame of quadruple lines. The oval is inscribed, in white block letters, "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE" and "SIX PENCE," the two inscriptions being separated by small ornaments. The spandrels are filled in with network, and the outer frame is the same as in the other values. **ONE SHILLING**—Portrait, on ground of horizontal lines, enframed in double oval of solid colour, inscribed "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE" in the upper, and "ONE SHILLING" in the lower curve, in white Roman capitals, the two inscriptions being separated by small ornaments. Corners filled in with arabesque ornaments; outer frame the same as in preceding values. Shape, upright rectangular; machine-perforated 13 and 12, and compound 10×13 and $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1d., lilac	(shades)	4d., burnt sienna (shades)
2d., rose to pale lake	(")	6d., Prussian blue (")
3d., brown	(")	1s., green (")

Varieties.—Most of these values are to be found on paper which has been blued by the action of the gum, or some other cause. In 1877 two of the values—the 1d. and 2d.—were issued on paper watermarked with the old large six-rayed star, but the "NZ" and small star watermark was soon reverted to.

There appear to be two series, readily distinguishable by the superior care and greater neatness of the impression, which is on *glacé* or surfaced paper in the one case, and the duller, more confused printing, on rougher paper, of the other. It is believed the former were printed in London by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and the latter were printed in the colony.

ISSUE X. 1878.

Two Values.—Engraved by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and type-printed in colour on slightly surfaced white paper; white gum; watermarked "NZ" and star.

Design.—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, engraved in pearl circle. Straight white labels at top and bottom, inscribed in coloured block letters—"NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE" above, and "TWO" or "FIVE SHILLINGS" below. The spandrels are white, and in the 2s. value have the numeral 2 in the two upper, and a fern leaf in the two lower ones. In the 5s. value the numeral 5 is repeated in each of the four spandrels. Outer border of plain double lines. Shape, upright rectangular; perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2s., dull carmine.		5s., grey-black.
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POST CARD.

Issued January, 1877.

One Value.—Lithographed. Three lines of inscription—1st, "POST CARD," in Roman capitals, the two words being separated by the royal arms and supporters; 2nd, "NEW ZEALAND," in small block letters, immediately beneath the arms; 3rd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE,"

in large block letters. The stamp, in the right-hand upper corner, is of the same type as the one penny adhesive of 1873. The border is composed of trefoil ornaments, within thin inner and thick outer lines. Reverse side plain. Size of frame, 110 × 68 mm. ; size of card, 126½ × 80 mm.

One Penny, purple-brown (shades), upon stoutish buff card.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

Issued 1st April, 1878.

One value on "cap" paper, 312 × 104 mm. ; brown gum. Stamp of the same design as the Halfpenny newspaper stamp. Above, in an oblong label, the four angles of which are broken by ornaments, is printed in four lines—"This wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, letter rates will be charged."

½d., carmine, on white wove paper.

PROOFS.

The following are known, printed in black ink, on China or plate paper :

1st type.—Of the matrix with the bottom label for value left blank.

—One shilling (other values no doubt exist).

1873 Issue.—On *glacé* paper (the paper of the issue) ; gummed, perforated, and surcharged SPECIMEN in black (De la Rue and Co.).

One Penny, red-brown.

Twopence, ultramarine-blue.

Threepence, mauve.

Fourpence, carmine-rose.

Sixpence, fawn-brown.

One Shilling, full green.

List of Actual Members of the Philatelic Society of London.

Published in terms of the Resolution passed at the Meeting of 14th June, 1879.

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Names removed from the List of Members in terms of Article XX. of the Statutes : Messrs. W. E. JEFF, J. JOAQUIN PEREZ, H. WERNINCK.

Notes and Queries.

The Editor of *The Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal* (it appears that our having accidentally dubbed this paper Magazine instead of Journal was a piece of "*withering satire probably unrivalled in the annals of Philately*") has, in his JOURNAL for April, quite out-Heroded the silliness and vulgarity of his previous effusion; but our condescension in suavely pointing out to him wherein he was foolish and ignorant does not extend to arguing with him when he states that which is simply untrue. We had no hope of converting him, but we were sorry for his readers; and letters which we have received from them and from his contributors prove to us that they are very far from sharing his opinions, which is well for them. We regret that we cannot leave him even that threadbare shred of consolation in which he has enwrapped himself; to wit, that we are indebted to him for the idea of an outer cover for the *Record*. We borrowed it from the *Edinburgh Review*, an older publication than his.

The Editor of the *F.S.C.J.* is too, too modestly indignant that in referring to him we should have "*substituted an individual name for the usual form of mutual address adopted by editors*;" and then at once proceeds to "substitute an individual name," which he supposes will fit the Editor of the *Record*. We have no hesitation in agreeing with him that when the editor of a paper strictly preserves his anonymity in its pages, as has always been the case with us, it savours of bad taste to endeavour to lift the veil; but when the Editor of the *F.S.C.J.* most ingeniously succeeds, in his limited space of eight pages, in introducing his full name, address, and editorial quality no less than *four* times, we can hardly be blamed for supposing that he rather liked the "substitution of an individual name" than otherwise.

P. J. ANDERSON.—The work you enquire about can only, so far as we know, be obtained in America. Our publishers will procure you a copy if you will instruct them to that effect.

E. G. II.—During the course of next month.

D. B.—They are all three bad. You should decline to buy such stamps from irresponsible dealers unless you can first submit them to a competent authority.

G. S. F. N.—Yes; the inscription on the 10×10 Bani Roumanian post card differs from that on the single card. There is also a difference in the earlier issues of the 5, and the 5×5 Bani cards, but not in the current ones. We believe you are quite right about the Iceland cards.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. III. No. 29.

JUNE.

1881.



IT is doubtful whether we can better preface our list of novelties this month than by indulging in a little gossip with our contemporaries—an imposing host—to whom we are month after month indebted for instruction, wonderment, and diversion.

First, and reverently, we take up the twenty-first *Fascicule*, just published, of the Bulletin of the French Society, which contains an account of the meetings on the 3rd June and 1st July, 1880; articles on the postage stamps of Afghanistan, by M. Ferdinand Meyer; on the Arabic inscriptions of the stamps of Egypt, by Dr. Legrand; on Belgian philatelic legislation, by the Rev. C. Stroobant; on the money-order envelopes of Wurtemberg, by M. S. de Wilde; and a continuation of the catalogue of Swiss local postage and fiscal stamps. At the meeting of the 1st July, 1880, both the Philatelic Society of London and *The Philatelic Record* were found guilty of disagreeing with the French Society, and were rather severely handled in consequence. Dr. Legrand characterizes as malevolent certain exceptions taken by our correspondent "A Member of the London Society" (June, 1880) to the lists compiled by the Paris Society of the stamps of Turkey and Thurn and Taxis, and complains that no one had previously criticised them, although they had been published for a considerable time. But the Doctor then proceeds to scalp the compilers of the Philatelic Society's catalogue of Spanish stamps, who might with equal justice retort, that as their list has been published for even a greater length of time than those above referred to, criticism should on that account be disarmed. The article by M. S. de Wilde, to which we have referred above, is headed, "Enveloppes mandat de Wurtemberg en pfennige;" and yet all the values are given in *kreuzers*! We shall not here fight the battle of the Philatelic Society of London. One of its members has something to say on

another of our pages. No doubt the Spanish catalogue, like the New Testament—a work of greater pretensions, and even longer published—is open to revision.

The most important paper in the *Timbre-Poste* for June is one inspired by Mr. Breitfuss, a member of the London Society, entitled “An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Finland Envelopes of 1845 and 1850”—an enquiry which results in the condemnation of the 10 kop., red, and 20 kop., black, of 1845, and the 20 kop., black, of 1850, as bogus. Mr. Breitfuss asserts, first, that there exists no trace of any official document amongst the records of the Senate of Helsingfors referring to the emission of these envelopes; second, there is no mention of their issue, nor specimen of them, in the archives of the St. Petersburg Post Office, although decrees of new issues, and specimens of the stamps decided upon, are invariably sent there by the Finnish authorities; third, the officials at St. Petersburg declare that although they knew of the existence of these fancy envelopes, they also knew them to be fictitious. For details of the differences in type between the genuine 10 kop., black, and 20 kop., red, and the bogus envelopes, with these stamps reversed in point of colour, we must refer our readers to the article in the *Timbre-Poste*. We have nothing to say against the crushing indictment of Messrs. Breitfuss and Moens, save that we believe there are collectors who would have preferred them to be in their graves at rest, rather than that they should have made and promulgated any such discovery. We understand that as much as £100 has been paid for some of these envelopes; and their possessors, who used to be easily distinguishable amongst philatelists by a certain involuntary loftiness of bearing, are now bowed down and desolate.

We have received No. 32 of the *Berliner Illustrirte Philatelisten Zeitung*, and on another page we have taken some notes from it on the Porte de Mar stamps of Mexico, as the text for some remarks of our own on the same subject. We congratulate Herr Fouré on the general excellence of his magazine. Some of the articles which he publishes from time to time are most valuable.

With the May number, vol. i. of *The Philatelic World* (published by Mr. Bogert, of Brooklyn, U.S.A.) is completed. This is certainly the best philatelic publication which we receive from America, and we take this opportunity of wishing its publisher a long life and every success. The *Philatelic World* gives an account of some vicissitudes which have overtaken Mr. William P. Brown,

a well-known American stamp dealer. It appears that he was lately summoned as a juror, and refused, upon religious grounds, either to take oath or to make affirmation. The judge suggested that he must be insane, and had it been known to the court that he dealt in old postage stamps, he might have escaped on that ground. As it was, Mr. Brown was fined 25 dollars, and imprisoned for five days. Alas! we have known dealers who would swear to anything.

The Stamp Collector's Review (published by Mr. Rasmussen, of Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.) is a somewhat irregular publication in more ways than one. Although we would not willingly miss it from amongst our exchanges, we cannot divest ourselves of the opinion that the editor is a bold, bad man. He writes with a pen that is wonderfully like the one which Mr. S. Allan Taylor used to wrestle with. We have no doubt that our friend's bark is much worse than his bite; but he does bark—awfully. We are convinced that he would not like us to believe one tithe of the villainies which he ascribes to his philatelic compatriots. We forgive him freely and fully for his sinful misstatements regarding the Philatelic Society of London as a body, and we feel sure that he would speak more respectfully of individual members of it if he really knew anything about them. If he will excuse us for imitating him in quoting from the late lamented Artemus Ward, he is an “amoosing cuss.” Hear this:—“The remains of Sir Rowland Hill were transferred, on the 15th April, from Surrey Chapel to Newman Hall's church, and deposited at the foot of the tower erected to commemorate the abolition of slavery.” Is this meant for a *goak*? As Mr. Rasmussen, usually so hard to please, has paid us a compliment in his last number to hand—No. 2, vol. iii.—we hasten to gloat over it; for he will assuredly take us down a peg some day soon.

Want of space prevents us from noticing many other philatelic publications, and we must conclude with a short reference to two non-philatelic periodicals. *Chambers' Journal* of the 28th May devotes an article to advocating the adoption of an international postage stamp. Similar proposals have been made before, and will, no doubt, in time be adopted.—The following extract from *The Cuckoo* proves to our entire satisfaction that the editor is not a stamp collector, and that had he been he would not have made such an exhibition of himself: “The Marquis of Lorne's head appears, we notice with surprise, upon some of the Canadian postage stamps. Is not this assumption of Royalty something very like high treason? At any rate it is a capital offence.”

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Austria.—The *Welt Post* says that post cards of the value of 2 kreuzers, with inscriptions in Roumanian, have been issued, and that reply paid cards will be put in circulation almost immediately.

Post Cards. 2 kreuzers, brown on buff.
2 × 2 ,, ,,

Azores.—We have the 10 × 10 reis Portuguese cards surcharged for use in these islands, and the single card is also, no doubt, in circulation with the same surcharge.

Bavaria.—According to the *Timbre-Poste* the paper employed for the envelopes is no longer blue, but white. It is still laid and watermarked with undulations.

Belgium.—The *Timbre-Poste* calls attention to two varieties of the 5 centimes violet post card. In one the first line for address measures 100 mm., and in the other only 95 mm. In the latter the prefix M almost touches the line of inscription above it, whilst in the former the same letter is some way below.



Bulgaria.—We annex a cut of one of the two new values, which only differ from the old stamps in the enunciation of the value, which is in *stotinki*, and not *statinki*, as was stated some time ago.

3 stotinki, deep red and brown, white inscriptions, laid paper; *perf.* 15.

15 stotinki, deep red and green, white inscriptions, laid paper; *perf.* 15.

Cap de Verde Isles.—Mr. William Clifford informs us that the 50 reis is now in circulation in its new colour.

50 reis, blue.

Chili.—Just as we are going to press we have received two new cards, which are inscribed in three lines as follows: 1st, "UNION UNIVERSAL DE CORREOS;" 2nd, "(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE);" 3rd, "CHILE." There are four ruled lines for address, the first preceded by "s" in script type. In the left lower angle is "En este lado debe escribirse solo la direccion i en el otro lo que se quiere comunicar," in four lines. In the right upper angle is the stamp, having the head of Christopher Columbus (as on the adhesives) on ground of horizontal lines, in a double-lined oval, surrounded by an oval band of solid colour, inscribed, in white capitals, "TRES CENTAVOS" for the one value, and "QUATRO CENTAVOS" for the other, at top, and "COLON" at bottom; two stars in parentheses, and two dots, one on each side, divide the top inscription from the bottom one. The oval band is surrounded by

ornamentation, and the numerals of value are in circles at the four angles. The whole is enclosed within a Greek-patterned frame. Lithographed in colour on thin white card.

3 centavos, vermilion, on thin white card. Size of frame, 129×78 mm., or $5\frac{1}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

4 centavos, blue, on thin white card. Size of frame, 129×78 mm., or $5\frac{1}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

Mr. Ashwell informs us that the 3 cs. card is for communications *viâ* the Straits of Magellan, and the 4 cs. for those *viâ* Panama. There is a third card, of the value of 2 cs., for use to the Argentine Republic, by land route—probably of the same type as those we have described—which our correspondent has not yet seen.

Cyprus.—Mr. William Clifford has sent us a third variety of the halfpenny surcharge upon the penny stamp. This time the surcharge is much smaller, measuring only $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, whilst the letters are barely 2 mm. high. Mr. Clifford has also sent us an envelope prepaid by penny stamps without any surcharge. They are obliterated with the number 942, the postal number of Larnaca.

The following is an extract from a letter we have received from Larnaca: "With reference to the latest surcharge of 'Half-Penny,' in small letters, this is the explanation. The lithographic stone got broken, and it was necessary to make another, which was done; but the lettering was smaller. The new issue comes out on the 1st July. Our piastre is somewhat different to that of other countries, nine Cyprus piastres being equal to one shilling English. The postage to England after the 1st July, for letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., will be two piastres."

Denmark.—Of the issue of post cards of 1875 there appear to exist two varieties of the 8 öre. In one the numeral within the circle is considerably broader than in the other.

France.—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. for the first of the new *Timbres Taxe* stamps which we have seen. It appears that our correspondent, M. Gruat, led us into error in February, when he informed us that the new issue of these stamps was to be adorned with "an effigy." We give an engraving of the stamp, which is a cheerful little label without much meaning.



Timbre Taxe. 30 centimes, black; engraved and surface-printed on white glacé paper; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

French Colonies.—M. Moens, who has had an opportunity of examining the stamps which we described on the authority of the *Ami des Timbres* last month, says that the colours correspond, value for value, with those of the home stamps in actual use. There is also a 15 centimes.

New type. 15 centimes, blue on azure.

Great Britain.—Since the 1st June Britons have enjoyed the privilege of prepaying their letters with the inland revenue receipt stamps, and of receipting their bills with the current 1d. postage stamp.

The new combined postage and receipt stamp is ready, although not yet issued to the public. It has the usual De La Rue portrait of her Majesty, enframed by an oval of solid colour, inscribed, in white block letters, "POSTAGE AND INLAND REVENUE" above, and "ONE PENNY" below. There is a narrow border of two lines filled in with pearls. No ornaments in spandrels or elsewhere.

1d., lilac, on white surfaced paper; *wmk.*, crown (1880); *perf.* 14.

With regard to the 1½d. post card which we referred to in our last number as having been issued with the additional inscription "AND IRELAND," it appears that we were misinformed by our correspondent, who also led the *Timbre-Poste* astray.

Greece.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that the 5 lepta postage stamps are being issued without the numeral 5 at the back.

India.—At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society was shown a new official card for the use of the post-office department. In the upper central portion of the card are the arms of Great Britain, surmounted by the inscription, in a curve, "ON POSTAL SERVICE." On the same line with the arms is "EAST INDIA" to left, and "POST CARD" to right. Below is the usual notification, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c.

Official Post Card (without expressed value), yellow-green on white card; size 120 × 74 mm.



Italy.—The 25 and 50 centimes, head of King Humbert, are now current as "ESTEROS." The corner ornaments differ slightly from those in the ordinary stamp, and the drawing is rather less heavily shaded.



Estero. 25 centimes, blue, with curved black surcharge.

50 " violet " " "

Java.—M. Moens has taken up the glove (which at the instance of a correspondent we threw down in our April number) on behalf of certain 12½ cents Java post cards surcharged "VIJF CENT." He says, "We have before us at the moment of writing several obliterated specimens of several varieties:

- "1st. Surcharged obliquely from top to bottom and from left to right.
- 2nd. " " " bottom to top and from right to left.
- 3rd. " " " " " left to right.
- 4th. " horizontally.
- 5th. " surcharge reversed.
- 6th. " vertically from bottom to top.

"The two first are surcharged in red, and have been used in *Sanjofmas*, on the 17th December, 1879, and at *Cheribon*, on the

18th December, 1879. The four last are surcharged in blue, and were used in *Pekalongau*, 19th December; *Tagal*, same date; *Japara*, 17th December, and *Kedirie*, 13th December, 1879.

"We may add that we possess another obliterated card, name of town illegible, but postmarked 16—4—1880, with the surcharge 'vijf cent,' in small red letters. Another, surcharged in small blue capitals, with a hyphen between the words 'vijf' and 'cent,' which was used at *Oardoc* (?). One with '5 cent' in one line in small blue capitals; and finally, a 12½ cent card postmarked *Madioen*, which is simply surcharged with the numeral '5' in black."

Norway.—We have two new cards of the value of 6+6 ore and 10+10 ore. The first card is inscribed as follows: 1st. "BREVKORT FRA NORGE," 2nd, "(PAA DENNE SIDE SKRIVES KUN ADRESSEN)." Below are four dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "TIL." In the left lower angle is printed, in two lines, "OMBOIEDE KORT ER BESTIMT TIL SVARET." The stamp, of the same type as the adhesives, is in the right upper angle. The whole is enclosed by the usual key-patterned border. The second half differs from the first only in having the word "SVAR" between the first and second lines of inscription, and by the omission of the directions in the left lower angle. The 10+10 ore card differs from the one described above in having three lines of inscription instead of two; viz. 1st, "VERDENSPOSTFORENINGEN (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE);" 2nd, "BREVKORT FRA NORGE (NORVÉGE);" 3rd, "(PAA DENNE SIDE)" etc., and by having in addition to the directions in Norwegian in the left lower angle, the translation of same into French. The second half has "SVAR (RÉPONSE)" between the second and third lines of inscription, and no directions in the left lower angle. The two cards are joined along the top, the impression being on the first and third faces, and both cards are very distinctly watermarked with five rows of post-horns.

6+6 ore, pale green on white.

10+10 „ „ „ rose „ „

Size of frame, 126 × 70 mm., or 5 × 2½ inches

Orange Free State.—We have seen a stamp, purporting to be a provisional one penny, which we believe to be a genuine article. It is the 5s. postage stamp, with the value obliterated by a broad bar, and with "1d." surcharged on the upper portion of the stamp.

Provisional. 1d., surcharged (and original value obliterated) in black on the 5s. green.

Persia.—We have received a new postage stamp, probably one of a set, from the dominions of the Shah. It is a bad stamp to describe, and we have not time to engrave it. In the centre is a triptich, or triple arch in the Alhambra style, from which peeps forth the sun in glory. In the two upper corners are white circles with Persian characters. Below the sun is a scrolled label, lettered "POSTE PERSANE" on the left, and with what is probably the

Persian equivalent on the right half. Beneath, on an oval of solid colour, are the numerals "25" in white. The rest of the ornamentation is indescribable; but we hope to give an illustration of the stamp next month. The border is of a deeper colour than the rest of the stamp.

25 shahi (?), green, on white wove paper; shape, large upright rectangular; *perf.* 13.

Philippines.—It has been represented to us, and we admit the force of the representations, that it will be better in future to refer to this Spanish dependency under this heading than under the old one of Luzon, which we have hitherto employed. We received another provisional stamp, at present in use there, just too late to be able to describe it in our last. It is the 2 reales *Derecho Judicial* fiscal, surcharged in the same way as the first 10 cents, "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS. 8 C.MS."

Provisional. 8 cms., surcharged in black on the 2 reales blue *Derecho Judicial*.

Queensland.—In the June number of the *Timbre-Poste* M. Moens gives an amusing instance of the ignorance of post-office officials of the very wares they sell. The authorities at Brisbane have assured him that the 2s. blue postage stamp is purely imaginary. And yet we have seen plenty of them on letters the postage of which they have prepaid!

Roumania.—This new kingdom has since the 1st May been in possession of a set of unpaid letter stamps, which in design remind us slightly of the Italian stamps used for a similar purpose. In the centre of the stamp, upon a white oval, is the numeral of value. There are plain white labels at the top and bottom, and labels, pointed at the ends, on either side. They are inscribed, in coloured block letters, "TAXA DE PLATA" (tax to pay), at the top; "BANI," with a star before and after the word, at the bottom; "POSTA," on the left, and "ROMANA," on the right. Four square coloured blocks, each with a white post-horn, occupy the angles. The spandrels are filled in with conventional ornaments. M. Moens says that there are six values:

2 bani,	}	shape, oblong rectangular; dark brown imp. on white paper; <i>perf.</i> 11½.
5 "		
10 "		
30 "		
50 "		
60 "		

Roumelia.—M. Moens is pestered just now by a certain correspondent—a M. Glavany, who is, we believe, a dealer at Constantinople—and whose authority in the matter of what is and what is not genuine appears to be extremely doubtful. His latest attack is upon the Eastern Roumelian stamps, surcharged "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE," which we described in April upon the authority of the *Timbre-Post*, and which M. Glavany now asserts, as he did in the case of the Mount Athos stamps, to be "*une grosse carotte*."

Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. send us a letter from an official in a high position at Philippopolis, which is franked by five of these very stamps. The letter serves to prove that we were correct in supposing that these stamps were duly prepared for use. That they have received the additional surcharge of "R.O." no more proves that they are bogus productions than the surcharge of "3" upon the current 3d. Cape of Good Hope proves that the few stamps of that value, which passed through the post prior to the numeral 3 being surcharged upon them, were not genuine, and intended for use as prepared. We quote freely from Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co.'s correspondent, as the subject is interesting, and the gentleman in question writes excellent English. He says :

"I have received your letter. The party who has reported that the stamps in question are not authentic is evidently completely ignorant of how and why special stamps were, and are, furnished by the Turkish government for this province's use. The organic statute, on the basis of which this province is governed, independently of the Sublime Porte, prescribes that the latter shall furnish special postage stamps for the use of this province. Notwithstanding the provision in the organic statute, the Porte endeavoured, by delay and other means, to force the province to use its own stamps ; therefore was introduced the stamp of FRANCO to prepay letters with. The Porte protested against this, and promised to prepare immediately the requisite special stamps ; and meanwhile it sent to this government some 50,000 piastres worth of its own stamps to be used until the special ones were ready. This government refused to accept them, and continued to use the stamp FRANCO. Among the stamps then sent were all those in question, with Roumelie Orientale stamped in the centre of the ordinary Turkish stamps. This was done in Constantinople. It was these 10 para stamps which were first sent here and refused. The Porte continued, however, to send more to its agent here, until the sum of 50,000 piastres worth was complete ; but all those which it sent after the 10 *paras* values were the ordinary Turkish stamps, without anything added to them.

"At length the special stamps were ready, but the Porte insisted that this government should first of all accept the 50,000 piastres worth of stamps already sent to its agent. A compromise was made, and it was agreed that this government, before issuing these 50,000 piastres worth of stamps, should surcharge them with 'R.O.' The 10 para stamps in question are issued to the public, but with the 'R.O.' in addition to the 'ROUMELIE ORIENTALE.' These I now send you were obtained from the secretary's office before the 'R.O.' was stamped on them. The same stamps are obtainable here in the post-office, but only with the additional 'R.O.' I post the stamps as they are, but they may, when passing through the office, be surcharged with 'R.O.' in addition."

Memorandum.—They have come safely through the post without the letters "R.O." being added to them. So much for M. Glavany.

It is to be noted that the surcharge of "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE" was done in Constantinople, and that of "R.O." at Philippopolis.

Servia.—We have the 5 + 5 paras, brown on rose, card, similar to the 5 paras card which we described last March, but with an additional inscription of two words beneath the arms, and on the second half an additional inscription of one word. Both inscriptions are in Servian characters. We have also received the Postal Union cards, which are of the value of 10 and 10 + 10 paras, and are inscribed as follows: 1st, "SERBIE—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE," in one straight line; 2nd, a semicircular inscription in Servian characters; 3rd, two words in a straight line in the same characters, below four ruled lines for address, and in left lower angle a line of directions in Servian, with translation into French below. The stamp, of same type as adhesives, is in right upper angle, and the same arms, crown, and mantle as on the 5 paras cards are in the left upper angle. The whole is enclosed by a key-patterned border. The reply-paid card has an additional inscription beneath the third line, consisting of two words in Servian characters, with their translation into French; and on the second half an additional inscription (also beneath the third line), consisting of one word in Servian characters, with its translation into French. The reply-paid cards are joined at the top, and are impressed on the first and third faces.

10 paras, lilac-blue on pale buff.

10 + 10 " brown

Size of frame, 129 × 80 mm., or $5\frac{1}{10} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Spain.—We do not know of any country, other than Spain, in which individuals who have rendered distinguished service to the post-office department are rewarded by the privilege of sending the special work, which it is intended to honour, post free. In some cases, we believe, the privilege extends to the free transmission of private correspondence. Señor Figueroa (well-known to philatelists under his assumed name of Dr. Thebussem) has more than one variety of frank stamp, which, applied to his correspondence, franks it all over Spain and her colonies. Collectors are familiar with the stamp used by Señor Castell to frank his pamphlet, entitled, *Cartilla Postal de España*, in terms of the privilege granted to him by a decree of 22nd December, 1869. The same privilege has now been accorded to Señor Duro for the free transmission of the work which we reviewed last month. He also has adopted an adhesive stamp, of which he has been kind enough to send us a specimen, which we shall endeavour to describe.

In a pearled oval, the top, bottom, and sides of which are impinged upon by the border of the stamp, on a ground of horizontal lines, is an olive branch supporting an open book. On the left-hand page is "SELLOS DE CORREO," and on the right "RESEÑA HISTORICA, and what appears to be a gigantic postage stamp between the two words. There are plain, straight, double-lined labels at the top and bottom—the first inscribed "FRANQUICIA," and the

second "POSTAL," in block letters. The side labels are filled in with horizontal lines, and have each an ornament, resembling a buckle, in the middle. The spandrels are decorated with arabesques, and there are faceted ornaments at the four corners. Lithographed in black upon buff paper; shape, upright rectangular; gummed; imperforate.

Switzerland.—It appears that the 10 centimes envelope has gone back to its original watermark of a dove.

Tasmania.—Series of October, 1853. Van Diemen's Land. Issue I. The plate of the 4d. octagonal, orange, has on the lower margin, below the bottom row of stamps, the following imprint, in Italics:

"Printed by A. and C. Best. C. W. Coard, Sc."

This may be noted as a confirmation of the statements (*Record*, 1880, page 9) in the Reference List of the Philatelic Society. Collectors will do well to preserve marginal notes and imprints, as also to record the sizes of sheets, and the number and arrangement of the stamps on them.

Tobago.—We have seen a pair of very curious provisional stamps of undoubted authenticity, postmarked the 6th November, 1880. The stamp consists of the 6d., orange, value cut in two, and either half surcharged 1d., in black ink with a pen. This primitive style of surcharge reminds us of the first 1d. Griqualands.

The 6d. postage stamp of the new type—that is, with the word "POSTAGE" introduced into the lower curve of the circle which enframes the head—is now in circulation. The colour is changed.

Provisional. 1d., surcharged with pen in black ink on half of the 6d., orange.
New Type. 6d., stone.

Turk's Islands.—We are indebted to Mr. W. Clifford for the first sight of another provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. It consists of the current 1d. value surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ in black. Dr. Viner sends us the $2\frac{1}{2}$ and two types of the 4 on the 1s. plum-coloured stamp.

<i>Provisional.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	surcharged in black on	1d.,	red.
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"	"	1s., plum.
	4d.	"	"	1s. "

AN ADVERTISEMENT;

MR. W. CLIFFORD, of Hull, calls upon us to expose the nefarious practices of a Mr. C. Killick, who dates his letters from Tollington House, Farringdon, Berks. This sinful youth sent, unsolicited, to Mr. Clifford a parcel of forty-three stamps, of which only four are genuine. The remainder, which have been sent to us for inspection, are low-class forgeries. If Mr. Killick is cognizant of the nature of his wares hanging is too good for him. If he is not able to recognize a palpable forgery when he sees one, he ought still to be hanged to warn him and others against dealing in what they know nothing about.

THE PORTE DE MAR STAMPS OF MEXICO.

WE borrow the following interesting particulars respecting the Porte de Mar stamps from the *Berliner Ill. Philatelisten Zeitung*:

"We are often asked what the real signification of the Porte de Mar stamps may be, and we are now in a position, thanks to an official communication dated 16th April, to afford the following information. The Porte de Mar stamps were stuck upon the back of correspondence in order that the Post Office at Vera Cruz might be able to certify to the captains of the French and English packets what was the amount of postage to pay on each letter.

"The black Porte de Mar stamps were of two kinds—A, with large numerals, drawn at the same time as the rest of the stamp, and with the word 'centavos' measuring 10 mm. B, with smaller numerals, which have been partially or entirely added to the stamp, traces of which doctoring are generally visible, and with the word 'centavos' measuring 8 mm.

"Each sheet of stamps of the A type contained but one value. Those of the B type are of one value up to 20 centavos; beyond that value they consist of fifty-six stamps in eight vertical rows of seven stamps, which are thus arranged:

25	35	50	60	60	85	85
25	35	50	75	75	100	100
25	35	50	60	60	85	85
25	35	50	75	75	100	100
25	35	50	60	60	85	85.
25	35	50	75	75	100	100
25	35	50	60	60	85	85
25	35	50	75	75	100	100

"The perforated specimens which are occasionally met with owe their origin to private enterprise. The coloured Porte de Mar stamps, which were each separately drawn upon stone, served the same purpose as the series which they superseded. The black series became obsolete in January, 1880, and the coloured one in June of the same year. There are excellent forgeries of these stamps in the market, and therefore buyers are warned to be cautious."

The above description of these stamps is by no means exhaustive, although it throws much light upon the subject. Of the two leading types, A and B, there must be numerous sub-varieties. Upon examining our specimens, we are bound to agree with Herr Fouré that none of the stamps which we had arranged as the large numeral series show any signs of the numerals of value having been tampered with, or being other than an integral portion of the stamp; whereas in the small numeral series the numerals, or portions of them, with one exception, to which we shall refer later on, all appear to have been inserted at a different time to that at which the remainder of the design was executed, and present a patchy appearance, for which we have always been puzzled to account. But, admitting the excellence of Herr Fouré's rough subdivision of these stamps into types A and B, we should be glad of his assistance in coming to some conclusions in respect of sub-types or varieties.

In the first place, we find stamps of both series which, as compared with others of the same series, are much more finely drawn as regards the background of horizontal lines. Then we have a 5 centavos with a particularly

curly head, which we had placed amongst the B series ; but upon examining it more closely, by the light of Herr Fouré's article, we find that the word "centavos" measures 10 mm., which relegates it to the A series, in spite of the smallness of the numeral. But as the numeral is evidently "*eingesetzt*," or altered at some time subsequent to the rest of the stamp having been drawn, this circumstance hurls it back again to take its place amongst the B's. This stamp is undoubtedly genuine, but it seems to be an outcast for all that. Then we have another postmarked 5 centavos, which lords it over all the rest in the size of its numeral. This should entitle it to be ranked as an A ; but although it shows no sign of the numeral having been inserted later than the rest of the design, the word centavos only measures 8 mm. ! Again, there are the differences in the numerals themselves. Of the 5 centavos we have two types of small numerals in which the word "centavos" measures 10 mm., and two others, in one of which the numeral is unusually large, with "centavos" measuring only 8 mm. Of the 2 centavos we have three types, which vary very little as regards the size, but very much as regards the shape of the numeral ; one of these has the large, and the other two have the small "centavos." Of the 75 centavos we have also three very distinct types of numeral—one large, with "centavos" 10 mm., and two small, with the 8 mm. word. The smallest contribution to a better understanding of these troublesome stamps will be thankfully accepted, and we look to Herr Fouré, who has resided in Mexico, and who appears to be an authority on the stamps of this country, to enlighten us.

THE POST CARDS OF ROUMANIA.

By "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

PART II.*

(Continued from page 112, Vol. I.)

Issue 1875.

MEDIUM-SIZED card, 150 × 90 mm. At top "CARTA DE POSTA," with dash beneath. Four dotted lines for address, first preceded by D, and the third by "la." Lower part of card, which is separated from the upper part by a thick line, is divided into two columns, devoted to five paragraphs of instructions. Arms of Roumania to left, and stamp, in colour, to right. Type set in black on buff.

5 bani blue

FIRST ISSUE.

- Par. 1. "Cărtile de Poștă se vendă Particularilor."
 „ 4. "Plătește."

First Variety.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| Par. 2. Semicircular accent over "a" of "decăt." | } Large D. |
| „ 3. Semicircular accent over "a" of "căt." | |
| „ 3. "Posibil" with one "s." | |
| „ 5. "Scrisorile" with one "s." | |
| „ 2. "Ocrrespon" for "Correspon." | |

Second Variety.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| Circumflex accent over "decăt" and "căt." | } Small D. |
| "Possibil"—"Scrisorile." | |
| Par. 4. No accent over "a" of "Plătește." | |
| „ 5. No accent over "a" of "Plătinduse." | |

* It will be noted that the D's, of which the various sizes are noted in this article, are all of this type 

Third Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Semicircular accent over "Decăt" and "căt." | } | Large D. |
| "Posibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |
| Par. 2. No cedilla under "t" of "cărții." | | |

Fourth Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Circumflex accent over "decăt" and "căt." | } | Small D. |
| "Possibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |
| Par. 2. No accent over "a" of "Correspondenta." | | |

Fifth Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Semicircular accent over "Decăt" and "căt." | } | Large D. |
| "Posibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |
| Par. 4. No period. | | |
| „ 5. No accent over "a" of "Posta." | | |

Sixth Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt." | } | Small D. |
| "Posibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |
| Par. 1. "de valoarea" for "pe valoarea." | | |

Seventh Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Circumflex accent on "Decăt;" semicircular accent on "căt." | } | Large D. |
| Par. 3. "Serissa" for "Scrisa." | | |
| "Posibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |

Eighth Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Circumflex accent on "Decăt" and "căt." | } | Small D. |
| "Possibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |
| Par. 2. No accent over "a" of "Correspondenta." | | |
| „ 4. No period; no accent over "a" of "Plateste." | | |

Ninth Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Semicircular accent over "Decăt" and "căt." | } | Large D. |
| "Possibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |

Tenth Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Circumflex accent on "Decăt" and "căt." | } | Small D. |
| "Possibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |
| Par. 1. No accent over "a" of "Posta." | | |
| „ 4. No accent over "a" of "Plateste." | | |

SECOND ISSUE.

- Par. 1. "Cartile de Posta se vîndu particularilor."
 „ 4. "Plătesce."

First Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt." | } | Large D. |
| "Possibil." | | |
| "Scrisorile." | | |

Second Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt." | } | Small D
and
Large D. |
| "Possibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |
| Par. 4. "Nimic" for "Nimicu." | | |

Third Variety.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt." | } | Large D. |
| "Possibil"—"Scrisorile." | | |
| Par. 1. No period. | | |

Fourth Variety.

Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt."
 "Possibil"—"Scissorile."
 Par. 2. No comma after "Adressa."

} Small D.

Fifth Variety.

Circumflex accent on "Decăt" and "căt."
 "Possibil"—"Scissorile."
 Par. 1. "Valorea" for "valoarea."
 „ 4. No period.

} Large D.

A few cards of this variety are found with "D" in "CARTA DE POSTA" printed sideways (A).

Sixth Variety.

Circumflex accent on "Decăt" and "căt."
 "Possibil"
 Par. 1. No hyphen between "Telegrafo" and "Postale."
 „ 2. Period after "Correspond."
 „ 5. "Scissorile" with three "s's."

} Small D
 and
 Large D.

Seventh Variety.

Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt."
 "Possibil"—"Scissorile."
 Par. 3. Second "s" of "Adressa" upside down.

} Large D.

Eighth Variety.

Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt."
 "Possibil"—"Scissorile."
 Par. 1. First "i" in "Biurourile" like a "j."
 „ 2. No period.
 „ 4. No period.
 „ 5. Second "s" of "Scissorile" upside down.

} Small D.

Ninth Variety.

Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt."
 "Possibil"—"Scissorile."
 Par. 1. "i" in "Nominale" like a "j."
 „ 4. No period.

} Large D.

Tenth Variety.

Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt."
 "Possibil"—"Scissorile."
 Par. 3. Second "s" of "adressa" upside down.
 „ 4. "Aducatorulor" for "aducatorului."

} Small D.

Eleventh Variety.

Circumflex accent on "Decăt;" semicircular accent on "căt."
 "Possibil"—"Scissorile."
 Par. 4. No accent on "a" of "Platesce."

} Large D.

Twelfth Variety.

Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt."
 "Possibil"—"Scissorile."

} Small D.

Thirteenth Variety.

Semicircular accent on "Decăt" and "căt."
 "Possibil"—"Scissorile."
 Par. 5. "Pot" for "Potü."

} Large D.

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

By "*CHEMICUS*."

YELLOW PIGMENTS.

IN my last paper I described the red pigments, and we now pass on to the next group, viz., yellow pigments, which are not so numerous or important as the last. The best and brightest of the yellow pigments belong to the inorganic world, only one or two being derived from animal or vegetable sources. The first that claims our notice is chrome-yellow, which is probably the most important, although not the best of the yellows, for being a lead compound, the chromate, it partakes of the properties which are most injurious to the reputation of lead pigments; viz., the blackening by exposure to air and light. Various shades of chrome-yellow, from a pale lemon to a dark yellow, are made by mixing the pure pigment with varying quantities of whitening, or some other white pigment, according to the shade required.

Cologne yellow is the name given to a pale yellow pigment, prepared by mixing chrome-yellow with the sulphates of lead and lime.

Turner's yellow, patent yellow, and Cassell yellow are all oxychlorides of yellow, and are pigments of a fugitive character.

Jaune paille mineral is a sulphate of lead with an excess of lead oxide.

Naples yellow, a compound of antimony and lead oxides, was at one time extensively used, but is now much less so. It is of a very fugitive character.

The term ochre is one applied to many natural pigments, consisting of an earthy base, coloured by some metallic oxide, nearly all of which have alumina as the base, with one or other of the iron oxides as the colouring material.

Yellow-ochre is the name applied to those ochres which have a dull yellow colour. Some of them are named from the locality in which they are found; as, for instance, Oxford yellow, or Oxford ochre, and raw sienna, a valuable yellow pigment found at Sienna, in Italy. These ochres are dull colours, but in consequence of their great permanency form valuable pigments. When subjected to calcination they become of a darker colour, and form other pigments, such as burnt sienna, &c., which I will mention in their proper place.

Cadmium yellow, a sulphide of cadmium, is a pigment of great beauty and permanency. For artistic works, where permanency is desired, it bids fair to outstrip all other yellow pigments. It is also known by the name of "*Jaune brilliant*."

Gamboge is a resin found in a tree which grows abundantly at Cambogia, in Siam; the juice of the leaves and branches is allowed to flow into vessels, where it thickens, and then becomes an article of commerce as gamboge. It is a transparent pigment of good colour, and possesses a fair degree of permanency.

Indian yellow, or purree, is the dried sediment of elephants' urine, and is imported into this country from India and China, but is not of much importance as a pigment.

Gall-stone is a biliary calculus formed in the gall-bladder of man and many other animals.

Dutch, English, and Italian pinks are the absurd names given to yellow-lakes prepared from various yellow woods, such as fustic, quercitron, &c. In consequence of their fugitive character, they are of very little use.

Closely related to the yellow pigments are the orange colours.

Orange-lead is a peroxide of lead, very similar in composition and mode of

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

YELLOW AND ORANGE PIGMENTS.



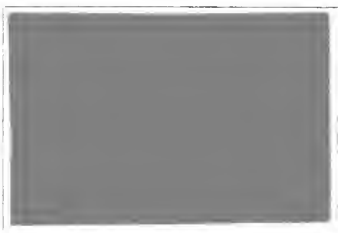
Gamboge.



Lemon Chrome.



Chrome Yellow.



Yellow Ochre.



Raw Sienna.



Orange Chrome.



Orange Lead.



Burnt Sienna.

manufacture to red-lead, and, like all lead pigments, it rapidly blackens when exposed to the air. Certain of the German stamps illustrate this property in a remarkable degree.

Chrome-orange is manufactured from chrome-yellow, and is consequently a chromate of lead.

Burnt sienna is a pigment of great permanence and value. As its name indicates, it is prepared by burning raw sienna, and it owes its colouring properties to one of the oxides of iron.

Annatto is a vegetable colouring matter, prepared from the seeds of '*Bixa orellana*,' a tree grown in South America.

Orpiment is a sulphide of arsenic, which exists naturally in many parts of the earth. At one time it was much used, but now, in consequence of its poisonous properties and fugitive character, it is rapidly going out of use.

In painting and colour printing orange colours are usually prepared by mixing red and yellow pigments together, in preference to using an orange pigment.

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

DEVILLED POST CARDS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—You doubtless remember the report last year that the first issue of Mauritius post cards had been reprinted. This report was mentioned in the *Philatelic Record* for May, 1880, and in the following month you published a letter in which I gave my reasons for believing a reprint to be impossible; and in September you stated that the opinion I had given had been confirmed by the enquiries which I had made, adding that "the proper name for these so-called reprints is therefore *forgeries*."

I mention these little preliminaries, as I think they may prove instructive.

Nothing more was published about these spurious cards, and I began to hope that the report might have been unfounded, and that nothing of the kind existed; when, early in April last, I received a letter from Mr. G. Campbell, enclosing a specimen of what he termed "the so-called reprint Mauritius post card," together with a letter to him from Mr. Schmidt de Wilde, which enclosed a specimen of the card. I may state here that Mr. Campbell is a member of the Philatelic Societies both of London and of Paris; that he is a collector who has devoted especial study to post cards, and that he has given me every assistance in investigating this matter.

Mr. Schmidt de Wilde is also a well-known philatelist, and a member of the French Society. The following is an extract from his letter to Mr. Campbell:

"I enclose a card of Mauritius, which you may show to Mr. B—— and W——, adding that I received it directly from Mauritius, from a gentleman who is not a collector, and who could not understand where I found sixteen varieties, all cards he bought at the post for me being exactly the same—which is true, as the only difference (the name of the lithographer) is not on these cards."

The card enclosed was an exact *fac-simile* of the cards first issued in Mauritius, but, as stated in Mr. de Wilde's letter, the name of the lithographer was conspicuous by its absence.

As I was in Mauritius when post cards were first brought into use there, and for some time after the first issue became obsolete, and inasmuch as a friend of mine resident there has since tried in vain to get me specimens of that issue, I at once felt convinced that this new variety had not been pur-

chased at the post office there, and I could only suppose that Mr. de Wilde's correspondent had deceived him. I accordingly wrote to Mr. Campbell, requesting him to ask Mr. de Wilde, on my behalf, for some further information about these cards, and in particular for the name of his correspondent, and the date at which the cards were supposed to have been bought. I stated also that I would write to Mauritius and make enquiries about them there.

Mr. Campbell, however, was unable to obtain any information from Mr. de Wilde.

I then wrote to Mr. de Wilde direct, giving at some length my reasons both for doubting the authenticity of the cards, of which he had sent a specimen to Mr. Campbell, and for believing that they had not been bought at the post office in Mauritius, as stated by his correspondent. I further asked Mr. de Wilde, in the interests of philately, to give me such information on the subject as would enable me to make enquiries in Mauritius.

Mr. de Wilde refused to do this, for the following reasons :

First, that no collector had been deceived by these cards, as he had only received a very small number of them, which were still in his possession, and that therefore he did not consider them worth making a fuss about.

Second, that it was probable that the absence of the lithographer's name was due to the specimens being bad impressions.

Third, that if there was any fraud in the case he had no wish to get his friend into trouble.

Now the first of these reasons is not of much value, unless Mr. de Wilde wishes it to be understood that he is in possession of all the cards of the doubtful type that there are in existence, which could hardly be the case, unless either he had made them himself or they had been made on purpose for him by his Mauritius friend, instead of having been bought at the post office. If Mr. de Wilde does not know the whereabouts of *all* these cards, it is evidently impossible for him to say that no collector has been deceived by them.

The second reason is equally difficult to uphold. The cards are supposed to have been bought in the usual way. How is it that *all* the cards that Mr. de Wilde's friend bought were without the name of the lithographer, while all those that other people bought had the name ?

The third reason is the only one of any value ; but then let Mr. de Wilde either sift the matter himself, or assist others to do so ; and in any case let philatelists be informed of the result ; for if Mr. de Wilde's correspondent has deceived him, he may try to deceive others also ; and if he has been himself deceived, let him be exonerated, and let the blame fall on the guilty parties, whoever they may be.

But there are one or two other little points which require explanation.

We first hear of reprints in May, 1880. Reprinting is proved to be impossible, and the matter drops for a time ; then in April, 1881, appears a hitherto unheard-of variety, which is described as having been bought at the post office in Mauritius, by a non-collector, *for* a collector living in Europe ; and we must suppose that, as they were bought for a particular person, they would have been sent to him at once. When were they bought ?

The cards which they resemble were issued on the 18th February, 1879. On the following day I purchased all that were then left at the post office—not a very large number. I tried in vain afterwards to get any more of them ; and since I left Mauritius a friend of mine there has tried with equal success. I am sure that I may safely say that none of these cards were bought at the post office except on those two days in February, 1879. How is it then that this variety supposed to have been bought by Mr. de Wilde's friend is not heard of until April, 1881, two years later ?

Does it not seem probable that this variety is the result of the (supposed) *reprinting* which was exposed a year ago ?

Again, you will have noticed that when Mr. Campbell sent me the card in question, he termed it "the so-called *reprint*." I enquired of him why he had termed it a *reprint*, as Mr. de Wilde's letter did not so describe it, and he replied as follows : "When I wrote to Mr. Wilson" (Messrs. Peniberton,

Wilson, and Co.), "April, 1880, to inform him that reprints had been seen, I only stated what *Mr. de Wilde* had told me!"

Surely, for the sake of his own reputation as a collector, Mr. Schmidt de Wilde should give some explanation of his connection (or that of his Mauritius correspondent) first, with the impossible reprint of 1880, and second, with the more than doubtful variety of 1881.

Leaving him to do this, I remain, &c.,

EDW. B. EVANS.

AN UNCHRONICLED STAMP.

SIR,—Nothing is more interesting to a philatelist than to examine the albums of his contemporaries, and observe how the peculiar individuality of each collector impresses itself on his favourite pursuit.

One will be strong in pairs or blocks of unsevered specimens; another will delight in multiplicity of shades and tints; a third is curious in errors and varieties of the press; while some, now indeed very few, devote their energies to proofs and essays. Each and every school and style of collecting has its excellencies and use, and it is impossible to look over any collection without either seeing something which one never knew of, or gathering (if it be only in arrangement) some hints of practical utility.

It is not often, however, that one has the pleasure to discover something which has remained hitherto unchronicled, and still less to be able to announce it without fear of having hereafter to "dish oneself on one's own words," or become the *gobe-mouche* of varieties, as poor Dr. Magnus bids fair to become.

In his anxiety to convict the London Society of inaccuracy, our good friend forgets that he lives in a very prominent edifice of glass, and, if stones are to be thrown, he need put up his shutters, put on his spectacles, and leave a little of his sensitiveness to criticism behind him.

His name, as that of a sincerely earnest worker, is held by all philatelists in respect. But while we feel that Dr. Legrand was entirely honest in the affair of the stamps of *Moresnet* (where he was taken in with other people) in his curious error about the *Post Office Mauritius* (mentioned in the *Timbre-Poste*, 1870, "*Apropos de Lunettes*"), in his wonderful chronicle of the false types of Moldavia (to which four-fifths of an elaborate work are devoted, without the least hint on the learned doctor's part that he was describing utter impostures), and in his statements about the 1845 Finland envelopes, which fitly crown an edifice of blunders, we see that his critical faculty is often signally at fault, and that he is rather too ready to describe anything as genuine.

No one would reproach him for these and similar mistakes were it not for that assumption of infallibility which hardly sits well on the author of so much that has to be corrected by other people, or for that overweening confidence which cannot brook the least criticism on aught that he either does or approves.

The "Member of the London Society" who wrote you expressing his view that some of the French lists, as published in the *Bulletin*, are not ideal in perfection, was temperate in the remark. These lists are often slovenly. That of Turkey, done by Dr. Legrand himself, strikes one as perfunctory and unsatisfactory to the last degree. Moens' catalogue, a mere dealer's price list, is far better and clearer in arrangement.

So, too, I may venture to say, the lists of the London Society are very open to revision and improvement. As records and contributions, they are valuable; as perfect or final, they leave much to be desired.

But I digress from the motive of this letter. In turning over the magnificent volumes of one of our best and earliest collectors, I find among the Spanish stamps a *rara avis* which has not attracted the notice of editors, reviewers, or societies up to this date, but which nevertheless lies on the page before me, clear and indubitable:

1855. 2 reales, green.

Not lilac, the colour of this value as issued, but *green*, in the colour of the 2 cuartos. Paper, watermark (lines crossed diagonal wise), gum, all distinct and satisfactory.

This probably is, like the 2 reales in *blue* of the 1855 series, an error in printing, a cast or block of the 2 reales having been by mistake set up in the form when printing the 2 cuartos.

Perhaps now attention is called to it, some one who has a sufficient piece of the sheet of the 2 cuartos may be able to set the matter at rest, only, so far as I know collections, this stamp is extremely scarce, and I hardly remember to have seen more than one specimen of a pair unsevered.

By the way, I turned to the London Society's catalogue of Spain, and find, to my surprise, that Issue I. (1850) and most of the succeeding ones are said to be engraved in line engraving, or *taille douce*. Is this not an error? The 1850 series looks, to an ordinary observer, lithographed; the others seem surface-printed, like the French stamps. Indeed, if produced in line engraving, it would be impossible to account for such errors as the above, or those chronicled in the 1855 issue, catalogue page 10.

I shall look with interest for the appearance of the French list, and the views of the great authorities on these questions I moot. Now they are explained to him, Dr. Magnus will see them as clearly as anyone, only I hope he will not say he "always knew them," or I shall begin to lose the confidence I still place in his opinion.

Yours obediently,

EAST ANGLIA, *Whitsuntide*, 1881.

VIATOR.

PHILATELIC ANATOMY.

DEAR SIR,—Some of your readers have doubtless seen a piece at the theatre in which one of the performers blows a musical air into a trumpet, but no sound comes forth. He throws the instrument away in disgust; but after the lapse of some time, to his great astonishment, the air which had been bottled up so long breaks out. Last year I ventured to breathe a few very innocent words to the effect that the French Society was not conspicuously remarkable for the accuracy of its catalogues, if one might be allowed to take Turkey, Thurn and Taxis, and Holstein as examples. From the last *bulletin*, just issued by the Society, I learn to my amazement that ever since the 1st July last I have been under the weight of an accusation of making *attaques malveillantes* on the Paris Society, though I am utterly unconscious of any intent of making such "ill-natured attacks." In the few observations I now have to make, I will endeavour to dip my pen in ink perfectly free from the gall attributed to me, and will try to be pleasant, and earn a better character.

The Secretary, in reporting the observations which he dignifies with the name of "attacks," says that the catalogue of Turkey was published six months previously, and that of Thurn and Taxis in 1878, and nobody had found any fault with either of them; "and yet all the world knew the amount of deference with which the Society receives any remarks which Messrs. Stroobant and Anderson are in the habit of submitting to it." I certainly am at a loss to see the logic of this, or how it tends to prove that the catalogues of Turkey and Tour and Taxis are free from imperfections because none such have been pointed out by these two gentlemen. If they and the "Reporter" together constitute an infallible trio, how is the profane world to judge if all the powers of this composite authority have been exercised when two out of the three have given no sign?

As regards the Holstein stamp, the "Reporter" says that the author of the "ill-natured attacks" appears to forget that "the information on which he relies was only brought to light in June, 1880." What information? The article which appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* does not seem to be the result of information, but of examination. The "Reporter" then goes on

to discuss a question which I never referred to, and to argue that there are not *four* types, but only one type, divisible into two sub-types, of each of which there are two varieties. Perhaps the rule now laid down by Dr. Magnus may be interesting to your readers, and will be useful to them in the perusal of his other works. He says: "*Il n'y en a qu'un seul dessin, donc il n'y a qu'un seul type. Mais*"—and now comes the *but* so far as the Holstein stamp is concerned—"Mais ce dessin a été refait." This operation reduces the type into two *sous-types*; and then come the varieties. I confess I do not understand the process; but one thing appears perfectly clear—that the concentrated wisdom of the French Society did not find out the varieties, but that the discovery of them was due to the acumen of the editor of the *Timbre-Poste*. I should never presume to enter into any discussion on the question of types with Dr. Magnus; for if there is one thing more than another for which he is remarkable, it is the great power he possesses in anatomising a stamp, and showing its various types. I prefer to sit at the feet of Gamaliel, and to listen and learn. This power of dissection and discrimination was remarkably shown in the brochure on the stamps of Moldavia, in which the Doctor exhibited such a knowledge of all the points of the hells' heads as was worthy of the most experienced judge at an agricultural show. The descriptions show a whole herd, with short and long horns, crumpled horns and straight horns, flopping ears and cocked ears, large noses and small noses, until we find that there are five *types*—not *sous-types*, or *types with differences*, but five actual types—for each value of 54 paras, 81 paras, and 108 paras. As Dominic Sampson says, it was *Prodigious!* It is true that some important considerations were lost sight of, or rather one important matter should have been settled first; for when this did turn up, four out of the five types were found to be duffers, or wolves in sheep's clothing, and had to be decently interred. It was something like the "house that Jack built;" the "cow with the crumpled horn tossed the boy," &c.

Recent investigations tend to show that the examination of the types of the Finland envelopes, 1845, of 10 kop., red, and 20 kop., black, *vert-russe*, &c., and the 20 kop., 1850, will prove to have been a dissection of a bundle of forgeries. Indeed, so much profound study was exhausted in this *chef d'œuvre* of the Doctor's, that the whole mass of collectors accepted these envelopes as good, in the belief that the great master of the art would not take so much pains with a subject, were not the authenticity of the envelope itself free from all doubt.

I do not purpose to say more about the Spanish catalogue, as it is still incomplete. One thing I have ascertained is, that the *examen approfondi* of the question about the 2 reales, blue, of 1851, was not assisted by the presence *either of the stamp* or of some remarkable essays of the stamps of that year which exist in a well-known collection in England. No doubt the existence of the 1 real of 1855, of the same colour and paper (watermarked, loops) as the 2 reales—and of the 2 reales of 1856, of the same colour and paper (watermarked, crossed lines) as the 2 cuartos—will be as satisfactorily accounted for as the 2 reales of 1851, of the same colour and paper as the 6 reales.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

A MEMBER OF THE LONDON SOCIETY.

LONDON, June 14, 1881.

MORE BOGIES.

No sooner has one dishonest tamperer with stamps been discovered and exposed than another comes to the front, and those who endeavour to protect collectors against fraud would need to be argus-eyed. The forgers and manipulators of to-day are a very different class from those whose miserable lithographed imitations of engraved stamps afforded such easy sport to the compilers of the "SPUD PAPERS" in times past. These old-style forgeries are still knocking about in ever-decreasing numbers; but they no longer deceive any save boys, and their price is so low that their restricted sale can scarcely be remunerative. But the latter-day saints (!) of philatelic heterodoxy go very differently to work. When they forge a stamp, they select a very rare one to counterfeit, and spare no pains to make the fob a good one. As examples of their really dangerous *chefs d'œuvre* we may refer to recent forgeries of the 2 reales, Spain; the 10c., green, Bolivar; the provisional Levants, and others. The sale of a few such counterfeits, at good round sums, enables their concocters to make their little pile before their fraud is exposed.

The fraudulent manipulator of stamps, as distinguished from the forger, pure and simple, is even a more dangerous reptile, and less easily scotched. He has a genuine stamp to work upon, and has only to supply the comparatively slight missing detail which converts it from a common stamp into a rarity. This is the benefactor who provides us with *Susse*, and other perforations; roulettes; stamps cut in half, and used at half their facial value; surcharges; rare shades, and other delicacies. One of these artists has recently turned his attention to the stamps of Denmark, which have hitherto been amongst the meekest and least exciting labels in our album; but, as is usual with his dishonest fraternity, although clever, he is not quite clever enough, and comes, as we hope to show, signally to grief.

We have recently seen, of the Issue of 1851, the FIRE R.B.S. in both the clear yellow and dark brown colours, *machine perforated*, and at the same time, and in tolerably large quantities, specimens of the same value and of the 2 skillings, blue, of 1853, and of the 8 skillings, green, of 1857, similarly perforated. The perforation gauges about 13½, and is not the 12 perforation said to have been found on the R.B.S. stamps of 1851, which Moens mentions in his catalogue with a query, but which is given without reserve by M. Carreton in the French Society's *Bulletin*, vol. i. p. 83.

Notwithstanding the fact that most of the specimens we have had submitted to us are on the original letters which they purport to have franked, and are obliterated by postmarks extending over stamp and letter, we have vehement doubts as to the authenticity of this perforation, and our suspicions are not the less lively because the dates of the letters are all 1852, a year when no machine which effected a clean, well-cut perforation had been invented. Great Britain was the first to adopt the system of perforation in

1854-56. The issue in 1858 for Denmark was the first *officially* perforated in that country, and that by roulette.

No doubt private or unofficial perforation is to be found on Danish stamps (notably that of the office of M. Ballin); but it demands a more robust faith than we possess to believe in a clear, even cut, machine *dentelure*, dating from 1852, in any country, especially in one which, like Denmark, made its first essays in perforation later on by roulette. We are unable to explain the postmarks consistently with any supposition of fair play which we can adopt; but, as in the case of certain so-called spirit-manifestations, we are not bound to believe in rogueries which we are unable to expose. We shall look with some curiosity to see if further light can be thrown on the subject by any of our readers, and will now conclude by adding that the specimens which we have seen and criticised were in most respectable hands, and the fraud which we suspect is not one of English origin.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season was held on the 28th May, 1881, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. Mr. de Ysasi presented the Society, in the name of the author, with the work entitled *Reseña Histórica—Descriptiva de los Sellos de Correo de España*, for the gift of which he was requested to convey the best thanks of the Society to Señor Duro. On the proposition of the Secretary, seconded by the President, it was voted unanimously that "Monsieur J. B. Moens, of Brussels, be elected an honorary member of the Society, as a mark of the Society's warm appreciation of his labours during many years to promote the interests and spread of philately." The Secretary was instructed to convey to M. Moens a notification of his election, and of the terms of the resolution which accompanied it.

The business of the day—the compilation of a list of the stamps of Victoria—was then proceeded with. On the conclusion of the business Mr. de Ysasi showed the stamp employed by Señor Duro to frank copies of his work on Spanish postage stamps through the post, the privilege of free transmission having been granted to him by the post-office authorities. The latest provisional Philippines, viz., the 2 cent de peseta surcharged on the 2½ cent de peseta, current head of Alphonso, and the 8 centesimos surcharged upon the 2 reales *Derecho Judicial* fiscal, were shown; also the provisional 1d. Tobago, formed by cutting the 6d. orange in two, and surcharging each half 1d. with pen and ink. The next meeting was fixed for the 11th June; subject of study, the stamps of Victoria.

The fourteenth meeting of the season was held on the 11th June, 1881, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, Dr. C. W. Viner in the chair. The Secretary read first the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and then a letter from Monsieur J. B. Moens, of Brussels, thanking the Society for his election as honorary member. The Secretary reported that his balance-

sheet, presented at the general meeting, had been examined by the auditors, and found correct.

In the unavoidable absence of the President it was determined to postpone the further study of the stamps of Victoria until the next meeting, and the meeting resolved itself into a *conversazione*. The Secretary read the article in the June number of the *Timbre-Poste* upon the Finland envelopes, and in the discussion which followed very little was urged against the arguments of Messrs. Breitfuss and Moens. After some questions concerning the stamps of Great Britain had been discussed, the Secretary showed, on behalf of Mr. Hurst, specimens of the third type of surcharge on the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of Cyprus, and also the current 1d. Turk's Islands, surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ for use as a makeshift halfpenny postage stamp. Mrs. Tebay showed used specimens of the new Indian service card, in one of which the "E," which should form a part of the inscription "EAST INDIA," was, no doubt owing to faulty printing, conspicuous through its absence.

Notes and Queries.

A. H., SOUTHSEA.—Thanks for your letter, which does not, however, possess sufficient interest for the majority of our subscribers to warrant us in printing it. You should run up to town, and see a little of what is going on here in the way of stamp collecting. We have enough to do without attempting to arrange our stamps according to the degrees of latitude and longitude beneath which they circulate. You speak of including Asia and Africa in one volume. Where is the man in these degenerate days who could lift it? Then, again, your plan of placing the stamps of all the islands in the world in one volume, irrespective of their rulers, and classified according to the several seas and oceans which they inhabit, would never do. You say that "it is the chief *fort* of my plan;" but it is a fort which is attackable on all sides. In the earlier days of stamp collecting all sorts of excuses were advanced by collectors in apology for their pursuit, and one of these was, that it inculcated a knowledge of geography. Nowadays no such excuses are necessary. Our science is now the acknowledged sister of older established ones, and a study of geography, although by no means to be despised, is no more a *sine qua non* to the philatelist than it is to the numismatist.

E. F. B.—We have made use of your information—with thanks.

DROCER.—Both bad.

A. R. AND J. S.—Declined with thanks.

WM. SIMPSON, who forwarded a large parcel of stamps to Mr. B. on the 18th June, is requested to send his address, which he omitted to do.

The Philatelic Record.

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JULY.

1881.



ONSIEUR MOENS has just published the first volume of the third series of his *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*, in which he discourses on the stamps, &c., of Wurtemberg, and does it thoroughly well.

The early history of the Wurtemberg Post Office and stamped envelopes is bound up in that of the Thurn and Taxis postal administration until 1851, when the right of managing its own postal affairs was ceded by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis to Wurtemberg on payment of a compensation of 1,300,000 florins.

M. Moens shows that Wurtemberg was the first amongst the German States to be provided, under the Thurn and Taxis administration, with the means of franking letters by stamped envelopes. These envelopes furnished the only form of stamps used until the kingdom took over the management of its own posts in 1851, when the Thurn and Taxis envelopes were immediately suppressed, and the well-known issue of adhesives, with numerals upon a central lozenge, substituted. Few stamps have been more extensively reprinted than those of the first three issues of Wurtemberg, and few Governments have shown greater docility in supplying enterprising dealers, to order, with supplies of the stamps in every abnormal colour that could be desired by the most morbid imagination. The so-called reprints of the first issue are, in fact, no better than Government forgeries. Besides the differences in colour, the outer border of the stamps and their ornaments differ so greatly from the original stamps, that for years the merest tyro in Philately has been able to distinguish them. But as regards the reprints of the two following emissions—the one with and the other without silk threads—it has always been more difficult to separate the chaff from the wheat, inasmuch as the reprints really are *reprints*, and the colours of the original series have been very successfully imitated. It is in affording tests for distinguishing the

reprints from the originals of these two issues that M. Moens does collectors signal service. The stamps of the emission of September, 1857, were printed upon Dickenson paper with an *orange* silk thread, and there was a space of $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. between each stamp. The smallness of this space accounts for the difficulty which collectors have always experienced in getting specimens of this issue with decent margins. These stamps were reprinted in 1865 on Dickenson paper, obtained for the purpose from the Bavarian Government, with a *red*, and in some instances a *yellow* silk thread; and the space between the stamps was 2 mm. Some of these reprints were employed for postal purposes, and the 1 kreuzer, grey, is often met with postmarked. In June, 1858, the use of the silk thread was abandoned, and the stamps were printed on ordinary stout wove paper, which gradually diminished in thickness during the continuance of the embossed arms series of stamps, throughout the changes in perforation and rouletting, until the adoption of the issue of January, 1869-74. The reprints of the 1858 issue may be distinguished from the originals by there being a space of 2 mm., instead of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm., between each stamp. Whilst it is easy to tell an unsevered pair of unused originals from one of reprints, it is far less easy to get the unused pair of originals wherewith to institute the comparison. An unused specimen with an unusually large margin will, however, condemn itself. The person for whom all these reprints, as well in the normal as in fancy colours, was made, was one Faiburn (query Fairburn), an Englishman, whose name may be better known to the older than to the present school of collectors. Blessings rest upon his memory!

We have not space to follow M. Moens through the rest of this most interesting and instructive volume. The study of the envelopes of Wurtemberg is a most intricate one, and occupies an important proportion of the book before us. The examination of the post cards, which are almost as troublesome as the envelopes, and that of the fiscal stamps, is promised us in a second volume, which is on the eve of publication. We cannot but renew the recommendation which we have so often addressed to our readers, to provide themselves with this as well as the other volumes already published of the *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* before the small edition is exhausted. Seeing how rare many previous philatelic publications have become, and the prices which they now command, the purchase of these works recommends itself, even to the most provident, merely as an investment.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of the current 5 centavos printed in a vivid verdigris-green instead of in the dull shade in which it originally appeared.

The *Guia del Coleccionista* for May supplements the warning we gave in January last respecting the forgeries of the first issue which are in circulation. We hold that inasmuch as some of the values are so touched up as not to bear comparison with the originals, it is absurd to call these stamps reprints. The *Guia* says: "From the city of Bogota pour in upon us floods of postage stamps of the first issue of Antioquia, stamps so rare that but few collectors possess them. They are accompanied by a great quantity of the issue of 1869, and many Tolimas. Although these stamps have been condemned in England as forgeries, they are reprinted from the original plates; but are none the less worthless, the possessor of the plates being willing to print off stamps in any colour which may be desired. We advise our friends to pay next to nothing for these stamps, respecting which, when we have received an answer to the enquiries which we have addressed to the Columbian authorities, we shall have something more to say." The words which we have italicised will help us to a better appreciation of the 10 cents *blue*, of the 1869 issue, which M. Moens exposes in this month's *Timbre-Poste*. We strongly advise dealers and treasurers of foreign philatelic societies to refuse to accept these and similar stamps so freely offered in lieu of cash by a certain South American now in England, who is also the sponsor of the Barranquillas.

Bulgaria.—Amongst a lot of stamps just received we find the 5, 10, and 30 stotinki. The 25, 50, and 1 franc are of the old type. The 5 stotinki is more yellow and less orange in colour than its predecessor. The 10 stotinki seems unchanged save for the money denomination and the new value; the 30 stotinki, of the same type as the rest of the new series, is printed in a very pretty fawn colour and deep blue.

5 stotinki, gamboge, white, and black	} wmk. undulating lines; perf. 15.
10 ,, dark sea-green, white, and black	
30 ,, fawn, white, and blue	

Chili.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the colour of the 2 centavos postal card, to which we referred last month, is brown.

Post Card. 2 c., brown, on thin white card. Size of frame, 129 × 78 mm.

Costa Rica.—Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. inform us that next year new stamps are to be issued for this country. They are to be of the values of 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and 1, 3, and 5 dollars. No mention is made of the 2 cents value, which is the rage just now.

Cyprus.—We have received the long-promised new issue for this dependency, or at least a portion of it; for one of the new values seems to be little better than a provisional, being the time-honoured British One Penny, surcharged in black ^{CYPRUS} 30 PARAS. The other adhesives and the stamps upon the newsband and post cards are identical in type with the new De la Rue Antiguas, and are inscribed "CYPRUS" above, and with the value in full below. We have three post cards. The first, for inland postage, has only two lines of inscription—1st, "POST CARD," the royal arms separating the two words; and 2nd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. The other two cards have each four lines of inscription—1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd, "CYPRUS (CHYPRE);" 3rd, "POST CARD," the royal arms separating the two words, and 4th, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. The cards are without border or lines for address, and the reverse side is plain. Of the registration envelopes we have received two sizes. They have the usual inscriptions on the back, which are printed in a lighter colour than the stamp and the conventional lines representing string. The design of the stamp comprises the embossed profile of Her Majesty, in a circle of solid colour, within three octangular frames, the second of which is inscribed "CYPRUS REGISTRATION FEE—TWO PIASTRES," in coloured block letters, upon an engine-turned ground. The outer frame is ornamented with white semicircles, each containing four coloured dots. The flap is plain and the seams scalloped. On that portion of the envelope to which the flap is gummed down is printed, "M^cCORQUODALE AND CO., LIMITED—PATENT REGISTERED ENVELOPE." The newsband resembles that current in this country, and has no inscriptions.

Adhesives. 30 paras, surcharged in black on the one penny red. Type 1840.
 " 1½ piastre, bright green
 " 1 " rose
 " 2 " ultramarine
 " 4 " dull olive-green
 " 6 " grey-brown
 } on surfaced paper; watermark, CC and Crown; *perf.* 14.

Post Cards. ½ piastre, bright green, on stout white card. Size, 122 × 75 mm., or 4⅜ × 2⅞ inches.
 " 1 " rose, on thin buff card. } Size, 122 × 87 mm., or
 " 1½ " chocolate " } 4⅜ × 3⅝ inches.

Registration Envelopes. 2 piastres, dark blue, on white paper, linen lined. Size, 133 × 82½ mm.
 " " 2 piastres, dark blue, on white paper, linen lined. Size, 154 × 96½ mm.

Newsband. 1 piastre, red-brown, on brownish paper. Size, 300 × 125 mm.

Great Britain.—On the 15th June the one shilling postage stamp was issued to the public with the watermark changed to the crown of 1880. It is still being printed from Plate 13, which has now given us this value in green and in light red, watermark rose, and now with the new watermark.

1s., light red; watermark, Crown, 1880.

For the benefit of our readers in "distant lands" we give a cut of the new One Penny Postage and Inland Revenue stamp, which has been issued since our last number was published.

The One Penny stamped envelopes are now issued without the date plugs.



Grenada.—There is another post card besides the one which we described in May. The design and inscriptions are the same, save that the value on the stamp is One Penny instead of Penny Halfpenny.

Post Card. 1d., dull blue on very thin pale buff card, size, 123 × 87 mm., or $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{2}{3}$ in.

India.—The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna ultramarine official post card, issued in April, 1880, is now printed minus the four dotted lines for address.



Persia.—In addition to the stamp which we described last month, M. Moens chronicles two other values of the same type, of which we annex an engraving. According to the *Timbre-Poste* the values are in *cents*.

5 cents, bright violet.
10 „ carmine.
25 „ green.

Portuguese Indies.—A correspondent has sent us some stamps purporting to be provisional 5 reis values, the authenticity of which we see no reason to doubt, the specimens before us being all duly postmarked. They consist of the 10 reis black, small numerals and Roman letters, and the 10 and 20 reis with star and block letters surcharged with the numeral 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height.

Provisionals. 5 reis, black, red surcharge on the 10 REIS, black, small numerals.

„	5	„	„	„	10	} REIS	„	„	} with
„	5	„	red, black	„	20		red	„		star.

Roumelia.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. and Stanley, Gibbons and Co. for the new cards for Eastern Roumelia. They are of the value of 5, 10, and 20 single, and 10 × 10 and 20 × 20 paras, reply paid. The cards of 5 paras are for circulation within towns; 10 paras for the province; and 20 paras for the countries included in the Postal Union. The cards have no stamp printed upon them, and are exactly the same for all the values which are created by the stamps of the new issue of adhesives affixed to them. They have six lines of inscription—1st, two words in medium-sized Russian characters; 2nd, two words in large Russian characters; 3rd, "ROUMÉLIE ORIENTALE;" 4th, "CARTE POSTALE;" 5th, seven words in Russian characters, lower case; 6th, "CE CÔTÉ EST RÉSERVÉ, ETC." There are short ornamental lines between the first four lines of inscription. Below are four dotted lines for address. In the right corner of the card

is a plain upright rectangle, to contain the stamp, with an ornamental frame. A similar ornamental frame in the left upper corner contains three lines of inscription in Russian characters, and "SERVICE," "TÉLÉGRAPHE," "POSTAL," each word occupying a line. The whole is enframed by a neat chain-patterned border; reverse side plain. The reply paid cards are joined along the top, the impressions being on the first and third faces. The three bottom lines for address are shortened, to make room in the left lower corner for four additional lines of inscription, two of which are in small Russian characters, whilst the other two read ("La carte ci-jointe est destinée à la réponse). On the reply card there is a word in Russian characters below the left, and "RÉPONSE" beneath the right-hand rectangular frames. The inscriptions and dotted lines for address are printed in yellow-green; the frame and ornamental borders to the two rectangular spaces in rose. The cards sent us have on them 5, 10, and 20 paras stamps.

Post Cards. Without expressed value (single and double), rose and green on pale buff card. Size of card, 138×88 mm., or $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; size of frame, 128×79 mm., or $5\frac{1}{16} + 3\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

Adhesive. 20 paras, black on rose. Same type and perf. as the 5 and 10 paras.

Russia.—In the *Timbre-Poste* for July M. Moens calls attention to an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Russian post-office authorities. Quite recently some of the 20 kop. envelopes, now obsolete, were surcharged 7 kop. in the same way as those of 8 and 10 kop. had been. One would naturally suppose that this reduced the value of the envelope to that of the surcharge, but M. Moens assures us that the authorities refuse to sell the altered envelopes except at the old price. This is probably because these surcharges are more enquired for by collectors than the public, and the authorities see their way to making a miserable little harvest out of philatelists.

20 kop., blue, fancy surcharge of 7 kop. in red.

St. Domingo.—We have seen one value at any rate, the 1 centavo of the current issue, without *burélé*, on laid paper.

Tasmania.—Mr. Philbrick has had sent to him a Twopence of the current type, watermark TAS., printed in green on pink paper. It does not seem to afford him the rapture that was anticipated.

Transvaal.—A gentleman who has just returned from this refractory place, and who, although not a philatelist, is respectable according to his lights, assures us that he has seen and handled three new stamps, issued since the brilliant termination of the Boer rebellion. His description of the labels is somewhat vague, as might be expected. He says that the stamps are of about the same size as the old ones; that they have a central circle, surrounding which is the inscription, "ZUID. AFRIKAANISHE REPUBLIEK," and within the numeral of value. The three values are 1d. red, 6d. blue, and 1s. green.

Turkey.—Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. have sent us a letter from a correspondent of theirs in Constantinople, from which we give the following extract: "The Catchak stamps are perfectly genuine. They are not manufactured at the Post Office for the sake of sales, and to the best of my belief they have hitherto been obtained by special favour by three persons only, including myself. The surcharge is not put on smuggled letters, but on ordinary stamps, and its effect is to double the face value of the stamps, a certain number of which are prepared beforehand to be put on smuggled letters if any should be seized. They are not supplied to order. Besides, as the surcharge is at the same time an obliteration of the stamp itself, there can be no difference between a 'Catchak' put on a contraband letter and an unused one."

The *Timbre-Poste* for July figures what appears to be a hand stamp, which, applied to the correspondence of the Post Office Department, franks it. The stamp consists of a crescent, between the horns of which is printed, in block letters, "FRANCHISE DE POSTE," in three lines. The impression is in blue.

M. Moens pretends to have discovered the signification of the letters Σ.X.Π. on the Mount Athos stamps. According to him they stand for the initials of the postmaster at Mount Athos, whose name is Sotiri Hadji Petropoulo. We have instituted some further inquiry respecting these stamps, awaiting which for the present we hold our tongue. We differ from M. Moens, however, in his opinion that "*Ces trois lettres n'ont absolument rien de sacré-ré.*"

The current Turkish post cards, with 20 paras rose and black stamp of the type of the adhesives in use, have been surcharged *cheir* for local postage. M. Moens says that the surcharge is in black. Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. send us three specimens, one with the inscription, "*Avec réponse payée,*" the other with "*Réponse payée,*" but separated, and evidently meant to be used as single cards, and the third is the ordinary single card. Their correspondent says, "Although some are marked '*Avec réponse payée,*' yet they are all single, none with reply cards having yet been issued." The two first cards have the *cheir* surcharge in a dotted circle in blue, and the other in black. The following are the varieties of surcharge:

Single Card. 20 paras, *cheir* in black in dotted circle broken at top and bottom.

" 20 " " blue " " "

Half Reply and Reply Paid Cards. *Cheir* in blue in dotted circle, unbroken.

Victoria.—One of our oldest friends amongst the stamps of Victoria seems at last to have become obsolete. Peace to the ashes of the veteran Two Shillings! When we met him first in 1858, printed in sea-green on white paper, he ignored watermark and perforation. In 1861 he coquetted with roulettes before conforming to the prevailing fashion and adopting, some time in that year, a good honest machine perforation of 12. In 1864 he changed his colour to blue, and appeared on green paper, watermarked with a

thin numeral 2, and added a $\frac{1}{2}$ to his perforation. In January, 1868, up to which year he had taken precedence in point of rank of all his compeers, an upstart Five Shilling value stepped over his head. Some time between 1876, when the current type of One Shilling was introduced, and 1878, he found himself on one occasion printed, in error, upon the blue paper of the One Shilling, although he managed to retain his distinctive watermark. In 1878 he adopted the prevailing watermark of the period, V over crown, and had himself perforated 13, like the rest of the Victorians, and now within the last six weeks he has gone over to the majority, after a useful career of twenty-three years, to reappear, perchance, some day in the form of a provisional.

His successor is of the somewhat plebeian type of the current One Penny. The same portrait of Her Majesty on ground of horizontal lines within an oval of solid colour inscribed in white block letters VICTORIA above, and two SHILLINGS below; the ornaments separating the two inscriptions being similar in design, but thicker, and on white, than those in the One Penny. The spandrels are of Etruscan pattern, and in each of the four corners is a pentagon label, inscribed 2/-. A double lined border completes the design.

2s., blue on green paper; wmk. V. over crown; *perf.* 13.

ON THE PROVISIONAL SERIES OF 1862 FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

A PAPER READ ON THE 2ND JULY, 1881, BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF LONDON,

BY FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK, PRESIDENT.

SIXTEEN years ago, in an article which appeared in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (vol. iii.), July, 1865, I described the stamps of this colony, and dealt with the issue now under discussion at pages 102 and 103 of that volume.

Since that period the progress of Philatelic science has been great, and that which comprehended all the knowledge then available has become out of date in the light of the more precise information and more extended research of modern times.

Circumstances have recently directed my attention more especially to these stamps, and as all reliable details on provisional issues possess great and exceptional interest, I have ventured to ask the Society to suspend for the day its more immediate subject of study, and investigate these stamps.

The issue took place in October, 1862, in order to supply a temporary failure in the current issues of the 1, 2, and 4 cents values, the stock of which had become exhausted at the moment, no supply having arrived from England.

The post office was then under the charge of Mr. E. T. E. Dalton as Postmaster, Mr. Robert Mather being Assistant Receiver-General of the colony.

Recourse was had to the printers of the *Royal Gazette*, at George Town, and they were asked to supply the necessary substitutes, being instructed to

print the stamps in the above values on red, yellow, and blue paper respectively. Accordingly Mr. George Melville caused the three denominations of value required to be set up in type and printed off at the *Gazette* office.

The resources of the establishment in the matter of ornamental type being limited, it was necessary to print off both the 1 and 2 cents values from the same designs, but for the 4 cents a change of type was available. The sheets were composed of twenty-four stamps, each separately set up, arranged in four horizontal rows, comprising six stamps to the row. The supply of the 1 cent value having been first printed off, the 2 cents were printed, after the lettering of the value had been altered in moveable type from *one cent* to *two cents*.

The 4 cents was composed in a precisely similar manner, with the same number—twenty-four—to the sheet, but of border ornaments of entirely different patterns.

Thus it follows that all the varieties found on the sheet of 1 cent—there being none in the words *ONE CENT* themselves—are repeated on that of the 2 cents; while all the twenty-four stamps of the 4 cents differ from those of the two lower values.

The paper used was common machine, of fairly stout substance, coloured, the colour extending quite through. The size of the sheets was $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in., or 107×145 mm. The impression was printed by a small hand-press, still in use in the *Gazette* office. When printed, the adhesive matter (a strong gum) was applied to the backs, and the perforation was effected by a roulette machine worked by hand, as is evident from the irregular angles formed by the lines of perforation: some are in lines running truly, and forming right angles; in others the lines are more or less oblique, and cause the stamps to be out of the square.

After reception at the post office, and before being issued for circulation, each stamp was separately initialled by Mr. Mather “R. M., As. R. G.” in ink, black on the pink, red on the yellow, and white (as it looks) on the blue stamps; but the white appearance is due to the initials being written in an alkali, which discharged the colour of the paper. The stamps, when the *paraphie* had been thus applied, were issued and sold for ordinary use as of their facial value.

In the great “find” of the older values of British Guiana stamps, in 1877-8, which resulted in most of the great European collections supplying their *lacune* in the stamps of this colony, but very few of these provisionals were discovered. They have always been rare, and of late years this rarity has rather increased, although forgeries are exceedingly rife. Of the many stamps sent from all places for an opinion of their authenticity, I am hardly wrong in saying quite one-third purport to be of this issue, and scarcely one in twenty of those sent bears the test of comparison against a genuine copy.

There therefore are twenty-four distinct varieties of each value—1, 2, and 4 cents.

What is variety, and what is type, need not be discussed; it will be sufficiently accurate to call each of the twenty-four a variety.

The sheets, as already stated, each contain four rows of stamps, the rows comprising six stamps each.

The general design is simple enough. The shape is an upright rectangle; a rectangular frame bounded by plain lines occupies the centre of the stamp, and has on the left *BRITISH*, above *GUIANA*, to right *POSTAGE*, and beneath *ONE CENT*. [*TWO CENTS*.] [*FOUR CENTS*.] respectively, in Roman capitals, without punctuation. A bordering of various type-pattern ornaments enfolds the whole, and forms a rectangle, measuring approximately 20 mm. wide by 22 high: the stamps and rows are very nearly 4 mm. apart.

The most prominent feature in the varieties arises from the differences in the border patterns.

Taking the 1 cent. value (pink) first. On the sheet we find the first two rows, comprising twelve stamps, with these borders composed of small ovals, placed diagonal-wise, crossed with small lines, the centre line much thickened in the interior of the oval, as in fig. A. The third row, and the two first

stamps of the bottom or fourth row, are of small round balls or pearls, as in fig. B; and the last four stamps on the sheet have sprays of three small circles, with one circle beneath, often called "grapes," as in fig. C. Thus there are

12 stamps of the crossed ovals. Fig. A.
 8 " pearls. " B.
 4 " grapes. " C.
 Total, 24 in all to the sheet.



FIG. A.



FIG. B.



FIG. C.

Consequently there were three times as many of the ovals, and twice as many of the pearls printed, as of the grapes; and these proportions about fairly represent the comparative frequency in which these varieties occur in collections.

Describing then the stamps in the order in which they appear on the sheet, I will now give such details as will enable the place of any stamp to be identified.

First Row. Crossed ovals. (Fig A.)

No. 1. In the left border the fourth ornament from the top, which comes just above the "t" of British, is of a different pattern to the rest. One of the types, which were used for the first ten stamps on the sheet of the 4 cents. blue, slipped no doubt accidentally into the form, and the error was not corrected when the proof was "read" before printing. This is of the pattern of fig. D.

No. 2. The oval in the right lower border immediately above the bottom row is reversed, and upside down as compared to the rest of the side. The "B" of British has no small strokes projecting to the left of the thick down stroke, thereby differing from the same letter on the fifth stamp on the sheet, which also has the same reversed oval as this variety, but is readily distinguishable by this peculiarity of the capital letter.

No. 3. The fifth oval from the top in the left border has its outer line deficient for about one quarter of the exterior, immediately above the "t" of British.

No. 4. The "s" of British is malformed, and looks more like an Italic than a Roman letter; it slopes to the right.

No. 5. Has the reversed oval, as in No. 2; but the "B" of British is regularly shaped.

No. 6. The supply of single straight lines for the perpendicular sides of the inner rectangle seems to have ended here, and the compositor had to make them out by piecing four short lines end on. The "t" of Guiana is a figure 1, and not a letter 1.

Second Row. Crossed ovals. (Fig. A.)

No. 7. The second oval from the top in the left border is reversed.

No. 8. The fifth oval from the bottom in the right border is reversed. Two black dots are found before the "P" of Postage.

No. 9. The "E" of Postage is close to the line above Cent., and there is a wide break in the lines under "T" of Postage, and a smaller one under the right limb of the "A."

No. 10. Upper oval ornament in right upper corner of stamp reversed.

No. 11. Fourth oval ornament from bottom in left border reversed; oval above "T" of Postage (right border) has a dot in its right upper quarter.

No. 12. Has a similar error of pattern to No. 1, occurring in right border, above "P" of Postage, being third ornament from the top, and a vertical black bar before the word Postage.

Third Row. Shaded circles or pearls. (Fig. B.)

No. 13. There is an upright line at the left of the space before Guiana. The "T" of Cent. is very narrow at the top.

No. 14. There is a horizontal line or bar above the "H" of British.

No. 15. There are two dots after the "H" of British, and in the upper border an ornament of the trefoil, used for the third variety of the blue four cents, has been accidentally used. It will be seen in the middle between the "I" and "A" of Guiana.

No. 16. The second "I" of British comes *directly* and plumb under a circle; and the stroke under that circle and over the "I" is horizontal, and *not* curved, as in 18.

No. 17. The second "I" of British is smaller than the other letters, and is a figure 1. The "s" of Postage is in italics, and leans to the right.

No. 18. The "o" of Postage is defective on its left side. The line under Guiana is irregular; its left point bends downwards, and its right slightly upwards.

Fourth or Bottom Row. 2 pearls (fig. B), 4 grapes (fig. C).

No. 19. There are two square dots before POSTAGE.

No. 20. The top limb of the "T" in British is very weakly printed, usually almost invisible. The bottom line over Cents. leans downwards, and has an odd twist just over the "T" of Cent., and ends exactly where that letter finishes.

No. 21. "Grapes." Of the four short lines making the left side of the inner rectangle, the second from the top breaks inwards towards the right, just under the "s" of British.

No. 22. The second "I" of British is a figure 1.

No. 23. In the bottom row, the ornament next to the left corner is by mistake of the second pattern of the blue 4 cents.

No. 24. Postage is misspelt PCSTAGE.

There are other differences, some perhaps more salient than those described; but these will enable anyone to see which place a stamp occupied on the sheet.

The two cents value was printed on yellow paper, the sole difference in the typography being that two CENTS was substituted for ONE CENT.

Thus all the above twenty-four varieties will be equally found, and the only further variations necessary to be noted are that in

No. 13 (pearls) the word two is misspelt two;

No. 16 „ the "s" of Cents is an italic letter;

No. 18 „ the "T" of Two is an italic letter.

M. Moens chronicles a variety of the 2 cents (pearls) having BRITISH misspelt BRISH. This, of course, ought equally to be found in the 1 cent. value. It is not a real error, and arises from the type not printing the upper limb of the "T" properly. It is No. 20 on the sheet.

He also catalogues a variety of the 2 cents crossed ovals bearing the word, misspelt, *GUIANA*.

This is simply due to defective printing; no such error really occurs on the sheet. No. 1, in several specimens I have seen, has the "g" badly printed at this part, so that the word reads as Moens describes the error.

The 4 cents blue was printed in three patterns or kinds of type bordering, all appearing on the same sheet.

The six stamps of the first row and the four first stamps of the second are of the pattern called "hearts and pearls." (Fig. D.) The two last stamps of the second row and the six forming the bottom row are of the type with small cross in a rosace (Fig. E.), while the intervening third row has six stamps of the trefoil pattern. (Fig. F.) The two upper rows have inner lines marking off the interior rectangle; the twelve stamps of the two lower rows are altogether without such lines, the printer probably having no more in stock.



FIG. D.



FIG. E.



FIG. F.

Thus there are 10 stamps of the hearts and pearls ;

2	„	„	cross in rosace, with inner lines ;
6	„	„	„ without inner lines ;
6	„	„	trefoil, without inner lines.

Total, 24 in all composing the sheet.

The above numbers will enable collectors to judge of the comparative rarity of the types.

Owing to the deep blue colour of the paper, it is often very difficult to distinguish the *minutiae* of the bordering. No misspelling occurs in the legends round this value.

Adopting the same plan for describing the varieties of this value, we find—

First (Top) Row. Hearts and pearls. (Fig. D.)

The ornaments composing this pattern have a small circle placed under a curve at the lower part.

The nine ornaments forming the lower border in variety No. 1 are thus oddly placed, counting from the left :

1st	curve bends towards lower border,
2nd	„ upper „
3rd, 4th, and 5th	„ lower „
6th	„ left (sideways),
7th	„ upper border,
8th	„ right (sideways),
9th	„ lower border,

an arrangement peculiar to this variety.

No. 2. The ornaments run regularly ; the left border is continued down to the bottom corner, curved edges inwards. The second ornament from the left starts curves inwards, and continues to the right corner, and so on for the other sides.

No. 3. Differs. The top and bottom borders are cut off by the side borders being continued through ; the curves are towards the inner part save in the bottom row, where they are so placed as to form the external border of the stamp.

No. 4. Is like No. 3 in arrangement, except in the bottom border, where the curves are placed thus (counting from left to right) : Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, towards bottom ; Nos. 2 and 9, towards left ; No. 8, towards right, as in illustration D, which is of the thin variety.

No. 5. Is similarly arranged ; but the curved edges are turned in the bottom border *uniformly* to the right, and the ornament in the left border immediately above the bottom row has the curve downwards instead of to the right.

No. 6. In the left border the fourth ornament from the top is accidentally of the trefoil set.

Second Row. Four hearts and pearls, two crosses in rosaces.
(Fig. D. and Fig. E.)

No. 7. In plan of arrangement more resembles No. 1. The third ornament from the left lower corner has the curved edge directed downwards instead of to the right, as its fellows in the row.

No. 8. Has a trefoil inserted in error in the upper border next to the right corner ornament. The "s" of Cents is an italic letter.

No. 9. The ornaments, wonderful to say, are all properly placed ; but that over "BR" of British and its followers upwards are placed nearer inwards by close upon a millimètre than the one below them in the line, which again is irregularly placed as compared with its lower neighbour.

No. 10. Is also regularly printed. The ornament above "G" in Postage usually fails to print, and makes a blank there. The stamp is considerably out of the square. The short upright line under the "GE" of Postage is set rather inwards, more towards the left than the others.

No. 11. Cross in rosace. (Fig. E.)

In this stamp the first "I" in British is a figure 1.

No. 12. In this the "I" is properly rendered.

Third Row. Trefoil ornaments, no interior lines. (Fig. F.)

No. 13. The ornament under the "E" of Cents is, by mistake, one of the grape pattern. (Nos. 20-24 on the sheets of 1 and 2 cents.)

No. 14. The final "s" of Cents is an italic letter. The ornament under the "T" of the same word is placed sideways.

No. 15. The "s" of British is an italic letter, sloping much to the right.

No. 16. The same letter "s" is of much smaller type than the rest of the word.

No. 17. The "T" of Postage is not straight ; its top slightly leans over to the right.

No. 18 has none of the above peculiarities of Nos. 13-17.

Bottom Row. Cross in rosace (fig. E) without interior lines.

No. 19. The "I" of Guiana is a figure 1.

No. 20. The letters "PO" of Postage are placed higher than the rest of the word.

No. 21. The "A" of Postage is smaller than the other letters.

No. 22. The "H" of British is below the line of the other letters, and the "U" of Four is above the line.

No. 23. The "H" of British is below the line, as in No. 22; and the "U" of Four is a larger letter than its neighbours, right and left.

No. 24. The "P" of Postage is rather above the line, and the two final letters of the word run downwards.

It will be observed that in this bottom row there is no variety caused by error in setting up the border ornaments, and that the only differences are caused by variations in the lettering of the legend.

Those whose interest in the subject may induce them to attempt the verification of the facts above stated, and the comparison of the present information with the conjectures made in years gone by, when reliable data were not accessible, may find my views fully stated in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. iii. p. 102 and vol. v. p. 101. In Alfred Smith and Co.'s *Monthly Circular* for October, 1878, p. 147, some further details are also given; but there is an obvious misrendering in the statement that some of these stamps were printed in Berbice instead of in George Town.

It will at once be seen that entire original sheets have been submitted to my examination; these sheets were of the 1 cent and 4 cents values only, being the copies the printers retained as specimens of their work. No similar sheet of the yellow 2 cents appears to have been preserved intact, but a block of several unsevered copies has, with careful comparison of many detached specimens, served to verify the existence of the same varieties as appear on the sheet of the 1 cent, and also to identify them as having the same position on the sheet.

I feel, therefore, no hesitation in giving the above details, and thinking that philatelists have now before them a complete account of this issue, with all its types and varieties. In conclusion, I would only express my satisfaction that circumstances have enabled me to complete a task which I had in years gone by been the first to attempt, and that, while so much new is added, nothing formerly advanced has to be retracted or qualified.

"CAUTION TO COLLECTORS."

"THE increasing demand for the local postage stamps issued during the time of the Southern Confederacy by different postmasters, and the high prices paid for rarities, has caused the development of many frauds, to one of which we call your attention. Accompanying this is a photograph of tracings from two envelopes purporting to have affixed to them local Confederate stamps of Greenville, Alabama. Of these No. 1 has upon it a genuine 10 c. Greenville stamp, uncanceled, but which has passed through the post, and bearing the genuine Greenville postmark. No. 2 has upon it an imitation 10 c. Greenville stamp and counterfeit Greenville postmark.

"The genuineness of the postmark on No. 1 has been proved by half a dozen different envelopes postmarked 'Greenville' from April to November, but all with the year omitted, and all having 10 c. in *Confederate stamps* upon them, some cancelled with the postmark, and some unused, and with the postmark at the opposite end of the envelope. Doubtless other collectors will find they have envelopes postmarked 'Greenville' which will correspond with No. 1. The envelope marked No. 2 was sold by Dr. Petrie to a collector in the United States for 100 dollars, and we presume that he has sold duplicates to many collectors in Europe.

"At first thought it will seem strange that a forgery could be palmed off successfully at such prices, but when studied into the way becomes plain.

"It is probable that Dr. Petrie obtained a genuine Greenville 10 c. stamp, which had previously been unknown to collectors. To sell it for 100 dollars or more would have been easy enough for a unique specimen; but by producing a skilful forgery, a dozen could be sold at from 50 to 100 dollars each, and by hiding from view the original, no one would even suspect the fraud, unless, as in this case, another genuine should come to light for comparison. Even the former postmaster of Greenville would probably have acknowledged its genuineness, not recollecting, after a lapse of twenty years, any slight varieties of type.

"The style in which No. 2 is got up shows the probable *modus operandi* of its production. An old United States envelope is selected that has been regularly used through the mail in 1855 or thereabouts, with the stamp cancelled, as was often the case, with pen-marks, and without postmark on the envelope. Then a forgery of the stamp is made by travelling around among printers at the south, the old border type is secured exact; but the script being an elaborate variety in the genuine, is found difficult to match, and is substituted with a plainer type. The stamp, printed off on glazed paper nearly like the genuine, with the edges showing a fresh cut, is pasted on by the side of the 3 c. United States envelope stamp, instead of *over* it, as was usually the case, and a splendid postmark got up, with type of shorter and thicker letters than the real postmark, and including the year, is stamped over both stamps, and the fraud is complete. As no one has an original to compare it with, who knows the difference? All that is to be done is to publish the new discovery of a Greenville 10 c., with description, and pocket the proceeds from duped collectors.

"But unfortunately for this scheme another original is discovered. To the manager of St. Louis forgeries it would be a superfluity; he tries to buy it at a moderate price, to get it out of the way, but is overbid; and the sending of this circular to warn collectors to investigate what they are purchasing is the result."

At the latter end of June the above "Caution to Collectors," which we reprint *verbatim*, reached London by post, marked "Sent by D. P. Lindsley, 37, Park Row, New York," and posted there on the 11th June, 1881.

In the envelope we received were three photographs, one being from the alleged *original* 10 c. Greenville, the second from the alleged *forgery*, each showing the full size of the envelope, and the third a representation intended as *fac-simile* of both, one placed over the other, diagonalwise, for comparison, and the alleged culprit stigmatized in large letters "FRAUD." The obvious and apparent difference between the two stamps is, that in the genuine the words "Greenville, Ala." are in script or Italian lettering; in the so-called "fraud" they are in small capitals. On the genuine the postmark is "Oct. 13," with no year added, with the figures "13" placed below the "Oct.," by error, upside down; in the "fraud" the date is "Sept. 15. 1861."

Who Mr. Lindsley may be we do not know; Dr. Petrie is not unknown, and we are inclined to believe that the "caution" was sent because Dr. Petrie is now in Europe, no doubt intending to dispose of some Confederate local stamps.

On reading the "caution" we turned to a pair of Greenville stamps which had been purchased by a well-known English amateur from Dr. Petrie at different periods—the 5 cents several years ago, the 10 cents within the last year or two.

They both had the words "Greenville, Ala." in small Roman capitals, and were unmistakeably of the alleged "fraud" set. But this proved little or nothing, to our mind, save that what Dr. Petrie called and sold as genuine were alleged to be forgeries and falsified by the anonymous author of the "caution." The parties differed *toto cælo*; which was right we could not say, nor, indeed, should we have felt it incumbent on ourselves to give the publicity of our pages to the "caution" were it not for the following very remarkable facts, which fully justify us in publicly calling upon Dr. Petrie to clear the so-called "fraud" type from the aspersions thrown upon it, and to state where and from whom he procured the copies which he sold in England, unless he is content to let these imputations rest on his own shoulders.

It will be seen the date of the postmark on the alleged *fraud* is "Sept. 15. 1861." The date of the obliterating stamp on the copy of the 10 cents before us (the 5 c. is not postmarked) is "Sept. 5. 1861," the same date virtually (the 1 of 15 being simply omitted) as that of the fraud. How comes Dr. Petrie to have two specimens of so wondrously rare a stamp obliterated thus in date? The coincidence is startling. Further, the size of the obliterating mark on both the fraud and the copy we refer to is identical; in the genuine the postmark is in a circle measuring 2 mm. at least more in diameter.

We have no hesitation in saying our suspicions are keenly aroused, and we look on the matter as one demanding the most thorough explanation from Dr. Petrie. Our pages are open to him, and we shall wait his statement with interest.

In asking our readers to suspend their judgments until these explanations come, we can only urge on them that it will be unwise in the highest degree to invest their money in any so-called local Confederate stamps, unless upon satisfactory guarantees they will be reimbursed if the warnings of the "caution" should prove well founded.

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

BLUE AND GREEN PIGMENTS.



Ultramarine.



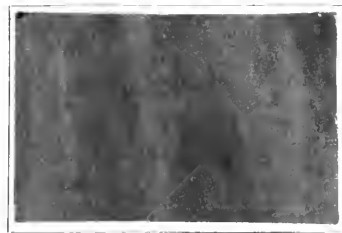
Cobalt.



Prussian Blue.



Antwerp Blue.



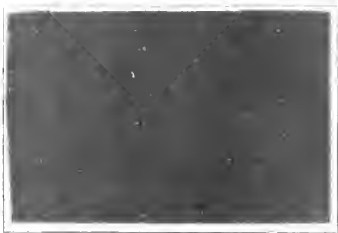
Green Lake.



Verdigris.



Brunswick or



Chrome Greens.

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

By "CHEMICUS."

BLUE PIGMENTS.

WE now pass on to another class of pigments—viz. the blues—of which two only are derived from natural sources; viz., indigo and ultramarine, which last is now chiefly artificially prepared, the cost of production from the natural source being great, whilst it can be artificially produced at a very cheap rate, and almost of as good quality.

Indigo is a deep blue pigment of great value to the wool-dyer, the artist, and colour trades in general. It is prepared from a plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*) much cultivated in many parts of India. To render it a stable pigment for use in colour-printing and in painting, indigo requires to be carefully prepared, otherwise it is liable to fade on exposure. A few words on the process of manufacture may be interesting to my readers. The leaves of the plant are steeped in water till a kind of fermentation ensues; the liquor is then drawn off, and stirred with sticks for some time, which causes oxidation to set in, and the indigo falls in a blue powder. It is then dried, and becomes an article of trade. After undergoing a process of refinement, it is known to colour-makers as intense blue.

Ultramarine was formerly derived from *Lapis lazuli*, a mineral of a fine blue colour found in Persia and other parts of Asia; but is now, however, prepared artificially. It is a pigment of great beauty and delicacy of colour, and is by far the most permanent known to artists; some paintings on the Egyptian temples, in which it has been used, are apparently as vivid and beautiful in colour to-day as when they were painted thousands of years ago.

The two kinds of ultramarine, natural and artificial, are almost indistinguishable; their chemical composition is the same, the artificial being but slightly inferior in tone to the natural.

The ingredients used by the various makers of artificial ultramarine are trade secrets, but consist chiefly of china clay, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphur and carbon, the proportions varying according to the shade of colour which it is desired to produce. The mixture is calcined in crucibles, the heat being carefully regulated. The first result is a green mass, which, after being pulverized, is again heated in cast iron boxes. After a second pulverization it is washed, to remove soluble salts; and, if the colour is not of the desired tint, it is heated once more. Its chemical composition seems difficult to determine, most of the published analyses differing greatly in their results. It appears certain, however, that the tone of colour is mainly dependent upon the amount of combined sulphur in the pigment, the lighter variety containing 6 to 8 and the darker as much as 10 to 12 per cent. The most probable conclusion come to as to its composition is that of Brunner, who, after carefully analyzing the real and artificial material, considers it to consist of silicate of alumina coloured with variable proportions of sulphide of sodium.

Prussian-blue is a ferrocyanide of iron. It is a pigment of great value to all workers in colour. It is transparent, possesses a good body, and has great depth of colour. Mixed with white, it produces tints of great delicacy; and with yellows it forms greens of great beauty. Under favourable circumstances Prussian-blue stands well; but when exposed to strong light it fades, and damp air causes it to assume a purplish tone.

Antwerp and Chinese blues are but variations of Prussian-blue produced by mixing with white pigments. They are rather brighter in shade than Prussian-blue.

Cobalt-blue is a kind of blue lake prepared by precipitating solutions of cobalt with alumina, and then heating the pinkish powder so obtained to redness, when it assumes the fine blue colour so well known. It is a pure blue colour, nearly approaching ultramarine in brilliancy, and is fairly permanent, although after a time its beauty somewhat fades.

Smalt is an impure cobalt colour which has a glassy base. Under the name of "powder blue" it was at one time largely used by laundresses, but it is now superseded by artificial ultramarine.

Blue verditer is a copper pigment of a beautiful pale blue colour, which, acted upon by atmospheric agencies, gradually changes to a green.

Saunders blue is a term applied to two pigments, both of which are copper compounds. One is a natural pigment known to mineralogists as azurite. It has a fine blue colour, which, however, when used with oil, gradually turns green. The other is a kind of verditer, and is prepared by similar methods. It also turns green when used with oil.

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been directed to the letter signed "Viator" in your June number.

The criticism applied to the catalogue of Spanish stamps published by the Philatelic Society is partly well founded; the statements about the mode of printing were not verified, and hence some inaccuracies have crept in.

I question very much if any of the earlier issues were done in *taille douce*. Señor Duro's recent *History* does not state this explicitly, but the examination of the stamps themselves leaves little doubt on my mind. He does, however, say that the first issue was lithographed and its successors engraved.

The remarks in the French Society's *Bulletin* on the copy of the 2 reales 1851, blue, to the effect that it is an essay and not an error, have hardly that solid foundation one would desire in a statement from so learned a body. No one is qualified to pronounce without having examined Mr. Westoby's example.

It certainly is not an essay or proof, if one may judge—first, from the colour being the identical shade of blue in which the 6 reales of that issue appeared; and second, from the paper, which not only is of that peculiar thin kind adopted for the stamps, but differs entirely from the thicker and denser paper on which the trials and essays of this series are printed.

That no copy of this error had been seen by our colleagues over the Channel would suggest that their decision should have been held in suspense rather than judgment given.

Dr. Magnus' reputation is such, and his services of so long standing, that it is unnecessary to dwell on the debt of gratitude all collectors owe him. If later research shows that he has sometimes been in error, no one will question his honesty of purpose and great zeal, and to reproach him because he, in common with the rest of the world, has been deceived is ungenerous.

The attainment of accurate knowledge, the correction of errors and misconceptions, and the exposure of frauds, are surely worthy enough objects; and although these are best achieved in an atmosphere of fair criticism and open comment, our fellow-workers in the French Society may be assured that the most friendly feelings to them pervade the London Society, and that no one here would attribute any ill-natured motive to their remarks on our doings. For the London Society, I claim an equally fair and candid construction to be put on our proceedings.

Yours faithfully,

TEMPLE, 4th July, 1881.

FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE fifteenth and last meeting of the season was held on the 2nd July, 1881, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence. On the proposition of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., who was for many years the President of the Society, was unanimously and with acclamation elected an honorary member. On the proposition of the Secretary, seconded by Dr. Viner, Señor Antonio Fernandez Duro, of Madrid, was unanimously elected an honorary member. The Secretary was requested to inform these gentlemen of their election, and to thank Señor Duro for a copy of his work on the stamps of Spain, presented to the Society through the President.

In lieu of the study of the stamps of Victoria, which had been appointed for this meeting, the President read a paper on the provisional stamps of 1862 for British Guiana. This paper, which is printed at length in the present number of the *Philatelic Record*, was of the greatest interest, and was illustrated by the production of *entire sheets* of the 1 cent. pink and 4 cents. blue, and by blocks of the 2 cents. yellow, treasures of which the President is the fortunate possessor. The warmest thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Philbrick for one of the most important contributions ever made to philatelic knowledge.

On the conclusion of the business, the President showed, on behalf of Mr. Breitfuss, unused and entire copies of the 10 kopecs black and 20 kopecs red Finnish envelopes of 1845. The copy of the 20 kopecs red is supposed to be the only unused entire specimen in existence. The type of the stamp comprised

in the oval is identical in each value, whilst there is a slight difference in the *banderoles* beneath, in which the value is inscribed. The stamp is struck in the left lower corner of the envelope, and not on the flap, as in the doubtful series. The paper is rough, hand-made laid, with the initials of the maker in watermark. The envelopes are machine-made, with plain pointed flaps, and without gum. The 10 kopecs measures 113×73 , and the 20 kopecs 137×79 mm. The Secretary showed the 5s. Orange Free State, surcharged for use as a provisional 1d. value, and also the 5 and 10 centimes current Swiss postage stamps, the first in the colour of the normal 3, and the second in that of the 60 centimes. The President remarked that he had seen nearly all the values in interchanged colours, gummed and perforate, and thought it not unlikely that some of these had been slipped through the post.

Mr. Castle showed three *soi-disant* stamps of Buenos Ayres—the green, red, and orange of the ship series—which had been sent to an acquaintance of his by Messrs. Young and Stockall, of Liverpool, with a guarantee of authenticity. All three were palpable forgeries, and Mr. Castle remarked that he had already expostulated with the firm in question on more than one occasion. It was difficult to see how anyone with the least knowledge could be deceived in these specimens, and general surprise was expressed that so old a firm should be dealing in such rubbish. The terms in which the guarantee was offered would seem to point to unconsciousness of unfair dealing; but the transaction on the most favourable construction shows Messrs. Young and Stockall's knowledge is not to be relied on even in stamps of so well-known a series. [Since the meeting of the 2nd July both the President and Secretary have written this firm, calling their attention to the matter, and no reply has been received to either communication.]

Notes and Queries.

E. R.—There has never been a genuine 50 c. French postage stamp. We believe that, years ago, a certain Paris confectioner used an imitation postage stamp of this denomination to adorn, and at the same time show the price of his boxes of *bon-bons*. This label caused some excitement amongst the collectors of the period. We have never seen it.

DROGER.—All bad.

J. B. TYRO AND SCOTUS.—Declined with thanks.

CHELTENHAM.—Thanks. We must decline the interview. Your letters are quite sufficiently trying, and were we brought face to face . . . do you remember the verses?

“The editor smole a ghastly smile,
And whispered anent his eyes,
Then lifted him where his pants were slack,
And wafted him toward the skies.”

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. III. No. 31.

AUGUST.

1881.



NO one who has shared with us the privilege of intimate friendship with the late VICTORIANO DE YSASI will question our sincerity when we aver that for the moment the shock of his cruel and untimely death has unmanned us, and cast a shadow over our enjoyment of the hobby which he loved so well. From those who knew him personally, we feel that we may expect every sympathy in our sorrow. For those to whom only his name was familiar, and amongst these almost every philatelist is included, we vainly wish that we could depict our dear old friend as we knew and loved him. Alas! that it is only in vivid remembrance we shall ever again see the handsome, kindly, intelligent face and trim, natty figure, or unwearied hear him discourse by the hour on the children he loved with such passionate devotion, or on his "grand-children," as he was wont to call his stamps. To his children and his stamps he owed in later years consolation under severe physical suffering, the existence of which was scarcely known to many who were but slightly acquainted with him, and which he bore with admirable patience.

Mr. de Ysasi was a Spaniard of the best type. His pride was of a kind that everyone could respect. At his occasional pepperyness of disposition we have never known umbrage to be taken; whilst his frank, winning manner and affectionate

disposition, his untiring readiness to render service, and his cordial hospitality, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Of an ancient and noble Spanish family—members of which have filled most of the offices of State—he came to England some thirty years ago, and thoroughly identified himself with the country of his adoption, without, however, losing any of his affection for that of his birth. It was only recently that he had matured a plan of partially retiring from the stress of business, and spending his winters in Spain, returning every year to England during the summer months; and this and other plans, family ties and keen friendships, have been abruptly ended by what, for the present, appears to be an act of the most culpable negligence. Not in racing along to make up for lost time, or in travelling over dangerous cross-lines, but seated quietly in their carriages, at an important railway station, waiting for the train to start, the victims of the Blackburn accident met with death and disablement. It is a comfort to Mr. de Ysasi's friends to know that he was, apparently, unconscious of suffering, and bore no outward mark of his mortal injuries.

He was laid to rest on the 13th August, 1881, in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, at Kensal Green. The Philatelic Society of London was represented at his funeral by Mr. Philbrick, q.c., the President; Mr. Burnett, the Secretary; and Captain Evans. Amongst the members of the Society, of which he was the Vice-President, his loss will be deeply felt and long deplored. One of the oldest of the members, he never willingly missed a meeting, often, when travelling, coming long distances to attend them. When we meet again, after the vacation, each of us will feel more than he can well express the blank which will be amongst us.

“To see the vacant chair, and think,
How good! how kind! and he is gone.”

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Belgium.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces two new service cards for the use of the *employés* of the Ministry of Public Works. The first is for the Department of Bridges, Roads, and Mines; and the second for that of Posts and Telegraphs. Both are printed in black on white card.

Canada.—The *Wiener Briefmarken Zeitung* announces, upon the authority of the *Ill. Br. J.*, that the Canadian postage stamps are surcharged with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the violet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the red, and 4d. on the blue. We shall see.

Cyprus.—The annexed cut represents the type of the adhesives described by us last month.



Great Britain.—In the present transitional state of matters any Inland Revenue stamp of one penny in value is current for postal duty to that amount. We have seen the following stamps duly postmarked:

One penny, blue, "RECEIPT"	} Large rectangular.
" mauve, "DRAFT ON DEMAND OR RECEIPT"	.	.	.	.	.
" " "INLAND REVENUE"	.	.	.	.	.
" brown, "DRAFT"	.	.	.	.	.

But though the officials draw the line at English stamps sometimes, by accident, colonial fiscals are passed. We have seen a letter, the postal charge, twopence, on which was defrayed by two adhesives of the one penny, blue, New Zealand Stamp Duty. This stamp is, it may be remembered, identical in size, shape, and design with the current one penny Inland Revenue of Great Britain, but has the legend "STAMP DUTY. N.Z." in the oval band round the head of the Queen, and is printed in a full shade of blue. The specimens before us served to prepay a letter posted in the S.W. London district, "No. 20," on the 15th July, 1881, and were passed, no doubt, by an oversight.

Greece.—These stamps are being carelessly printed just now. We have seen pairs of the 10 lep, one stamp having the usual 10 at the back, and the next one marked 00. The same value without any figures at the back is now common, as are also the 5, 20, and 40 lep. Perhaps this carelessness betokens the coming of a new issue, which is sorely wanted. It would seem almost impossible to touch up some of the plates, notably those of the 1 and 10 lep, any more.

Grenada.—The halfpenny provisional which we described in May is printed in sheets of 120 stamps, ten horizontal rows of twelve. The surcharge on the fourth stamp from the left, ninth row from the top, reads "OSTAGE," the "p" having missed fire on all the stamps we have seen.

Hayti.—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. for the first sight of an issue of stamps for this Republic, which is too often confounded with that of St. Domingo. The stamps, which are of one type, a representation of which we give, were issued on the 1st July, on the entry of the Republic into the Postal Union. They are evidently of French manufacture, and are lithographed upon tinted paper. The artist has not wasted his time over any of the conventional emblems of peace, but, perhaps because they were more easy to draw, has substituted in the lower spandrels, in lieu of the usual olive-branches, anchors, bales of merchandize, and such lamb-like trash, two good honest piles of cannon-balls.



- | | | |
|----|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | cent., | scarlet, on buff paper. |
| 2 | " | purple, on lilac " |
| 3 | " | chocolate-brown, on pale brown paper. |
| 5 | " | green, on pale green paper. |
| 7 | " | ultramarine, on pale blue paper. |
| 20 | " | red-brown, on pale brown " |

India.—We have a new envelope to chronicle. Design, embossed profile of Her Majesty to left, in oval of solid colour with pearly border. The outer oval is inscribed "INDIA POSTAGE—FOUR ANNAS AND SIX PIES," in block letters on reticulated ground. An outside border of pearls completes the design. Plain pointed flap. We have only seen one size.

Envelope.

4 annas 6 pies, orange-yellow, on white wove paper. Size, $132\frac{1}{2} \times 76$ mm.

From Messrs. Smith and Co.'s *Monthly Circular* we learn that "the Government have decided to change the colour of the 6 pies postage stamps from blue to green, and the 2 anna stamps from orange to blue. It has also been decided to do away with the 12 anna stamp, and to introduce $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps." We presume that by the 6 pies stamp Messrs. Smith and Co. mean the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. This is rather like calling a halfpenny stamp a two-farthing one.

Labuan.—The 8 cents provisional, which we described in May, seems already to have made way for another, which resembles the one to which we called attention in October, 1880. In the stamp before us, however, the original numeral 12, instead of being obliterated by a dash of red ink, has the figure 8, in black, printed horizontally over it. The numeral in the centre of the stamp presents the same peculiarities, in being printed sometimes upside down, as in the first issue.

Provisional. 8 cents., surcharged in black on the 12 cents., earmine.

The ink wherewith we described the above stamp was scarcely dry when we received from Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. yet another variety of the 8 cents provisional. This time we have the 12 cents surcharged ^{Eight Cents} in black, only the initial letters being capitals. Each word measures 7 mm. in length.

Mexico.—Of the *Porte de Mar* stamps there are some extremely dangerous forgeries in circulation, many of which have been bought by collectors as presenting varieties in the central numerals. There is one set in particular, which, we are informed, has been executed in the United States, single stamps of which, except a 30 and a 70 centavos, values which the forger must have evolved from his inner consciousness, are eminently calculated to deceive. The chief points of failure in the forgeries are: First, that the horizontal lines in the outer border do not in many cases touch the oval, and are besides rather heavier than in the genuine stamps; second, the word centavos is of inferior execution; third, the upper part of the arabesque, in the right top corner, is better drawn than that of the genuine stamp, in which the upper tendril is imperfect, and seems to terminate in a sort of dot; fourth, the upper tendril of the arabesque, in the lower right corner, turns outwards instead of being straight, as in the real stamp. Of course the central numerals also differ from those in the two sets of genuine stamps, but it is for this very reason that these forgeries have hitherto been eagerly sought for. So far as we can ascertain, and we have been working hard at these stamps lately, there are but the two types of numerals, the large and the small; and all deviations from these are rubbish. The forged stamps are usually obliterated. If several of them are placed together, they at once attract attention by their dark appearance as compared with even the most heavily printed of the genuine stamps.

New Granada.—We have received four new adhesives from Carthagena signalling the entrance of the United States of Colombia into the Postal Union. The four stamps are similar in type, and we should not be surprised to learn that they came from the same *atelier* as the current St. Salvadors. In the centre, on a white oval, are the arms and flags, surmounted by the condor, and the usual row of stars above the bird. The central oval is enframed by one of solid colour, inscribed in white block letters "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" above, and "E. U. DE COLOMBIA" below. The letters "E" and "U" are not duplicated as usual. In circles, at the four corners of the 1, 2, and 5 centavos, are the numeral of value and the letter "C" in white on colour, the numerals being in the upper left and lower right corners, and the letters in the others. In the 1 and 5 c. the figures and letters c. are slanting; in the 2 c. they are straight. In the 10 centavos value the letters



in the corners are "c^s" instead of "c," and neither they nor the numerals are in circles, but worked in with the ornaments. The spandrels are filled in with arabesques. Shape, upright rectangular.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, green, lithographed on white wove paper; *imperfurate*.
 2 " orange-vermilion " " "
 5 " blue " " "
 10 " violet " " "

Norway.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 6 öre, green, on white card, similar in design to the 5 and 10 öre cards described by us in February last.

Perak.—Some time ago an unused specimen of the current 2 cents, Straits Settlements, surcharged "PERAK," was shown at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, and did not find much favour. We have lately received from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. several specimens of this stamp, both used and unused, and there seems to be no reasonable cause to doubt its authenticity. We have seen five types of the surcharge; but as the specimens were all separated, we are unable to say whether all the types are to be found on the same sheet. The following types are in our possession: 1st. "PERAK" in Roman capitals, 4 mm. in height; length of surcharge, 17 mm. 2nd. "PERAK" in block letters, 3 mm. in height; length of surcharge, 13 mm. The "R" in this surcharge is disproportionately narrow to the other letters. 3rd. "PERAK" in block letters, 3 mm. in height; length of surcharge, 11 mm. 4th. "PERAK" in block letters, 2 mm. in height; length of surcharge, 14 mm. 5th. "PERAK" in block letters, 3 mm. in height; length of surcharge, 10 mm.

2 cents, black surcharge, "PERAK," on current 2 cents, brown, Straits Settlements.

Portuguese Indies.—M. Moens informs us that on the 1st of May a change took place in the currency of this colony, and that to this change is owing the surcharges chronicled by us last month, and others besides. The present currency at Goa, consisting, according to M. Moens, of reis, reals, and tangas, must be confusing. In addition to the stamps described by us, M. Moens has seen the 20 reis, red, small numerals and Roman capitals, surcharged 1½ real in black. Of the current type (crown in circle) there are six values, the four highest—1, 2, 4, and 8 tangas—being surcharged with a numeral above the letter T, thus, $\frac{4}{T}$.

1½ real, surcharged in black on the 20 reis, red. Small numerals and Roman capitals.

4½ reis, surcharged in black on the 20 reis, bistre.

6	"	"	"	20	"	"	} Current type.
1 tanga	"	"	"	200	"	orange.	
2	"	"	"	200	"	"	
4	"	"	"	50	"	green.	
8	"	"	"	200	"	orange.	

The *Welt Post* mentions a 10 reis, black surcharge on the 20 reis, red, of the star series.

Since writing the foregoing, and just as we are going to press, Mr. Kern sends us some more varieties; viz.:

1½ (real ?),	black surcharge on the 20 REIS,	red, of 1876.
5 reis	„ „	15 „ rose, of 1875.
6 „	„ „	25 „ lavender, of 1881 (crown in circle).
2 tangas	„ „	50 „ green, of 1878 „
4 „	„ „	10 „ „ 1881 „

Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. send us the 25 reis type of 1878 (crown in circle) unsurcharged, changed in colour from rose to brown. Mr. Kern communicates the following extract from the letter of his correspondent at Lisbon: "The money hitherto in use in the Portuguese Indies was the same as in the mother country; but a law has recently been passed that the coinage in future shall be in tangas and rupias. Owing to this change, the government has ordered a new set of postage and fiscal stamps, but, owing to the pressure of business, these could not be got ready in time, and the postal authorities at Goa have therefore decided to utilize the old stamps by surcharging them with the new currency, but these will, of course, only be used until the new stamps arrive. The tanga is equivalent to 60 reis. There are already fourteen known varieties of these provisionals, and I believe more exist."

Mr. Kern remarks: "It strikes me that the new currency will match the British Indian. 1 rupia = 16 tangas = 12 reals? or reis, and that consequently the stamps surcharged with a numeral only, and without the letter T, represent the lower denomination, although my Lisbon correspondent gives them all as tangas, with the exception of the 5, which he calls reis.

"Thus 1 anna Indian equals, perhaps, 1 tanga.

1	„	6 pies	„	„	1½	„
2	„	„	„	„	2	„
4	„	„	„	„	4	„
6	„	„	„	„	6	„
8	„	„	„	„	8	„

But I do not know where to introduce the 5 and 4½. If 4½ stands for tangas, then the amount represents the postage to Europe."

Queensland.—Under date of the 13th May, we have received the following official letter from Brisbane respecting the printing of the stamps now current: "In reply to your enquiries relative to the printing of our stamps, I would inform you that they are all made at the Government lithographic and engraving office in Brisbane. The values over one shilling, and also the threepenny stamps, are at present lithographed from old dies. Those up to one shilling (exclusive of the threepenny) are printed direct from electrotypes; ultimately it is intended to print the higher values only from steel plates.—Signed, J. H. LAWRY, Accountant."

Spain.—In the *Timbre-Poste* for August is figured and described a hitherto unchronicled variety of the *Habilitado* surcharge, which is found on two stamps belonging to M. de Ferrari. The surcharge consists of a lion to right, holding a banner over its shoulder, and

the letters "H. P. N." in thin block letters, the first above and the two latter below the lion. The surcharge, the authenticity of which seems open to question, is in blue, and occurs on the 50 mls. de escudo, bistre and violet, head of Isabella, issues 1867, '69.

Tobago.—We have received a new adhesive and post card from this island. The adhesive is of the same design as the others of the second type, *i.e.* with the word Postage in the lower portion of the circle enfaming the head. The Postmaster writes us that the five shilling adhesives are now only used for fiscal purposes. The post card is of the usual De la Rue West Indian pattern. It has four lines of inscription: 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd, "TOBAGO (TABAGO);" 3rd, the words "POST" and "CARD" divided by the Royal Arms; and 4th, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. The stamp in the right upper angle is of the same type as that on the Antigua and Nevis cards, with Tobago in the upper label. No border, reverse side plain.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brownish lilac, watermark cc. and crown; *perf.* 14.

Post Card. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown on pale buff card, size 123×87 mm., or $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Tolima.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a new 50 centavos of the accompanying design. It is lithographed on bluish paper.

50 centavos, dull blue.



Turkey.—From cards sent us by Mr. Ashwell, and from an inspection of sundry new cards which we have received since our last number was published, we are enabled to give a more complete list of the 20 paras cards, on buff, surcharged "*cheir*," which have been lately issued. They run as follows, and include two types of surcharge, the first having "*cheir*" in a dotted circle, interrupted at top and bottom, and the second with "*cheir*" in an unbroken dotted circle:

TYPE I.

- Variety 1. "*cheir*" in black, on 20 paras, single card.
 " 2. " in light blue " "
 " 3. " in black on first half of a 20×20 post card, with penstroke through "*avec réponse payée.*"
 " 4. " in black, on second half of ditto, with penstroke through "*réponse payée.*"
 " 5. " in light blue (otherwise the same as Variety 3).
 " 6. " " " (" " " 4).

TYPE II.

- " 7. " in light blue, on 20 paras, single card.
 " 8. " in Prussian blue " "
 " 9. " in light blue (otherwise the same as Variety 3).
 " 10. " in Prussian blue (" " " 3).
 " 11. " " " (" " " 4).
 " 12. " in light blue (" " " 4).
 " 13. " " " no penstroke through "*avec réponse payée.*"
 " 14. " " " no penstroke through "*réponse payée.*"
 " 15. " Type I. in black, and Type II. in Prussian blue (double surcharge) on 20 paras, single card.

In addition to the cards described above, we have two others, which have lately been issued; namely, a single and a reply card. They have at top, in centre, a line of Turkish inscription, beneath which is "POSTES IMPERIALES OTTOMANES," and below this again "CARTE POSTALE." There is an ornamental line between the first and second, the second and third, and at the bottom of the third line. Lower down are three dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "M." In the left lower angle, in two lines, is printed, "*N.B. Ce côté-ci est réservé exclusivement à l'adresse,*" and in the right lower angle is one line of Turkish inscription. In the upper right corner is a rectangle containing a 20 paras, green, adhesive, issue 1876, surcharged in blue "*cheir*," in Turkish, and beneath it is "LOCAL," in an octagon. The whole is enclosed in a border composed of two lines, thick and thin. The reply card is joined at the right side, the impressions being on the first and fourth pages. The first half has in the left upper angle "*Avec réponse payée,*" in one line, between the first and second lines of inscription. The second half is exactly similar to the single card. Black impression on white card.

20 paras, green and black on white card.
20 + 20 " " " "

Size, 126 × 85 mm., or about $4\frac{9}{16} \times 3\frac{3}{16}$ inches. Size of frame, 119 × 74 mm., or about $4\frac{7}{16} \times 2\frac{9}{16}$ inches.

We have received from Mr. Wm. Clifford a used specimen of the 10 paras adhesive (issued April, 1876, heavy inscription), with a similar "*cheir*" surcharge to that found upon some of the above post cards; viz., "*cheir*" and "LOCAL" within an octangular frame. This stamp is still attached to part of an envelope, and has not been used to frank a card. Messrs. Gibbons and Co. send us the 1 piastre, same issue.

Adhesive. 10 paras, lilac, 1876, surcharged in blue "*cheir*" and "LOCAL" in octangular frame.

Adhesive. 1 piastre, orange, 1876, surcharged in blue "*cheir*" and "LOCAL" in octangular frame.

Turk's Islands.—Fresh sheets of the provisional stamps have been printed, and have reached us lately. The arrangement and types of the numerals have been altered, and the varieties are now too numerous to describe.

Victoria.—The accompanying cut represents the successor to our old friend the two shilling Victoria, whose demise we chronicled last month.



"CAUTION TO COLLECTORS."

GREENVILLE, ALABAMA—CONFEDERATE STATES.

UNDER this heading we printed last month an anonymous warning received from America, to which we added a few remarks of our own. We have much pleasure in giving the same publicity to the following statements by Dr. Petrie :

1st. That he never had, saw, or heard of a Greenville stamp, type with script letters of the value, until the so-called "Caution" was seen by him.

On this point he is certainly at least as worthy of belief as his anonymous assailant.

2nd. That as to dates, postmarks, and discrepancy in design, even if the copy alleged to be genuine really is so, that by no means *disproves* the others, as two types may well exist for Greenville as for *e.g.* Goliad, and two hand-stamps for postmarks are often found in concurrent use in America.

3rd. That of the four (or five) specimens he has had through his hands, he knows the origin of each, and can refer the possessor to the sources whence he obtained them, *and is ready to do so.*

4th. That no more specimens are to be had, nor have been since he procured the few he has disposed of.

The willingness of Dr. Petrie to trace the specimens to their source, and the fact that no more copies are procurable, seem to us very satisfactory features, and abundantly to countervail the anonymous attack, which Dr. Petrie says proceeds from a dealer in the States who has fallen out with him on a disputed account, and a person whose name is, if his proceedings are not, Christian !

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

By SEÑOR ANTONIO FERNANDEZ DURO.

A REVIEW BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A.

IN the following papers I do not by any means propose to give a translation of the magnificent work of Señor Duro, and that for a very good reason ; namely, that I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the Spanish language. My purpose is rather to review Señor Duro's book, pointing out any facts given in it which appear to be new to collectors, and particularly noticing any points in which it is at variance with the catalogue compiled by the Philatelic Society of London.

Señor Antonio Fernandez Duro, whose name should be handed down to future generations of philatelists as that of one of the few post-office officials who have done good work for their favourite science, apparently holds a high

position in the central post-office at Madrid. This position has given him access to all the official documents relating to the various issues of Spanish stamps, and it is from these documents that his book is for the most part compiled ; so there can be no question as to the character of the information it contains. The documents are given at full length, and there can be no doubt as to their value.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the book is rather an official history of the stamps than a philatelic one ; minor varieties, errors, and essays are entirely ignored ; and where there is no official information of issues, as in the case of the Carlist stamps, there is no mention made of them by the author.

This being understood, however, it must be allowed that the work in question is by far the most perfect of its kind that has yet been published, and it is only to be regretted that it is not written in a language more easily understood by the majority of collectors.

The general plan of the book is as follows : It is divided into two parts, the first treating of the postal issues of Spain itself, and the second of those of the Spanish Colonies, each part being subdivided into sections. Those of the first are : 1. *Stamps for inland and foreign postage.* 2. *Post cards.* 3. *Official frank stamps (civil).* 4. *Official frank stamps (military).* 5. *A stamp denoting a privilege granted to a private person.* 6. *Newspaper stamps.* Those of the second : 1. *Stamps of Cuba and Porto Rico.* 2. *Stamps of Cuba only.* 3. *Stamps of Porto Rico only.* 4. *Stamps of the Philippines.* 5. *Stamps of Fernando Po.* 6. *Post cards of the various Colonies.*

Taking Section I. of the first part, which occupies 191 pages out of the total of 250, we find that, after a short introduction, it commences with the decrees, official notices, &c., which preceded the first issue of stamps ; then follows a description of the stamps of that issue ; and finally a table showing the number of stamps of each value printed, issued, and remaining in the Treasury. This arrangement of legislation, description, and accountancy continues down to the end of 1868, after which the tables of accountancy cease. The legislative portions are those to which I wish more particularly to draw attention. The descriptions are, as a rule, brief, and not nearly so detailed as in the catalogue of the Philatelic Society. The tables are somewhat complicated, and the difficulty of understanding them is increased, in one or two instances at all events, by their apparently not adding up correctly ; but this is doubtless due to errors in copying or printing.

Commencing then at the beginning, we find that in August, 1843, an ordinance was passed on the subject of the introduction of prepayment of postage, but that no action was taken in the matter till some years later.

On the 24th October, 1849, a Royal decree was promulgated, ordering the issue of postage stamps for the prepayment and registration of letters ; and as this decree forms a kind of foundation of the Spanish postal regulations, and shows for what purposes the various values of the earlier issues were used, I venture to allude to it at some length.

Among the earliest regulations we find one to the effect that letters could be transmitted under three different heads : first, neither prepaid nor registered ; second, prepaid only ; third, prepaid and registered (*certificadas*) ;

and there were three different tariffs corresponding to these. In each case the charge was according to the weight of the letter. There was not a registration fee, as I think was always the case in England; but whereas prepaid letters were charged 6 *cuartos* per half ounce, registered letters were charged 5 *reales* per half ounce up to two ounces, and 5 *reales* per ounce after that. We here see the reason of the issue of some values inscribed "Franco," and others inscribed "Certificado;" the 6 *cuartos* and 12 *cuartos* being intended for prepayment only, and the 5 *reales* and 10 *reales* for prepayment and registration.

In connection with these values there is a curious regulation which is worth quoting: "If the letter does not exceed half an ounce in weight, it will require a stamp of 6 *cuartos*; if it exceeds half an ounce, and is not over an ounce, one stamp of 12 *cuartos*, or two of 6 *cuartos*; if it exceeds one ounce, and is not over an ounce and a half, one stamp of 12 *cuartos* and one of 6 *cuartos*, or three of 6 *cuartos*; if it exceeds an ounce and a half, and is not over two ounces, two stamps of 12 *cuartos*, or one of 12 *cuartos* and two of 6 *cuartos*, or four of 6 *cuartos*." This elaborate instruction would seem hardly necessary, but it is supplemented by a diagram showing whereabouts the stamps were to be placed, in which more space between the stamps is allowed than may be found in some stamp albums.

It is worthy of remark also that the two tariffs for prepaid letters did not fit into one another, so to speak, by which I mean to say that, inasmuch as a *real* equalled $8\frac{1}{2}$ *cuartos*, the 5 *reales* and 10 *reales* stamps formed no exact multiple of 6 *cuartos*; so that it would appear that the two lower values alone could be used for ordinary prepaid letters, and the two higher values solely for registered.

The 6 *reales* were for registered letters addressed to France or Belgium, 6 *reales* being the single rate to the former, and 12 *reales* that to the latter.

Coming to the description of the issue of 1850, we find nothing new; but it is stated to have been lithographed, whereas the catalogue of the London Society describes it as "Engraved T. D.," which no doubt is an error. Most of the subsequent issues were probably lithographed also, though that fact is not distinctly stated by Señor Duro, who says of the first issue, "*Grabada en piedra litografica*," and of the others simply "*Grabada*."

In the table showing the stamps printed and expended in 1850 we find mention made of stamps of the value of 2 *reales*, which, I believe, are quite unknown to philatelists.* They appear, however, only in the first and last columns of the account, 13,600 having apparently been printed in 1850, and the same number remaining on hand at the end of the year. It is very unlikely that any of these will ever come to light, as they have no doubt been destroyed with the other large remainders of the issues of 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, none of which seem to have been cancelled for the benefit of collectors, as was the case with those of 1854 and subsequent issues.

The issues of 1850-3 each continued in circulation from the 1st January to the 31st December of the year to which it belonged. As each issue was withdrawn, the stamps composing it immediately ceased to be available for postage; but during the first few days of January in each year the stamps of the previous year could be exchanged for those of the current issue.

* Not quite. See *Philatelic Record*, vol. i. p. 108.—Ed.

It is also noted that during the first three of these years no forgeries were discovered, so that it would appear that the original reason for these annual changes was not the one which is usually assigned. Perhaps her most gracious Majesty was not satisfied with the representation of her profile, and, after one side of her face had been badly cut, turned the other cheek year after year in the most forgiving spirit, hoping to get something more complimentary out of Don Bartolomé Coromina, who seems to have been answerable for the portraits of 1850-2.

We have seen that there is reason to believe that 2 *reales* stamps were prepared in 1850, but not issued. Stamps of that value certainly formed part of the issues of 1851-3, but it is difficult to make out for what purpose they were used. They were inscribed "Certificado," but there does not appear to have been any rate for "registered" letters so low as 2 *reales* until 1854. Señor de Ysasi tells me that they were used for ordinary postage to England and elsewhere, but Señor Duro does not quote any ordinance or notice giving the rates of postage to any foreign countries until some years later. The 2 *reales* stamps of the issues to which I have referred were in any case but little used, as is shown by their great rarity, and, if further proof were necessary, by the figures given by Señor Duro, 1432 being used in 1851, 3394 in 1852, 3875 in 1853; whilst 10,860 was the lowest number that was used of any of the other values.

In the course of 1853 forgeries were found to be in circulation in the province of Granada. Previous to this, the only attempts at fraud on the post-office appear to have been the using of stamps which had either been insufficiently obliterated or which had been cleaned. Various notices may be found on the subject of the proper obliteration of the stamps, and this seems to have been a constant source of trouble to the authorities.

A decree of November 3rd, 1852, ordered the establishment of post-offices in various parts of the city of Madrid, and the issue of stamps of the value of 3 *cuartos* for local postage. Señor Duro, however, states that these stamps were not really issued until January 1st, 1853. They continued in use until October 15th, 1853, from which date the local rate was reduced to 1 *cuarto*, and similar stamps of that value came into use. These latter were suppressed on October 31st, 1854, when the local rate was raised to 2 *cuartos*, and this system seems at the same time to have been extended to other towns.

On January 1st, 1854, a fresh issue for general postage was, as usual, brought out. It consisted of four values only: 6 *cuartos*, 2, 5, and 6 *reales*. These values are all of the type with the coat of arms on a coloured ground.

A decree of June, 21st, 1854, introduced a new system of registration, similar to that in use in other countries, and fixed the registration fee at 2 *reales*, irrespective of the weight of the letter, the ordinary postage being paid in addition; and a decree of September 1st, 1854, prescribed an entirely new tariff, to come into force on the 1st November following, by which the local rate became 2 *cuartos* per half-ounce, the rate for Spain itself and the neighbouring islands 4 *cuartos*, to Cuba and Port Rico 1 *real*, and to other Spanish colonies and to foreign countries 2 *reales*.

Accordingly, on October 31st, 1854, the 1 *cuarto* for local postage, and the 6 *cuartos*, 5 and 6 *reales* for general postage were suppressed; and on the

following day three new values came into use ; viz., the 2 and 4 *cuartos* and 1 *real*, type with coat of arms on a white ground.

It may be remarked that the lowest value does not bear a date, which fact has caused it to be looked upon as a separate issue from the others. The documents quoted by Señor Duro, however, show that it was certainly issued with the other two of similar design, but dated. Possibly it was not originally intended that the stamps for local postage should be changed so often as the others.

Señor Duro states that the three stamps issued on November 1st, 1854, were first printed on white, and afterwards on bluish paper. This would lead one to suppose that the bluish paper was not used previously, and that these three values, and perhaps the 2 *reales*, which continued in use together with them, should alone be found on that paper.

In the catalogue of the London Philatelic Society all the stamps of 1854 are given as on white, or yellowish-white, and on bluish paper, with the exception of the 1 *real pale* blue, which is said to be on bluish only. This variety is not mentioned by Señor Duro. It has, I believe, always been supposed to be a later impression than the 1 *real dark* blue ; and this would agree with what we now learn as to the use of the bluish paper.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

By "CHEMICUS."

GREEN PIGMENTS.

THERE are not many green pigments, and these few are but scantily used, artists and colourists preferring to compound any greens they may require from blues and yellows, as in this way better and purer shades of green can be obtained, as well as a greater variety, than from the use of green pigments.

Sage-green is of a dark green colour ; it is a natural pigment, prepared by evaporating the juice of the berries of the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), which are prepared with lime. It is extremely transparent, and is consequently often used in water-colour work for glazing over other colours. It is not a durable pigment, fading rapidly on exposure to light.

Verdigris has a fine bright green colour, with a bluish tint. Its base is copper ; and it is one of the least permanent of the copper-greens. It is chemically a diacetate of copper.

"Mineral green" is the natural mineral malachite, a copper-green of good colour, and of permanent character. An artificial pigment, bearing the name of "mineral green," is also prepared, but is inferior in colour, and less permanent than the natural pigment.

Emerald-green is likewise a copper-green of a fine light tint. It is one of the most permanent of the copper pigments ; is of good body, and works well in all kinds of artistic colour work.

Green verditer is formed by sea-salt and blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, and is a copper-green of a very pale colour.

Chrome-greens is the name given to a class of pigments prepared by mixing chrome-yellows with blue pigments. There is a true chrome-green, an oxide of chromium of fine colour, durable, and easily worked. It is consequently much used where a dark green is required.

Brunswick greens are copper-greens usually made in three shades—a pale yellow-green, a medium, and a dark blue-green shade. They are fairly permanent, and are much used in colour work.

(*To be continued.*)

[Owing to a mistake, the above notes on green pigments, which were illustrated in our last number together with the blues, were shut out.]

THE POST CARDS OF FINLAND.

BY "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

PART II. *Type of Stamp, 1875.*

AUGUST, 1875.

Medium-sized card. At top inscription in three languages, and in three lines. At bottom another three lines of instructions. Stamp in upper right-hand corner. The whole surrounded by a neat Etruscan border. At back ten ruled lines, surrounded by Etruscan border, which is interrupted at top and sides by instructions in three languages. Two values, *10 p. and 16 penni.*

Variety I.

The second line of instructions runs, "Tällä Puolella Kirjoitetaan Ainoastansa."

10 penni.	Stamp, light grey-lilac . .	Frame, grey-lilac.
10 "	" grey-lilac	" deep lilac.
10 "	" lilac	" deep lilac.
10 "	" bright lilac	" deep lilac.
16 "	" brownish chestnut .	" chestnut.
16 "	" chestnut	" chestnut.
16 "	" light brown-chestnut	" light brown-chestnut.
16 "	" light brown-chestnut	" deep brown-chestnut.

SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Variety II.

The second line runs, "Tälle Puolelle . . . Ainoastansa."

10 penni.	Stamp, light grey-lilac . .	Frame, grey-lilac.
10 "	" light grey-lilac . .	" lilac.
10 "	" lilac	" lilac.
10 "	" deep lilac	" deep lilac.
10 "	" blue	" deep lilac.
16 "	" brown-chestnut . .	" brown-chestnut.
16 "	" brown-chestnut . .	" chestnut.

Error, Tällä.

10 penni	" light lilac	" lilac.
10 "	" violet	" violet.

OCTOBER, 1876.

Variety III.

Second line runs, "Tälle Puolelle . . . Ainoastaan."

10 penni.	Stamp, pale lilac	Frame, pale lilac.
10 "	" grey	" pale lilac.
10 "	" blue	" lilac.
10 "	" grey-blue	" pale blue.
10 "	" blue	" deep blue.
10 "	" deep blue	" deep blue.
10 "	" pale lilac	" deep blue.
16 "	" chestnut	" chestnut.
16 "	" pale brown-chestnut	" pale brown-chestnut.
16 "	" chestnut	" brown-chestnut.

1877.

Variety IV.

Same as Variety III., but the word "Kirjekortti" on the 10 penni is longer than the Russian word beneath, and the "l's" of "till" and "Finland," and the "h" of "hymnen" are looped, and the last Russian word of the third line of inscription begins with a different-shaped capital. The 16 penni differs from Variety III. by having the words "Brefkort," "Kirjekortti," and the two Russian words beneath in much thinner capitals, thus leaving a greater space between the letters composing those words.

10 penni.	Stamp, lilac	Frame, deep lilac.
10 "	" grey	" deep lilac.
16 "	" pale chestnut	" pale chestnut.
16 "	" pale chestnut	" deep chestnut.
16 "	" deep chestnut	" deep chestnut.

Sub-Variety I. has full stop between the two Russian words commencing the third line of inscription.

16 penni. Stamp, deep chestnut Frame, pale chestnut.

Sub-Variety II. has full stop after "Tälle."

16 penni. Stamp, pale chestnut Frame, pale chestnut.

1879.

Postal Union Card has five lines of inscriptions.

1st. "Verldspostföreningen" (Union Postale Universelle).

2nd. "Yleinen Posti-littokunta," and three words in Russian.

3rd. "Postkort från Finland. Postikortti Suomesta."

4th. Four words in Russian.

5th. "(Finlande)."

Then two long and two short dotted lines for address. The stamp, of the value of 10 penni, is in the right-hand upper corner, and is surcharged in type. The whole is encompassed by a key border, and the reverse side is plain. 140 × 89 mm.

10 penni, yellow-brown on buff.

Varieties A. Flaw in upper part of frame.

„ *B.* No flaw.

1881.

Postal Union Card has four lines of inscription.

1st. "Union Postale Universelle" breaking the upper border.

2nd. "Finlande (Carte Postale)."

3rd. "Postkort från Finland. Postikortti Suomesta."

4th. Four Russian words.

Five dotted lines for address. The first being headed by "Vastaanottajan nimi. Till (å)." The third by "Adressatens bostad : vastaanottajan asunto : adresse du destinataire." The fourth by "Bestämmelse orten : Meno paikka : lieu de destination ;" and the fifth by "Adresslandet : Meno maa : Pays de destination." The stamp in the right upper corner is of the same type as the adhesive. Key patterned border (129 × 77 mm.). Reverse side plain. Inscriptions are type-printed in black. The stamp and border in colour on buff.

10 penni, orange.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

JULY, 1875.

Medium-sized buff card. At top "Brefkort (Till ort inom Finland)," with translation below in Finnish and in Russian. Three lines of instructions at bottom. Stamp (type 1866) in right upper corner; all within a neat Etruscan border (125 × 82). At back ten ruled lines, surrounded by Etruscan border, which is interrupted at top and sides by instructions in three languages. Folded to left. Reply card similar to original.

10 × 10 penni, lilac.

AUGUST, 1875.

Same as last, but stamp type 1875. Second line of instructions at bottom, "Tällä Puoella . . . Ainoastansa."

10 × 10 penni, pale lilac, lilac, deep lilac.

1877.

Same as August, 1875, but second line "Tälle Puoelle . . . Ainoastaan."

10 × 10 penni, grey and blue-grey ; frame, deep lilac.

HELSINGFORS.

JANUARY, 1874.

Folded card, with gummed flap. "Korrespondenskort" at top. Two dotted lines, the first preceded by "Till" and "Gatan No" near end of second. In lower part, which is separated from the upper part by a double ruled line, "Stadsposten I. Helsingfors." Stamp in upper left corner. Type 1871 ; green and imp. on white.

10 penni, green, on thick card.

Var. A. Thick unglazed card. 10 penni, light green and dark yellow-green.

„ B. Thick glazed card. 10 penni, green and dark green.

„ C. No period after Helsingfors } Defective printing.

„ D. Accent over f of Helsingfors }

AUGUST, 1874.

Thin card, "No" small, and no period.

10 penni, light green, green, dark green, light yellow-green, yellow-green, dark yellow-green.

OCTOBER, 1874.

Same as August, 1874, with monogram, S.H.P.

10 penni, light green, light yellow-green, yellow-green, dark yellow-green.

DECEMBER, 1875.

Same as above, but "N^o." large. Period after No.

10 penni, green and dark green.

1876.

Same as December, 1875, but with monogram, S.H.P.

10 penni, light green and dark green.

187?

Same as August, 1874. Small "N^o," but *with* period.

10 penni, light green.

Correspondence.

THE PORTE DE MAR STAMPS OF MEXICO.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—In reply to the invitation contained in your June number, I have much pleasure in communicating to you the little I know respecting the Porte de Mar stamps.

The first of these stamps which reached me from Mexico, from an undeniable source, are those which I shall term Issue or Variety I., and they may be thus described :

Issue I. Very carefully lithographed on slightly-blued paper, un gummed ; large numerals. The word "Centavos" measures 10 mm. One value to each sheet ; viz., 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75, 85, and 100 centavos.

Issue II. Similar in execution ; but the stamps are arranged as follows, all twelve values appearing on the same sheet ; gummed and un gummed :

2	20	50	85
10	25	60	100
12	35	75	5

Issue III. Similar in execution, and in the arrangement of the twelve values upon the sheet, to the last issue, but printed upon whitey-grey paper of very thin substance, approaching pelure.

Issue IV. Less carefully lithographed on stout whitey-grey paper. Large numerals. The word "Centavos" measures 10 mm. One value to a sheet ; gummed.

Issue V. Numerals re-touched, smaller and thinner. The 8 of the 85 is incorrectly drawn, the thick stroke slanting from right to left, instead of

from left to right. The second 0 of 100 is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. shorter than the first. The word "Centavos" measures 8 mm. Printed on stout whitey-grey paper; gummed. The 2, 10, 12, and 20 c. values (and also, I am told, the 5, which I have never seen) have each a sheet to themselves. From 25 centavos upwards, the values are arranged as shown in your June number, and as you may verify by the original sheet which I enclose for your inspection.

These are all the varieties of this series of stamps with which I am acquainted, and I shall be glad to hear if there be any others.

I take this opportunity of submitting for your inspection the two types of *Anotado*. The first type, that in engrossing script, is only found on the 6, 12, 25, 50, and 100 centavos of 1868. The second type is distinguished by the word ANOTADO being printed in Roman capitals which gradually diminish in size, and is found on the same values of the stamps of 1868-72.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGES FOURÉ.

BERLIN, 15th July, 1881.

ONE FOR MOSCHKAU.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will insert in an early number of *The Philatelic Record* a translation of the enclosed letter, which I have been obliged to write to the Editor of the *Leipsic Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*.

Yours, &c.,

ST. PETERSBURG, 3rd August, 1881.

F. BREITFUSS.

"ST. PETERSBURG, 3rd August, 1881.

"To the Editor of the '*Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, *Leipsic*."

"SIR,—I am surprised to find in the July-August number of your paper, page 55, the following paragraph :

" 'Mr. Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg, is our authority for stating that the 30 kopeck envelopes of 1875 (with large inscription), the authenticity of which has been so generally doubted, were actually issued, although but very few of them reached the hands of the public.' "

"I cannot but express my astonishment that you should have ventured to couple my name with such arrant nonsense.

"If what you say respecting the existence of a carmine 30 kopeck envelope of the 1875 issue, with large inscription, be not a flight of your own imagination, I hereby call upon you most respectfully to acquaint me with the source of your information.

"As I have had no correspondence with you, I conclude that you have taken this 'communication,' as you have so many other of your items of philatelic news, from the Brussels paper—*Le Timbre Poste*—and that in all probability your imperfect knowledge of French has led to your entirely misunderstanding my article on 'The Second Type of the 30 Kopeck Envelopes of 1868' in the July number of that magazine. In the article referred to I treated of a second type of the 30 kopeck envelope of the 1868

issue, stamp to left, which differs from the ordinary one in the drawing of the stamp, and I expressed the opinion, founded upon investigations prosecuted at the State Printing Office, as well as at the Post Office of this city, that although these envelopes bear the stamp of the *essay*, they may yet be looked upon as official, inasmuch as, through an error, a stereotype of the essay got in amongst the stereotypes of the 30 kopeck stamps of the issue, and thus, at first, every sixth 30 kopeck stamp was of the type of the essay, and continued so until the mistake was noticed by the Post Office authorities. These envelopes have no embossing on the flap, and are only distinguishable from the 30 kopeck essay in that the latter have a small embossed stamp with the number 30 in the centre.

"I must ask you to take the very earliest opportunity of correcting the misstatements in your current number, and furthermore beg politely, but firmly, whenever in future (perhaps with the best of intentions) you feel the inclination to spread *canards* stronger than you can resist, that you will abstain from connecting my name with them.

"Yours, &c.,

"F. BREITFUSS."

Notes and Queries.

THE Secretary to the Philatelic Society of London begs to inform Members of the Society that a copy of the Catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain has been despatched to each, registered and post-free.

Correspondents who usually communicate directly with the Editor of *The Philatelic Record* are requested to address their letters, during the months of September and October, to the care of the publishers.

C. J. K.—Have handed your letter to the Secretary.

R. S.—*Elua Keneta* means, being interpreted, two cents, and is not the name of one of the Hawaiian royal family.

E. F.—We make out the date of the obliteration to be 1868, not 1863.

J. M. AND SCRIBE.—Declined with thanks.

G. C. wants to know whether Dutch official cards are to be collected, as not being issued by government. They are not in the strict sense of the word official; they seem to be printed privately for Burgomasters, Postmasters, and Directors of State Departments who have the privilege of sending their correspondence free.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. III. No. 32.

SEPTEMBER.

1881.



AFTER an unusually long and busy season, our holiday seems to us proportionately sweet, and we have no intention of frittering it away in scribbling. Philately is a pastime, 'tis true, but it is one which, if closely pursued during the greater part of the year, is the better of being occasionally changed for less sedentary amusements. If, in addition to collecting stamps yourself, accident and circumstances call you to that state of life in which a grandfatherly interest in every one else's collection is expected of you, an entire cessation of collecting from time to time is absolutely necessary to prevent the hobby from palling upon one.

But since, for the next six weeks, we shall be particularly disinclined to write ourselves, we are all the more anxious that philatelists should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest a work which will most amply repay them for the time and attention they may devote to it. We refer to *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, which has recently been printed and brought out by the Philatelic Society of London. For obvious reasons, it is not our intention to review this book, but we need feel no hesitation in saying that it is a model of what such works should be. The introduction gives us a concise history of the germs and development of the British Post-Office down to the exciting and eventful period of the great postal reforms inaugurated by Rowland Hill. Part I. of the catalogue is divided into five heads. The first is subdivided into three sections, treating of line-engraved, embossed, and type-printed

adhesives; the second is subdivided into four sections, treating of the Mulreadys, the envelopes and sheets sold by the post-office to the public, the envelopes and sheets stamped to order on paper sent in by the public, and registration envelopes; the third, in two sections, treats of the newspaper and book-post—first, as regards the newspaper stamps, and secondly, as regards newspaper and book-post wrappers; the fourth is devoted to postal cards; the fifth to essays, proofs, and trials—the first section treating of the essays and proposals submitted and rejected, and the second of the essays and proofs of the stamps actually issued. Part II. of the catalogue is divided into two heads. The first tells of the stamps of the private telegraph companies, and the second, subdivided into four sections, treats first of the stamped telegraph forms issued by government; secondly, of the postal telegraph cards; thirdly, of the adhesives; and fourthly, of the essays and proofs of telegraph stamps. Finally, an *addenda* brings the work to a close, and supplies all the information available, down to within a few days of the date of publication.

We feel sure that the majority of collectors will readily admit that they know less about the stamps of Great Britain than of any others in their albums. Here is the opportunity for them to avail themselves of all the knowledge which is to be had. Unfortunately, in our experience, nearly all, save “the upper crust” of philatelists (by which we do not at all mean the most “well-to-do”), are amongst the stingiest of mortals. They are wont to pester people for gratuitous information, but they are worse than restive when asked for a few shillings to support a periodical or a publication like the *Great Britain Catalogue*. They seem to forget that all they are asked to repay in these cases is the actual cash expended, nothing whatever being charged them for the pains and labour of the writers. No expense has been spared to make the work we allude to worthy of the reputation of its authors, and of the oldest stamp society in the world, under whose auspices it has been published. It will be a disgrace to English collectors if they fail to give a hearty support to this, the only work which treats, save in the most trivial manner, of the stamps of their own country.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Brazil.—We have three new cards from this country. At the top, in centre, is the stamp, with head of Don Pedro in a circle, on ground of crossed lines surrounded by pearls. Above, on an arched scroll, is "BRAZIL," in solid capitals on white ground, and below "REIS." In the two bottom angles are the numerals 20, in white, in ovals with lined ground. At each side of the stamp are elaborate ornamentations, and above are the words "BILHETE POSTAL," in an arch with numerous flourishes. Immediately below the stamp, in one straight line, between parentheses, is "NESTE LADO SÓ SE ESCRIVE O ENDEREÇO," and below three ruled lines for address. The whole is enclosed in a double frame; reverse side plain.

20 reis, brown on white.

50 „ blue „

50 × 50 „ „

Size of card, 117 × 84 mm., or about $4\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{16}$ inches.

Size of outside frame, 107 × 73 mm., or about $4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{9}{16}$ inches.

Canada.—As we supposed, the announcement which we borrowed in our last from the *Wiener Briefmarken Zeitung* about the surcharge on Canadian stamps, was a blunder. It appears that our contemporary was trying to say Grenada, not Canada.

Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent informs us that the Threepence is again in use without the surcharged numeral 3. He sends us the new stamp to compare with that which was so short a time in use, and says that it is "a new colour." A darker shade it may be, but a new colour it certainly is not.

France—Colonies.—M. Moens describes a new card, which has the same frame as that last issued, but with "CARTE POSTALE" in larger capitals, and the inscription beneath in three lines in lieu of seven. The printing is in black, on *white* card.

20 c., red-brown, on white card.

According to the *Philatelic World*, there are also cards with six lines of inscription beneath "CARTE POSTALE."

A Paris correspondent writes us: "Have you seen the provisional 25 centimes surcharged thus on the 35 c. $\frac{NCE}{25c}$, and used in New Caledonia? It is stated that 500 were struck off, and that 487 were used, and that only by one mail."

Since the above was written, several of these stamps have been sent for our inspection. The letters NCE are $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and occupy a space of about 13 mm. The numerals are 6 mm. high. These stamps are further distinguished by heavy black lines, about 17 mm. long, at the top and bottom.

German Empire.—The *Ami des Timbres* announces a Service card used by the Railway Department. It has "DEUTSCHE REICH-POST" in a curved line in Gothic letters, and below "POSTKARTE"

also in Gothic, and in the left upper angle "KÖNIGL. SÄCHS. STAATSEISENBAHNEN." The back has various inscriptions.

Black on buff.

Great Britain.—Since we last wrote under this heading changes have been made in the inscriptions on the Registration envelopes. There are now three lines of inscription in addition to the legend "REGISTERED LETTER," which is placed at the top, and not enclosed in a frame as the word *Registered* was wont to be. The inscription now runs as follows: "THIS LETTER MUST BE HANDED TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST—OFFICE, AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED. IF OTHERWISE POSTED,—THERE WILL BE AN EXTRA CHARGE ON DELIVERY." We have only seen the small sizes of this envelope, which have plain flaps and seams.

Guatemala.—The medio real, with female head, comes to hand, surcharged ⁵centavos. The word centavos measures 16×2 mm.

Since describing the above stamp, which we possess, a correspondent writes us that he has seen the current stamps (bird on column), the $\frac{1}{4}$ real surcharged ¹centavo and the 1 real ¹⁰centavos.

Provisionals. 1 centavo, surcharged in black on $\frac{1}{4}$ real, brown and green.

5 " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " green.

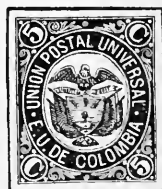
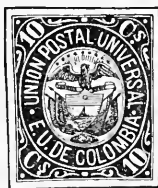
10 " " " 1 " black and green.

Italy.—*L'Ami des Timbres* has seen the 5 centimes, lilac, *Marca da Bollo*, fiscal used as a postage stamp.

New Granada.—In addition to the four new values which we described last month, M. Moens informs us that there is another of similar type; viz.,

20 centavos, black, lithographed on white wove paper; *imperf.*

We annex cuts of the three values which we did not illustrate in our last.



We have also received a new Registration stamp. Within an oval, with scrolled border, are the usual arms, wreaths, condor, and stars. An outer oval contains the inscription, "E. U. DE COLOMBIA" above, and "10 c^s. RECOMENDADA. 10 c^s" below. An outer scrolled border completes the design. The stamp is on very thin wove paper, ungummed, and measures 37×33 mm.

Registration stamp. 10 centavos, mauve, on white paper; shape oval; *imperf.*

Le Timbre Poste describes the issue of a Postal Union card. Size, 135×83 mm.; frame, 126×71 mm., containing to left "CARTE POSTALE," and to right "TARJETA POSTAL;" above, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" below, "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL,"

between two lines on white ground, with ornamental angles, containing "E.U.C." At top, in centre of the stamp, is the value, 2 centavos. A scroll covers the length of the card, and is broken by the stamp; it contains "ETATS-UNIS DE COLOMBIE;" below on a straight line, "ESCRIBASE EN SEGUNDA LA DIRECCION;" then four dotted lines for address (the two last being shorter)—the first preceded by "A," and the third by "EN;" below the fourth line, "*y a la vuelta la comunicacion.*" Outside the card, at bottom, "BOGOTA LIT. DE AVALA."

2 centavos, vermilion, on white card.

The current adhesives of this confederation are now frequently met with cut in half diagonally, franking to half the value of the stamp cut.

Orange Free State.—We have received entire sheets of the One Penny provisional on the 5s. green. As in the case of the Turk's Islands, there has evidently been more than one setting up. In the stamps which we have just received the surcharge is as nearly as possible in the upper centre of the stamp, instead of to the left, as in the earlier issue. The surcharge is also in bolder type, both as regards the numeral and the letter D. There are several varieties of the numeral, but the letter seems to be the same throughout. The sheet of 5s. stamps consists of 120, in two panes of ten horizontal rows of six.

A correspondent sends us the 10 centavos of the current type, changed in colour to green, and surcharged with a numeral 1, 10 mm. high and 2 mm. in thickness. He says that the same stamp has been seen surcharged with a 2.

Provisional. 1 centavo, surcharged in black on 10 c. (current type) green.

Persia.—A correspondent writes us as follows: "In describing the new Persian stamps in *The Philatelic Record*, I see that you mistake *gazes* for *shahais*. A *gaz* represents a *centime*, and a *shahai* a *sou*, or 5 *centimes*. Thus the purple stamp, with the numeral 5, is of the value of 5 *gazes*, or 1 *shahai*. The carmine stamp, with the numeral 10, is of the value of 10 *gazes*, or 2 *shahais*, and the green stamp is the equivalent of 25 *gazes*, or 5 *shahais*. In the latter stamp the Persian inscription in the upper corners reads, "PENJ SHAHAI," i.e. 5 *shahais*, and that in the ribband, opposite to "*Poste Persane*," is "POSTE 1 MOBAREK 1 MAHROUSEH 1 IRAN," which, in the usual flowery language of Iran, stands for "Persian Post."

Perak.—The accompanying cuts illustrate three of the types which we described last month:



Portugal.—The 10 reis, brown on buff, postal card is to be found with the word POSTAL misspelt "POSALAL."

Portuguese Indies.—To the already formidable list of provisionals already given must now be added the following varieties:

1½	reals (?)	surcharged in black,	on the	20	reis,	bistre	(crown in circle)
6	" (?)	"	"	50	"	green	"
1	tanga	"	"	40	"	blue	"

Queensland.—There is a Five shilling adhesive, whether fiscal or not we do not know, which we have several times seen upon letters. It is exactly similar to the ordinary postage stamp of similar value, save as regards colour, which is a kind of orange-brown. We first saw this stamp used to prepay postage over a year ago, and have come across it again quite recently, plenty of the 5s. rose having been used in the interval.

We have received a stamp purporting to be a provisional One Penny. The surcharge—^{ONE}_{PENNY}—is of the roughest description, some of the letters being larger than others, and is applied to the Twopence, blue, old type. The specimen we have seen is scarcely, if at all, postmarked, and we do not feel quite happy about it.

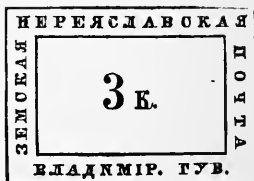
Provisional. 1d., surcharged in black, on the 2d. blue, first-type.



Russia.—From the *Timbre Poste* we learn that a rural postage stamp was issued in April last for Staraja Roussa, in the province of Novgorod. The inscription reads, "ПОЧТОВАЯ МАРКА СТАРОУССКАГО ЗИЕМСТВА," which means simply, Postage stamp of the Zvemsto of Staraja Roussa.

5 kopecks, blue, lithographed on white paper.

Our next illustration represents a stamp of Pereslaw-Zaleski, province of Vladimir, which it appears was used previously to the round ones. On this stamp the name of the post is written "PEREJASTAWSKAYA," instead of in the usual manner, Pereslawskaja. It is interesting to know that there are four ways of spelling the name of this post, each more unpronounceable than the other.



3 kopecks, green.



The postal rate in the district of Gрязowetz, province of Wologda, having been raised to 4 kopecks, the old 3 kopeck stamp has been suppressed in favour of one of the accompanying design.

4 kopecks, red on white wove paper.

Spain.—The Spanish stamps, surcharged with a Lion and the letters "H. P. N." of which we borrowed the description from the *Timbre Poste*, are now declared by M. Moens to have been fabricated at Rome some years ago by a certain Quartini.

Straits Settlements.—Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. write us that they have been informed upon good authority that the annexed surcharge on the 2 cents stamp of the Straits Settlements, which we described last February, stands for Sungie Ujong, one of the native states of the Malay Peninsula.



St. Domingo.—Subjoined is a list of stamped envelopes and wrappers which we have received. For all we know, there may be many more varieties of size and paper. The stamps are of the same type as the current set of adhesives, without *burelé*. Plain rounded flaps. Gummed.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 centavos,	blue	on blue laid paper	
"	10	"	rose	" white " "
"	15	"	yellow	" " " "
"	20	"	bistre	" pale straw "
"	30	"	rose	" " " "
"	40	"	brown	" white wove "
"	45	"	purple	" blue laid "
"	60	"	sea-green	white wove "
<i>Wrappers.</i>	2	"	orange	" straw " "
"	3	"	black	" " " "

140 × 79 mm.

157 × 89 mm.

240 × 102 mm.

380 × 187 mm.

Turkey.—We are indebted to the kindness of the British Consul at Constantinople for the subjoined replies, which he has been at the trouble of obtaining for us, to certain questions respecting the stamps bearing the Mount Athos surcharge. We give our questions and the replies, which have been written against them.

Q. 1. What do the letters Σ. X. II. stand for? A. Sotiri Hadji Petropulo.

Q. 2. Were the stamps sold with this surcharge upon them, or was it put on after the stamps were affixed to the letters? A. The stamps were sold to the public *with* the surcharge on them.

Q. 3. If the stamps bore the surcharge when sold, was it struck upon them at Constantinople or at Mount Athos? A. At Mount Athos.

Q. 4. If the surcharge was struck at Constantinople, is there a duplicate die at Mount Athos? A. No; the stamps were surcharged at Mount Athos, and the die was subsequently brought to Constantinople by the *employé*.

Q. 5. Why was fraud more likely to occur during the currency of the *caimé* than at any other time?

Q. 6. How did this surcharge prevent it?

Q. 7. Why was fraud more to be expected at Mount Athos than elsewhere?

Answer to queries 5, 6, and 7.—The Turkish Government issued stamps at Constantinople for *caimé*, as also in every other part of the empire, excepting those places where the British fleet was anchored. During the time that *caimé* was accepted for stamps, and when it was so far depreciated that for a one piastre stamp only about 5 paras was in reality paid (that is, for a twopenny stamp we paid one farthing), of course large quantities of these stamps were bought at this low rate by people of a speculative turn. It was evident that, owing to its persistent depreciation,

caimé could not long remain a medium of circulation. When therefore the *caimé* was demonetized, and one piastre was charged for stamps instead of one farthing or 5 paras, those people who had bought the stamps made 700 per cent. upon their outlay. A large number of these stamps were sent to Mount Athos, and the clerk, to prevent their passing, had his stock surcharged with the letters Σ. X. II. in a triangle. This would have been done in other parts of the empire, only the Turks were afraid to adopt a measure which would look like a practical repudiation of their stamps.

Having obtained for our readers this information, which is all that we are ever likely to get, we have nothing further to say respecting these so-called Mount Athos stamps. We have clearly proved that the stamps bearing this peculiar surcharge, as we noticed them over a year ago, were not *carottes*, as M. Moens' correspondent Glavany was pleased to term them. Whether they are worthy of collection or not is a matter of opinion. Not knowing the meaning of the surcharge, we were bound to call attention to it, and to do our best to obtain an explanation of the mystery. It is quite clear to us that the unused stamps of sundry issues which are now being supplied in shoals from Constantinople, surcharged to order from the die which is now in the post-office there, are utterly unworthy of collection.

We are now in a position to add the following varieties to Type II. of the already long list of "local" cards which we gave in our last number :

- Var. 16. "Cheir" in black, on 20 paras single card.
 „ 17. „ „ „ „ „ 20 × 20 paras double card.
 „ 18. „ „ „ light blue, on „ „ „
 „ 19. „ „ „ Prussian-blue, on stamp, and in " space in left upper angle (double surcharge) on 20 paras single card.

We also have the cards on white, both single and reply, with double surcharge—one on the stamp, and one in the space in the left upper angle—also with the surcharge in the space for the stamp, and stamp surcharged in left upper angle, and with reversed surcharges.

Turk's Island.—The annexed cuts represent some of the more recent types of surcharge on these stamps :



The Postal Union card for these islands has made its appearance, and is of the same pattern as most of our West Indian cards. It has four lines of inscription ; 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd, "TURK'S ISLANDS (ILES DE



TURC);" 3rd, "POST CARD," divided by the arms of Great Britain ; 4th, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. Stamp in right upper angle, same type as that on Antigua and other cards, but with "TURK'S ISLANDS" in the upper label.

1½d., brown on light buff card. Size, 122 × 87 mm., or 4½ × 3½ inches.

United States.—Thanks to the kindness of our correspondent,

Panately, a *nom de plume* well known to the older school of collectors, we are enabled, on another page, to clear up the mystery which hung over the United States return envelope, the stamp on which we described last May.

Victoria.—We have received two varieties of Registration envelopes from this colony. The instructions are in two lines: "THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE—TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT." They have the usual label containing the word "REGISTERED," the rectangle for the adhesive, and the conventional imitation of string. The stamp on the flap has an embossed profile of Her Majesty to left, in white, on ground of colour, within a pearly oval. An outer oval contains the inscription, in coloured block letters, on reticulated ground—"REGISTRATION" above, and "FOURPENCE" below, a small star-like ornament on either side separating the inscriptions. There is nothing on the envelope to show that it is destined for Victoria rather than elsewhere. The flaps are sharp-pointed; the edges quite plain; and the paper (white laid) is not mounted on linen.

<i>Registration Envelopes.</i>	4d.,	mauve, lines and inscriptions vermilion,
		140 × 87½ mm.
"	"	4d.,
		mauve, lines and inscriptions carmine,
		131 × 78½ mm.

UNITED STATES RETURN ENVELOPES.

By PANATELY.

SECTION 143 of the United States "Postal Laws and Regulations," published in 1879, reads: "The Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to take the necessary steps to introduce and furnish for public use a letter sheet envelope, on which postage stamps of the denominations now in use in ordinary envelopes shall be placed. And the Postmaster-General is also authorized to introduce and furnish for public use a double postal card, on which shall be placed two one cent stamps, and said card to be so arranged for the address that it may be forwarded and returned; said cards to be sold for two cents apiece; and also to introduce and furnish for public use a double letter-envelope, on which stamps of the denominations now in use may be placed, and with the arrangement for the address similar to the double postal card; said letter sheet and double postal card and double envelope to be issued under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. No money shall be paid for royalty or patent on any of the articles named."

Double envelopes—the detached stamp of one of which you puzzled over in your number for May last—were patented in 1877 (26th June), and it would appear that the section I have just quoted, which became a law by the Act of 3rd March, 1879, was intended to benefit these envelopes. But it did not.

In connection with these double envelopes certain "Observations" have been published, of which the following are the main points.

"A *double envelope* is to carry a government stamp to pay its postage, say from Washington to Boston, and another to pay its postage back, to be used when answers are desired. The same of postal cards. The envelopes will be so made that they can be opened, and then closed and sealed again by lappets gummed and ready for that purpose. In a short time every person will fully appreciate their adaptedness to the ends to be accomplished.

"The law recently passed by Congress to put these articles into use proves to be powerless for effecting the objects contemplated above.

* In respect to the double or return envelope, it is needful, in order to its perfection, that it should be ruled so as to guide the persons using them in writing the address.

"It is also desirable and needful to uniformity, that words of instruction should be printed on the envelopes, at least until people get used to them. But the law of 1872 says no words or lines shall be printed except the directions to return to the sender. The law reads thus :

"No stamped envelope furnished by the Government shall contain any lithography or engraving, nor any printing, except a printed request to return the letter to the writer. — Act 5th June, 1872. Revised Statutes, sec. 3915.

"The section is deemed by the Attorney of the Department to prohibit instructions being printed or lines ruled to guide the addresses on double envelopes. It favours contractors, and is no advantage to the Post-office Department. But it prevents the use of the double envelope.

"Further, we have desired to use the double envelopes as other envelopes not stamped officially are used, by allowing the purchaser to stick the stamps on himself, but the Postmaster-General decides that no law authorizes it.

"The custom now is to cancel every stamp on a card or envelope. The return cards and envelopes admit of cancelling but *one at a time*. He is, by this Bill, authorized to issue such instructions to postmasters.

"The law passed provides 'that no money shall be paid for royalty or patent on any of the articles named.'

"Doubtless this proviso was attached to the bill to kill it in the interests of envelope manufacturers, who have been opposed to these improvements, because they make one envelope answer in place of and do the work of two; and so of postal cards, which will save large sums of money to the Post-office Department."

So much for the present fate of these envelopes and cards.

The envelopes submitted to the Government, and whose adoption by the Post-office Department was recommended by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, are of two kinds and sizes. The features common to each are the following : A dotted horizontal line divides the face of the envelope in two equal parts. When the envelope is held correctly the stamped impression occupies the right-hand upper corner ; in the left is "Forward to." In the lower left-hand corner is a similar design for the stamp, and in the lower right "Return to," the lower stamp and inscription being of course reversed. The flap is very deep, nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches (65 mm), shaped so. An inch and a half from the top a perforated horizontal line runs across the flap, marked $\overbrace{A \dots B \dots C}$ — $\underbrace{A \dots B \dots C}$ — beneath in two lines—"Receiving, open at the line A B C ; returning, seal with gum under A B C." The flap is gummed along the curved edge below the perforated line, and again along and above the perforated edge. The reason is obvious.



The smaller envelope measures $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ($160 \times 88\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), and has for design circular disk of lathework, 20 mm., in which is a large plain unshaded 3, with heavy shadows. Around the disk is "United States Return Envelope" above, "Cents" below. Carmine, on white wove paper.

The larger envelope measures $9\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ inches (239×103 mm.), and is of the accompanying design. Carmine, on white wove paper. On this (6 cents) envelope the figure 3 seems an anomaly.

The card measures $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ inches (131×72 mm.), has the horizontal dividing line, designs, and short instructions, as on the envelopes, and in addition in each end, in two lines, reading upward on the

left, downward on the right, "Addresses this side—Messages the other." The upper design is a circular disk similar to that on the smaller envelope, with numeral one, and inscriptions, "United States Return Postal Card—Cent." The lower design consists of a similar figure of value on a fancy hexagonal disk. Carmine on buff.

THE POST CARDS OF HOLLAND.

BY "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

Without Stamp.

JANUARY 1ST, 1871.

Small-sized card, 120 × 88 mm. At top "Brief-kaart" in two words. *Three* ruled lines for address, the first preceded by "Aan" and the third by "Te." At bottom "Nota," and four lines of instructions. All within a frame of Greek pattern. Lilac, imp. on buff. Frame 108 × 74 mm.

No value, lilac.

SEPTEMBER, 1874.

Small-sized card, 120 × 88 mm. At top "Briefkaart" in one word. *Four* dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "Aan" and the fourth by "te." All within a frame of Greek pattern, 108 × 74 mm. Brown, imp. on buff.

*No value, brown.**With Stamp. 2½ cents.*

JANUARY 1ST, 1871.

Small-sized card, 120 × 88 mm. At top "Brief-kaart" in two words. *Three* ruled lines for address, the first preceded by "Aan," the third by "te." At bottom "Nota," and four lines of instructions. In right-hand upper corner stamp (type of the centre part of the 2½ cent stamp, December, 1870). All within a frame of Greek pattern, 108 × 74 mm. Violet, imp. on buff.

2½ cents, violet.

SEPTEMBER, 1872.

Small-sized card, 120 × 88 mm. At top "Briefkaart" in one word. *Four* dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "Aan" and the fourth by "te." In right-hand upper corner stamp (type of the centre part of the 2½ cent stamp, December, 1870). All within a frame of Greek pattern, 108 × 74 mm. Reddish lilac, imp. on very light buff.

2½ cents, reddish lilac.

Variety A. Dotted lines very thickly printed.

,, B. Dotted lines very finely printed.

1875.

Same as above, but printed on very deep chamois.

2½ cents, reddish lilac.

JANUARY, 1874.

The unstamped card of January, 1871, surcharged in right-hand upper corner with stamp of different colour. Violet, imp. on buff.

2½ cents, reddish lilac.

Without Frame.

DECEMBER, 1877.

Small-sized card, 120 × 88 mm. At top to left, coat of arms (a shield azure with rampant lion crowned and armed, "Je maintiendrai" borne in a mantle ermine crowned); in centre, "Briefkaart;" to right, the impression of the 2½ cent stamp (type 1876). Four dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "Aan" and the third by "te." Reddish lilac, imp. on buff.

2½ cents, reddish lilac, on buff.
2½ „ „ „ chamois.

1879 or 1880? *Second Type.*

Similar to previous card. Coat of arms slightly different; the horizontal lines on shield are closer, the sword different, and paws of lion showing three claws.

2½ cents, reddish lilac on buff.

1881.

Large-sized card, 138 × 90 mm. At top in centre "Briefkaart." Below two dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "Aan." Stamp (type 1876) in upper right-hand angle, and coat of arms (second type) in left. Mauve, imp. on salmon-pink tinted card; reverse side pinky-white.

2½ cents, mauve (shades), on salmon-pink tinted card.

With Frame. 5 cents

DECEMBER, 1873.

Small-sized card, 120 × 88 mm. At top "Briefkaart." Four dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "Aan" and the fourth by "te." In right-hand upper corner, stamp (type of July, 1872). All within a frame of Greek pattern, 108 × 74. Blue, imp. on buff.

5 cents, blue.

Variety A. 27 mm. between first and fourth lines.

„ B. 24 mm. „ „ „ „

JULY, 1876.

Same as above, but words "Aan" and "te" suppressed.

5 cents, blue.

Variety A. 27 mm. between first and fourth lines.

„ B. 24 mm. „ „ „ „

JULY, 1876.

Card without value, September, 1874, with 5 cents surcharged in right-hand upper corner.

5 cents, blue; frame and instructions, brown.

Without Frame.

1878.

Small-sized card, 120 × 88 mm. At top to left, coat of arms (second type, see 2½ cents); in centre, "Briefkaart;" to right, the stamp (type July, 1872). Four dotted lines for address. Blue, imp. on buff.

5 cents, blue, on straw, buff, light-chamois, and deep chamois.

1881.

Large-sized card, 138 × 92 mm. At top in centre, "Briefkaart;" below, two dotted lines for address. Stamp (type July, 1872) in right upper angle, and coat of arms (second type) in left. Blue, imp. on light blue tinted card, reverse side white.

5 cents, blue (shades), on light blue tinted card.

(To be continued.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

By SENOR ANTONIO FERNANDEZ DURO.

A REVIEW BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART II.

ON 1st July, 1854, the first issue of stamps for Official correspondence came into use. The *Catalogue* of the Philatelic Society gives July 4th as the date of issue, but perhaps this is a misprint. These stamps were for general official use; the weights expressed on them showed the weights of the letters or parcels which they would prepay. The official frank stamps, described in section 3 of part I., are of a different nature, being stamps belonging to various public departments, which franked correspondence irrespective of its weight.

On 1st January, 1855, the second issue of official stamps came out. Señor Duro gives no reason for the change of the design, which was perhaps considered to resemble that of the then current stamps for ordinary postage too closely.

However, on the 1st April, 1855, a new issue of stamps for use by the general public was made, of the design usually assigned to the issues of 1855-56-57. Curiously enough, the three varieties of paper on which these stamps were printed, from the very earliest days of stamp collecting, were looked upon as constituting three distinct issues; dealers' price catalogues, which openly profess to take no notice of varieties of paper and watermark, have always given the Spanish issues of 1855, 1856, and 1857; but Señor Duro, with a ruthless disregard of tradition, assures us that these three varieties constituted but one issue, and that the changes of paper did not take place at any particular dates, and were in fact more or less unintentional on the part of the postal authorities. He himself evidently considers them as varieties of but very small importance.

He appears however to acknowledge that the paper they were first printed upon (the blue paper watermarked with loops) was of a special nature; and indeed a Government circular, dated December 28th, 1855, gave notice that a white paper would in future be employed instead of the blue, and that for the present some stamps would be printed on white and others on blue, until the latter was exhausted. This white paper seems also to have been a specially made one, although not so described in the last-quoted circular; for a circular, dated April 11th, 1856, announced that the special hand-made paper, with watermarks, hitherto employed, would be given up, and an unwatermarked paper (*papel continuo*) substituted for it in future. Neither of these changes however constituted a fresh issue. The stamps on the different papers continued to circulate concurrently, whereas when a new issue took

place the former one was withdrawn. As in former cases, the stamps of 1854 ceased to be available for postage after April 1st, 1855, and could only be exchanged up to the 15th of that month ; while the stamps of 1855 could have been employed, together with those of 1856 and 1857 (so-called), up to January 31st, 1860.

In spite of the specially made papers various forgeries seem to have been circulated during the currency of these stamps. The first discovery of them is noticed in a circular of the 4th April, 1856, in which they are stated to have been found principally on letters from Seville. The differences between the forged and the genuine are described as follows : The former were—1, on unwatermarked paper, whereas the stamps issued up to that time were watermarked ; 2, the imitation of the bust was not very accurate, the forgery showing less shading, especially on the top of the head ; 3, in the lower edge of the neck there was a small line of shading in the genuine which was not found in the forged ; 4, the dots before and after *correos* were larger in the forgery than in the genuine ; 5, the ink was of a better quality in the genuine than in the false, the colour of the latter changing with exposure to heat, whereas the former did not change.

In September, 1856, fresh forgeries were reported from other provinces ; and again in August, 1857, some forged 4 cuartos stamps were discovered on letters from the province of Almeria, the following being their distinctive marks :

1. Paper commoner, and of rougher texture.
2. The impression was unevenly coloured, or appeared to have changed colour in parts.
3. The profile differed considerably from that on the genuine.
4. The dot was wanting after the figure of value.

In 1859 frauds seem again to have been suspected ; for a circular was issued in that year recommending still greater vigilance on the part of the officials.

Another fraud discovered during the currency of this issue, or series of issues, consisted in covering the stamps with a kind of varnish, which, after they had been used, could be washed off, removing the obliteration, and thus enabling the stamps to be used over again.

From the 1st July, 1856, in Spain, and the 1st January, 1857, in the Spanish colonies, prepayment by means of stamps was made compulsory. It was at the same time arranged that stamps should be sold at all the shops for the sale of tobacco or salt (two articles for the sale of which a license was probably necessary), as well as at the post-offices ; they might also be sold by any one who was willing to undertake their sale. A percentage of not more than 6 per cent. might be allowed on the sales, the allowance varying according to the population of the place in which the office or shop was situated. For instance, the postmasters of districts received 1 per cent. as distributors (*i.e.* on the stamps they supplied to the sub-offices), and 3 per cent. on what they sold ; the other sellers of stamps received 2 per cent. in Madrid, 3 per cent. in the capitals of provinces, 4 per cent. in the chief towns of districts, and 5 per cent. in smaller places. Private persons also who bought more than a sheet of stamps at a time at the chief office of a provincial capital might receive the same allowance as the sellers.

On the other hand, postmasters and sellers of stamps who allowed their stock to run short were liable to penalties. If there were no stamps to be had in one of the places appointed for their sale, the sender of the letter was to lay it before the alcalde of the town or village, or before his deputy, or before the clerk to the corporation or magistrates, and one of these officials was to write on the back of the letter, "*No hay sellos*," and to sign it. The letter thus endorsed passed post free, and if it was a seller of stamps whose stock was exhausted, he had to pay twice the amount of the postage, while if it was the postmaster of a province or district, he was fined four times that amount.

Except in the cases just described unstamped letters were not transmitted, and lists of them were published from time to time at the places where they were posted.

The circulars and ordinances of 1857, 1858, and 1859, contain nothing very interesting to collectors: but in connection with the postal history of the first of these years, Señor Duro points out that the 12 cuartos stamps, usually placed amongst the issue of 1857, were certainly not manufactured in this year, as is shown by the accounts. He then goes on to remind us that this value figured in the first four issues of Spain, and to show that, having been given up at the end of 1853, there was no reason for the revival of the value until February 1st, 1860. In August, 1859, a Postal Treaty was concluded between France and Spain, by which 12 cuartos was fixed as the single letter rate between the two countries. This was not to come into effect until February 1st, 1860, on which date a fresh series of stamps was issued, and that of the previous years suppressed.

All this, however, simply proves what was known before: namely, that the 12 cuartos stamps in question were never issued. That they *exist* there can be no doubt; for they may be found in almost every collection, and it is not to be supposed that they were manufactured solely to be cancelled for the benefit of collectors. Señor Duro is doubtless correct in stating that they were not printed in 1857; there is no mention of stamps of this value in the accounts of either 1857 or 1858; the remainders of the 12 cuartos of 1853 disappeared from the accounts at the end of 1853, and the value does not figure in them again until 1859, in which year 2,000,000 seem to have been printed.

These 2,000,000 stamps are shown as remaining in store at the end of that year; they appear again as in hand on January 1st, 1860, and exactly the same number are shown in the accounts of 1860 as being handed over to the Accountant-General, or whatever may be the translation of *Dircción-General de Contabilidad*, which appears to have been the usual fate of obsolete remainders, so that it would seem probable that these were the 12 cuartos of the so-called 1857 type, prepared for use under the treaty mentioned above, but never really issued.

All then that we have to do is to place this stillborn stamp under the date 1859 instead of 1857.

On February 1st, 1860, the stamps of the new issue came into use. Those which then became obsolete were allowed to be used up to the 15th of that month, after which they ceased to be available for postage. They could also be exchanged for stamps of the new issue up to the same date, at places

appointed by the civil authorities and the Treasury, and after that date, up to the 29th of the same month, at the National Manufactory of Stamped Paper (corresponding no doubt to our Somerset House). The regulations as to the use and exchange of these obsolete stamps were more liberal than those of previous years.

The issue of February 1st, 1860, consisted of five values—2 cuartos, 4 cuartos, 12 cuartos, 1 real, and 2 reales. The 19 cuartos of the same type was not issued until September 14th, 1861. This last value represented the single rate on letters between Spain and Belgium, in accordance with a treaty concluded in February, 1861, which, however, did not come into force until August 1st in the same year. The 19 cuartos rate could be made up by means of a stamp of 2 reales and one of 2 cuartos, but it was considered more convenient to have a single stamp for this purpose.

An ordinance of November 18th, 1860, declared the retailing of stamps to be a state monopoly, and subjected unauthorized persons who sold them to the same penalties as those found in possession of contraband goods; namely, forfeiture, and a fine of not less than three or more than six times the face value of the stamps. It seems that a special ordinance was required for this purpose, because by the ordinary laws on the subject of contraband articles the fines were calculated on the basis of the *intrinsic* value of the goods, which in the case of stamps, as stated in the ordinance alluded to, would have been very small, and would not have furnished a sufficient inducement to informers, who were rewarded out of the fines.

A circular of March 18th, 1862, notified that letters bearing the *fiscal* stamps of 50 centimos, which had been issued in accordance with an ordinance of September 12th, 1861, were to be treated as unpaid. It is probable that some of these stamps had been allowed to pass on letters before this circular was published.

A circular of May 27th, 1862, ordered that letters (registered letters even) containing *objects extraneous to correspondence* should be opened and examined. This is the substance of the title of the circular, and seems at first sight rather a large order, especially when we consider the number of articles (from white mice to venomous snakes) which even our own long-suffering Postmaster-General reports as *extraneous to correspondence*.

When we look into the body of the document, however, we find that it was directed against some particular *objects*, which the Post-office authorities chose to consider *extraneous*; objects which even at the present day seem to be looked upon with suspicion by some of the Continental officials, and these objects were *old postage stamps*! It appeared that various letters, containing used postage stamps, and addressed to different persons at Cadiz, San Fernando, and Jerez de la Frontera, had been sent to the Postmaster-General by the postmasters of the district of Burgos; and these being looked upon with extreme suspicion, as being probably connected with some attempt at frauds on a *large scale*, to the prejudice of the revenue, all postmasters were instructed to look out for such letters, and to open any that seemed to contain these suspicious articles, and their senders (and I suppose their receivers also) were to be dealt with according to law.

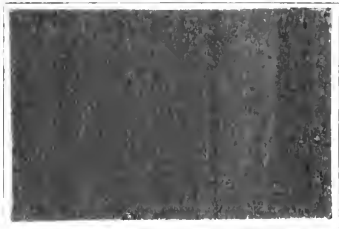
This transmission of parcels of used stamps was probably the result, as is suggested by Señor Duro, of stamp collecting, which was then beginning to

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

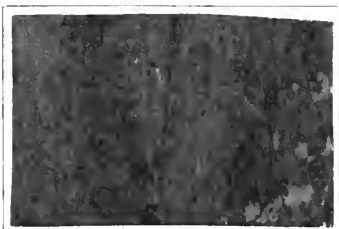
PURPLE AND BROWN PIGMENTS.



Violet Lake.



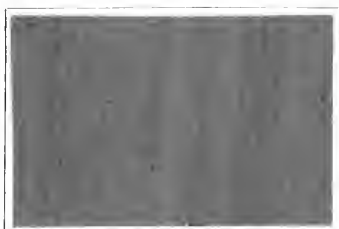
Mauve Lake.



Purple Lake.



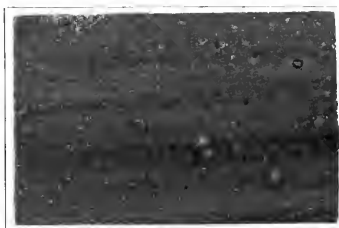
Purple Ochre.



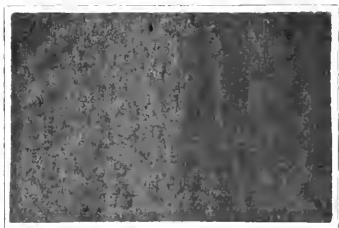
Raw Umber.



Burnt Umber.



Vandyke Brown.



Sepia.

become a fashionable mania, and which we thus see was sternly discouraged in Spain from the very first. The official who composed this circular, or one of his near relations, must have taken a prominent part in drawing up the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, according to which postage stamps, &c., both used and unused, are looked upon, if not as *extraneous to correspondence*, at all events as not entitled to be considered *printed matter*.

Señor Duro, however, tells us that the eyes of the Spanish officials were opened at last to the fact that stamp collecting was an innocent, if a foolish, pursuit; and the archives of the principal post-offices were allowed to be ransacked for the benefit of philatelists. The authorities were even convinced that, far from injuring the revenues of the post-office, the numbers of unused stamps that found their way into the hands of collectors were sufficiently considerable to benefit that department to an appreciable extent. Our author even ventured to suggest, in the interest of the State as well as of philatelists, that the stamps manufactured at the National Printing Office (Fabrica Nacional) for the colonies, should be sold wholesale at the principal stamp offices in Spain, in order to save collectors and dealers the trouble of sending to the various colonies for the stamps. This suggestion, however, does not appear to have been acted upon.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

By "CHEMICUS."

PURPLE PIGMENTS.

MADDER purple, as its name indicates, is derived from the madder root. It is a lake possessing great body and intensity, and its richness of colour, durability, transparency, and the ease with which it can be worked, have obtained for it a preference over other purple lakes.

Burnt carmine is, as its name indicates, prepared by heating carmine till it assumes the required purplish hue. It is not a durable or permanent pigment, although it possesses a rich and powerful colour.

Purple-lake is prepared from cochineal. It has a rich colour, inclining to crimson; but it is unfortunately fugitive, and is therefore not admissible in work where permanence is desired.

Purple-ochre is a dark ochre found in the Forest of Dean. It has a chocolate hue, and forms fine tints when mixed with white pigments.

Some of the red ochres when burnt assume a purple colour resembling the tone of this pigment, and are called purple oxides. They are prepared in two shades, light and dark.

BROWN PIGMENTS.

Brown-pink is a lake prepared from a decoction of French berries and other dye woods. It has a rich transparent colour, but unfortunately is very fugitive.

The umbers are two pigments of a deep brown shade. The one, raw umber, has a rather yellowish shade, and is found near to the ancient city of Umbra, in Italy, whence its name. It is nearly opaque, durable, and works easily in all vehicles, and is therefore very useful in all kinds of colour work. Burnt umber is prepared by heating raw umber, is considerably deeper in shade than raw umber, possesses all its good qualities, and is much used.

The umbers owe their colour to an oxide of manganese ; iron is also present as an oxide.

Vandyke brown owes its name to having been first brought into prominence by the celebrated painter Vandyke. It is a kind of peat or bog earth of a fine deep transparent brown, is durable, and mixes readily with oil or water. It owes its colour, as indeed do most of the brown pigments, to an oxide of iron. Sometimes a little manganese oxide is present, as well as a small amount of bituminous matter.

Manganese brown is a fine deep semi-opaque brown of good body, is durable, and easily worked. As its name indicates, it owes its colour to manganese.

Cassel brown is a similar pigment to Vandyke brown, but of a more russet hue.

Asphaltum is a mineral resin found in many parts of the world ; it occurs in rocks which are built up of bituminous materials, and is supposed to have been derived from these by a kind of natural distillation. Asphaltum is principally used in oil painting, not being mixable with water. It has a fine brown colour, is perfectly transparent, and as a pigment is fairly permanent ; it unfortunately, however, contracts and cracks on exposure to the atmosphere.

Sepia is a natural pigment secreted by the sepia or cuttle-fishes, whence its name. Cuttle-fishes are provided with an organ for the secretion of a brown fluid, which is used for the purposes of defence. When an enemy comes in sight the fish discharges the fluid, which darkens the surrounding water, and permits the fish to escape.

This fluid is collected, dried, and sent into commerce as sepia. It has a fine dusky brown colour, of a fine and transparent texture ; works well in water, but not so well in oil, in which it does not dry properly. It is very permanent, and consequently much used.

Bistre is a brown pigment extracted by water from the soot of wood fires. It has a wax-like texture, of a yellowish-brown colour, and is perfectly durable. It has a strong pyroligneous scent, which it owes to its source of origin.

Prussiate of copper is sufficiently characterized by its name. It is of a reddish-brown colour, but very fugitive. Prussian-brown is a preparation of Prussian-blue, and is really an oxide of iron.

In printing cheques, bank-notes, and stamps in which money value is concerned, it is necessary that precautions be taken to prevent forgery, or other attempts to defraud. Concerning ourselves only with stamps, we may just take a hasty glance at the methods adopted to prevent fraud.

Now two methods are adopted for defrauding the revenue as far as stamps are concerned—1st, by issuing forgeries ; 2nd, by re-using old stamps. To prevent these methods from being adopted, stamps should be complicated in design, so as only to be produced by engravings (forgers generally

using lithographic processes), printed in fugitive colours, such as the lakes, which become destroyed on any attempts being made at washing off the obliterations (for instance, take the Russian stamps, it is impossible for any body to attempt to wash off the obliteration without destroying the stamp, or the new penny English and many others), and the colour in which they are printed should be one not easily obtained by mixing. Witness the indescribable tints on many of Messrs. De La Rue's stamps—the old 2½d. or 4d. for examples. It would puzzle even an experienced colour-mixer to say exactly what pigments have been employed to produce these tints. As most of my readers are aware, forged stamps can often be detected by the colour of the ink employed in printing, being so much different in tone to that employed for the genuine stamps.

[Through an oversight, I omitted to mention, when treating of green pigments, that emerald-green in composition is that of an arseniate of copper; and that, containing arsenic, it is therefore dangerous to use. Brunswick greens are now made by mixing ultramarine or Prussian-blue, according to the shade wanted, with chrome-yellow. Their true name is therefore chrome-greens. Green lake is prepared from raw coffee berries, treated with sulphate of copper.]

(To be concluded in our next.)

Correspondence.

"A CAUTION TO COLLECTORS."

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—The July number of your excellent magazine came to hand this evening. At the risk of appearing too critical, I beg to criticize, or rather protest, against the term "anonymous author" as applied to Mr. D. P. Lindsley, in the article entitled, "Caution to Collectors."

Mr. Lindsley has been known to collectors here for a number of years as Mr. Wm. P. Brown's particular friend, occupying the same office with him at 37, Park Row.

You are doubtless aware that Dr. Petrie's philatelic antecedents have cast a shade upon his reputation, and it will require a most thorough explanation to remove the suspicions aroused by Mr. Lindsley, who is regarded on this side of the Atlantic as a sincere and honest gentleman.—Yours truly,

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *August 8th*, 1881.

J. C. RASMUSSEN.

[In the course of a chequered but not very protracted existence we have been guilty of most of the sins not visited with capital punishment, but we have never collected United States, and still less Confederate Locals. The remarks which accompanied the "Caution to Collectors" in our July number are from the pen of the same valued contributor who expresses his satisfaction with Dr. Petrie's explanation in the *Record* for August.

If he (no mean authority) is content, we do not intend to make ourselves unhappy about the matter. We must, however, point out to Mr. Rasmussen that the "Caution to Collectors" *was* anonymous. It was unsigned, and merely marked, "Sent by D. P. Lindsley," who might or might not have been its author.—EDITOR.]

Notes and Queries.

DUTCH OFFICIAL CARDS.—It seems to me that the simplest answer to G. C.'s query as to the collectability of these cards is, that every man must please himself as to what he will collect. For my part, I am of opinion that these cards are certainly not admissable into a collection of post cards. They run as nearly parallel as possible with the official envelopes used by our own post office and other public departments in transacting their *business*. I would refer G. C. for an interesting account of these official envelopes to *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, p. 200, by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby. As we rightly exclude these envelopes from our albums, we must be equally exclusive as regards the Dutch Official Cards.—E. D. B.

DROGER.—On consulting Whittaker's Almanack we find that the President of Hayti is General Salomon, whilst the President of St. Domingo is Don Cesario Guillermo.

T. B.—Quite genuine, and an unusually fine copy.

A PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR MANCHESTER.—Mr. Geo. H. Hurst, of 11, Cable Street, Salford, thinks that such a society might be started by the philatelists in his neighbourhood. He would be glad if collectors who feel inclined to co-operate with him in establishing it will communicate with him by letter.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. III. No. 33.

OCTOBER.

1881.



THE publication of a fresh number of the French Society's *Bulletin* is an event which all philatelists look forward to and appreciate. We have received and devoured *Fascicule*, No. 22, which only gives an account of the Society's Proceedings for the three months ending with December, 1880, a delay which is no doubt occasioned by the anxiety of its Editor to ensure the minutest accuracy and to benefit by the very latest emendations.

The chief subject matter of the *Fascicule* before us is the catalogue of the Stamps of Spain, including Telegraph and Fiscals, brought down to 1868 by Dr. Legrand, who also contributes a paper on the different monetary values indicated upon the various issues of stamps. Dr. Legrand is, we think, not only justified, but bound to avail himself of all the sources of information open to him. Hence we are somewhat surprised to find that he unfortunately follows the Catalogue compiled by the English Society in an error, which was adverted to by Mr. Philbrick in his letter to the *Philatelic Record*, dated 4th July last (page 118 of the present volume), and one which had been previously pointed out in the letter of "Viator" in our June number. Dr. Legrand states, and the French Society ratifies the statement, that the first issue of Spain (1st January, 1850) was an "*impression en taille douce*." Last May Señor Duro, in his work on the *Stamps of Spain*, expressly says (page 13) that this issue was *lithographed* at the Government Stamp Manufactory under the direction of Don B. Coromina. "Viator," in his letter of June, comments on this fact, and pointedly draws the attention of the French Society, and especially of Dr. Legrand, to the topic. In July Mr. Philbrick adds his opinion to the same effect; and yet in September the *Bulletin* appears roundly asserting that the impression is in *taille*

douce, just as the London Society's Catalogue had done, reproducing the same error, and not even referring to the matter as one upon which there might be a difference of opinion. That Dr. Legrand, being human, must at times err is patent; but we are bound to say that he appears to get little aid at the hands of his colleagues, and the way in which the French Society endorses his statements, apparently without examination, detracts from the weight of its decisions as a body. The rôle of echo or chorus is not dignified, especially when the inspiring voice gives utterance to false notes. We expect more of the French Society than the mere registration of Dr. Legrand's decrees.

Naturally, the Doctor falls foul of the English Society's Catalogue, and we think he is perfectly right in doing so. Has it not let him into this scrape? He clearly ought not to be expected to detect its errors, and may, with justice, urge that he copied from it in perfect good faith, never suspecting that it was wrong, and never looking for such an unlucky mischance as to be caught copying, and worse still, copying a blunder.

But, unhappily, the Doctor, whilst failing to detect a very patent blunder, goes out of his way to make a charge against the English Catalogue, which rather recoils upon him. He says that he demonstrated to the French Society that the 1st type $\frac{1}{4}$ cent de peso, green, of 1873, with mural crown, is omitted from the Catalogue. On referring to it, we find duly chronicled, on page 21, under the date of 1st July, 1873, the stamp which he asserts is omitted. Someone, *à propos* of other stamps, once asked, "*Où étaient donc les lunettes du Dr. Magnus?*" and we might with justice reiterate the question. We are by no means satisfied that the discussion of a list by the members of a society in meeting assembled is the best method of ensuring accuracy. According to our way of thinking, the individual responsibility of the member who prepares the list should be the main reliance, and all doubtful or disputed points ought to be specifically brought before the society and expressly decided upon before its voice is held to be given.

Reverting to the *Bulletin*, we find the official account of Baron Arthur de Rothschild's resignation of the Presidentship, and side by side with it the account given by M. Moens, to which the Secretary of the French Society takes exception, and of the veracity of which he calls upon the public to judge. To the reader not behind the scenes the difference appears trifling; but all

friends of the science must regret that the Baron has felt it necessary to resign, not only the office of President, which he so worthily filled, and in which his judgment and position were of signal service to his colleagues, but also his membership of the Society. As regards the Presidentship, it is not difficult to see that Baron Arthur de Rothschild could hardly continue to hold a position nominally of power, but really that of an automaton wound up by the energetic Doctor, whose motto seems to be, "*La Société Française c'est moi.*" We cannot but conclude with a passing reference to the paper on which the *Bulletin* is now printed; it is of very inferior quality, and quite unworthy of the work.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Barbadoes.—An esteemed correspondent sends us a provisional card, beautiful in its simplicity, which has been issued pending the arrival of other cards from England. It has three lines of inscriptions: 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd, "BARBADOS—(BARBADE);" 3rd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. Directly beneath this is a ruled line. No frame; reverse side plain. This card is franked with the 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. adhesive stamps.

No expressed value. Black on white card. Size, 124×89 mm., or $4\frac{1}{10} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

We have recently received the One Penny adhesive, changed in colour to grey-black—a change which may be due to the influence of chemicals. We shall see.

Cabul.—We have received a new issue of stamps, comprising a 5 and 10 annas and 1 rupee. In size and appearance they resemble the type illustrated by cut 190 in Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co.'s catalogue.

Adhesives.	5 annas	} circular, purple.
	10 „	
	1 rupee	

Chili has made some alterations in her 1 and 2 centavos adhesives, similar to the modification in the 5 centavos value which we chronicled in February last. The numerals of value are now plain instead of fancy, and the word centavos, instead of being on a label across the numeral, is in one beneath it. So far these are distinctions without much difference; but then, in addition, the colours are changed.

Adhesives.	1 centavo, green	} rouletted.
	2 „, carmine	

Cuba.—A correspondent sends us the $\frac{1}{4}$ real, black, surcharged 66, with an additional surcharge of 1866, in smaller numerals, which are apparently beneath the large ones. This variety is unknown to us. Have any of our readers noticed it, and do they consider it a genuine thing?

Egypt.—We have seen a current 20 paras surcharged "CAIRE," in red, the surcharge being beneath the usual obliteration. Whether this lettering is a postmark, or is intended to make the stamp a local one, or whether the whole affair is an invention of the enemy, we are at present unable to say. The surcharge is 16 mm. in length. The initial letter is 5 and the smaller ones 3 mm. in height.

Finland.—A new value has been issued, similar as regards design, paper, and perforation to the others of the current series.

Adhesive. 10 Pennia, brown.

German Empire.—M. Moens informs us that the Postal Union Card, 10 pfen., carmine on buff, is now issued with the inscription in somewhat thicker and larger type. The word "Allemagne" only is thinner and longer, and the third line for address is now preceded by the word "in."

Greece.—The *Timbre Poste* says that the 20 lepta adhesive has, owing to its being extensively forged, been withdrawn from circulation. The Post-office authorities at Athens, in a circular which points out the differences between the forged stamp and the genuine one, say that the forgery still has the numeral of value on the back, which in the genuine stamp has been suppressed for a year.

Grenada.—A correspondent sends us the current provisional Half Penny, with only half of the latter word printed upon it.

Guatemala.—In addition to the three provisionals which we described last month, we have since seen a fourth, viz.:

Provisional. 20 centavos, surcharged in black on the 2 reals, carmine, of 1878.

Hayti.—The *Wiener Briefmarken Zeitung* states that there is another value besides those which we described in August, namely:

10 centimes, orange.

Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us what we presume to be a provisional card for this Republic. It has two lines of inscription: 1st, "CARTE POSTALE;" 2nd, "Ce côté est réservé exclusivement à l'adresse," with an ornamental line between the two inscriptions. Lower down are three dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "M." In the right upper corner is a small rectangle with fancy frame for the stamp. The specimen before us has the 1 cent. adhesive stamp in the rectangle, and the 2 cent. stamp in left upper corner.

Without expressed value, red, on white card.

Size, 120 × 76 mm., or 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 inches.

India.—Our illustration represents the stamp on the envelope described by us in August.

Liberia.—The Postal Union card has made its appearance. It has three lines of inscription: 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd, "LIBERIA;" 3rd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. The stamp in the right upper corner has a setting sun, bird, trees, &c., in oval, with "POSTAGE" above, "3 CENTS" below, "REPUBLIC" to left, and "LIBERIA" to right. The whole is enclosed within a neat border. Reverse plain.



3 cents, blue and red (shades), on straw.

Size, 128×90 mm., or $5\frac{1}{10} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Size of frame, 125×83 mm., or $4\frac{9}{10} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Malay Peninsula.—We have to thank Mr. William Clifford for the sight of a current 2 cents Straits Settlements surcharged **SUNGEI UJONG** in black block letters 3 mm. in height. The word Sungei is 12, and Ujong, which is more spaced, 13 mm. long. Mr. Clifford says: "You may rely upon the following information as being correct. The current 2 cents Straits Settlements adhesives in use are surcharged 'PERAK—SELINGER' and 'SUNGEI UJONG.' They are used in the native states of the Malay Peninsula where there are British residents. These stamps are only used on letters passing from one to another of these states, or on letters addressed to the Straits Settlements colony. Formerly the stamps used in these native states were surcharged with a star and crescent, and with the letters P, S or S U. respectively. Some years ago some of the 2 cents stamps were issued to the Maharajah of Jahore, whose dominions are adjacent to Singapore; but these only bore a star and crescent. The word Perak means silver, and Sungei Ujong is the Malay for river-end."

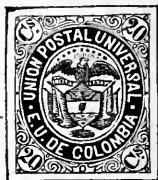
Madeira.—Mr. Campbell informs us that he has the 10×10 reis Portugal card surcharged in the usual way for use in this colony. On these cards the word *directção*, on the first half, is spelt in error *direecção*.

New Granada.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have sent us a Registration envelope now in use in this Confederation. It is an ordinary square-shaped envelope of blue wove paper, linen-lined, with a ruled space in the upper right corner for the adhesive. Above is the inscription, in two lines—"Esta carta debe entre-garse a un empleado de la Oficina de correos—para que se registre y se obtenga un recibo por ella." Near the centre of the envelope is a label, resembling that upon our own registration envelopes, in-



scribed "RECOMENDADA." The envelope before us measures 145 × 110 mm. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. thus describe the way in which it is used: "The closed letter to be registered is put inside this envelope together with a form of receipt to be signed by the receiver. The registration fee appears to be paid in cash, or is represented by the envelope, as only the ordinary letter rate of postage is represented by the stamp, a 5 centavos. There is a 5 centavos stamp on the 'return receipt,' but that is an extra charge beyond the registration."

We are indebted to the same firm for the first sight of a new adhesive. The design comprises a representation of a head of Liberty, in profile, to right on ground of horizontal lines. Liberty has a pearled *bandeau* upon her head inscribed "LIBERTAD," and her *chevelure* is of sufficient abundance to make the lady depicted on the bottles of Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer pale with envy. The effigy is framed in an oval inscribed—"EE. UU. DE COLOMBIA—CORREOS NACIONALES," in white letters on coloured ground, the two inscriptions being separated by circular ornaments. Below the oval is "CINCO CENTAVOS" in black block letters. Circles at the four angles contain the numeral 5, and the spandrels and rest of the stamp are without ornament.



Adhesive. 5 centavos, black on lavender. Shape, upright rectangular; *imperf.*

Our illustrations represent the Registration stamp and the 20 centavos, black, described by us last month.

Paraguay.—No doubt many of our readers were puzzled by the second paragraph purporting to refer to the stamps of the Orange Free State in our last number. That paragraph was intended to apply to Paraguay, but the heading was unfortunately left out. In addition to the two provisional stamps which we referred to last month M. Moens has seen two others, and we now give an amended list of the whole four. M. Moens says that other stamps will soon make their appearance to replace them.

Provisionals. 10 centavos, changed in colour to green.

1	"	} numerals surcharged in black on the 10 cs. <i>green</i> .
2	"	
4	"	

Since writing the above we have received specimens of the new stamps. They as nearly as possible reproduce the designs of the original Real issue of 1870. The execution is much coarser, especially in the horizontal lines of the background. The lion is more *poolley* than ever, and seems even more unaccountably desirous of calling attention to a still more "shocking bad hat" than his predecessor. The following are the chief differences between the stamps of the two issues. In the 1 centavo the arabesques surrounding the central circle and the word centavo, with a small five-rayed star before and after it, which occupies the

lower curve of the circle in place of the old inscription—"UN REAL." In the 2 centavos the ornamental labels in the four corners are rather different, and contain each a fancy numeral 2 instead of the word "DOS." The lower part of the central oval has the word "CENTAVOS," with stars, as in the preceding value. In the 4 centavos the numeral 4 replaces the 3, which used to figure in four corner circles of the 3 reales, black, and the ornaments above and below the circles are slightly altered. The word "CENTAVOS" and stars occupy the lower part of the central lozenge. Coloured lithographic impression on stoutish white wove paper, unwatermarked.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centavo, blue	} <i>perf.</i> 12.
	2 ,, scarlet vermilion	
	4 ,, chocolate	

Peru has issued a post card, the particulars of which we are not able to give this month.

Persia.—We have to thank Messrs. Buhl and Co. for the first sight of a new adhesive for the use of the Post-office Department. In the centre, on an orange-coloured circle, are the arms—lion with sword, with posthorns beneath, embossed in white. This circle is enframed by another, containing Persian inscriptions, which in turn is enframed by one inscribed "SERVICE DES POSTES PERSANES" above, in coloured block letters, and "FRANCO" below, in coloured Roman capitals, the two parts of the inscription being separated by floriate ornaments. In the spandrels are oblique ornamental labels, those above being inscribed "CINQ" on the left, and "SHAH" on the right side. The lower labels contain what is probably the Persian equivalent. The numeral 5, in white upon vertical-lined ground, is just beneath the word "FRANCO." An Etruscan border completes the design. Shape upright rectangular. Size, 29 × 23 mm.

Service Adhesive. 5 Shahi, orange and blue on white wove paper.
Perf. 11½.

Portugal.—There is an error to be met with on some specimens of the 15 reis, brown, card, issue 1878, in which the words "*da porta*" are misspelt "*de porta*."

Portuguese Indies.—To the list of the provisionals must now be added

1½	reals, surcharged in black on	5	reis, black	} <i>Grown in circles series.</i>
6	" "	25	" lilac	
6	" "	40	" ochre	
1	Tanga "	50	" blue	
1	" "	50	" green	
2	" "	100	" lilac	
4	" "	200	" orange	
8	" "	20	" bistre	
8	" "	100	" lilac	

Queensland.—Mr. William Clifford sends us the Two Shillings oblong Stamp Duty Fiscal used as a postage stamp. It is postmarked "Bowen, July 21st, 1881."

Provisional. 2s., blue, oblong fiscal.

We have seen a One Penny postage stamp, of the new type, printed in the colour of the Four Pence. A correspondent informs us that he has a strip of five stamps, one being a penny and the others four-penny values. It seems, therefore, that the 1d., yellow, is a genuine error. Specimens of the current One Penny have lately reached us of a downright chocolate-brown.

Russia.—The *Timbre Poste* announces the approaching emission of postage stamps of the values of 35 and 70 kopecks, which will be of a larger size than the stamps now in use. The 30 kopecks stamp has for some time been obsolete, and when the 7 kopeck stamp was issued those of 10 and 20 kopecks were also withdrawn from issue. Thus the highest value now sold to the public is the 7 kopeck. Besides the inconvenience of plastering a heavy letter with 7 kopeck stamps, it has been discovered that fraud was practised. The sender of a letter may put on the stamps so that they overlap one another, providing that two-thirds of each stamp is visible. It has been found out that the remaining one-third of the stamp, which, being covered by the next one, escaped obliteration, was used again patched up with other unobliterated pieces. Hence the resolve to issue the new high values.

The annexed cut represents the Rural stamp of the post of Tichvin, province of Novgorod. It is printed in black on stout coloured paper.

5 kopecks, bright rose.



In June we copied M. Moens' announcement that the Russian Post-office authorities were charging 20 kopecks for the 20 kopeck envelopes surcharged 7 kopecks. One of the authorities has written to M. Moens explaining the reason of this apparent anomaly. It was only intended to surcharge the 8 and 10 kopeck envelopes, but 2000 of the 20 kopeck value were thus treated by mistake. They were never issued to the public, and it was intended to cancel them; but certain collectors having expressed a wish to obtain specimens, a certain number were sold to them at the old price of 20½ kopecks each.

St. Lucia has signalled her entrance into the Postal Union by adding two values to her series of stamps, and taking back into use the Fourpence, blue, which for some years had been obsolete. The new stamps are of the same type as heretofore, but have the values surcharged upon them in black block letters and numerals, thus: HALFPENNY and 2½ PENCE. The letters are 3 mm. high, and the surcharges occupy a space of 15 mm. Why these stamps should be surcharged we cannot say, seeing that none of the other stamps of the series bears a face value, and these are distinct as regards colour. Perhaps when the public of St. Lucia becomes accustomed to the colours, the surcharge will be discontinued. In the meantime, as they have evidently been carefully printed in England, we are not disposed to regard these stamps as provisionals.

We have also received the Postal Union card, which closely resembles its West Indian brethren. It has four lines of inscription : 1st. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd. "ST. LUCIA" (S^{TE}. LUCIE); 3rd. "POST CARD"—the two words separated by the royal arms; and 4th. "THE ADDRESS ONLY, &c." The stamp in the right upper angle is identical in design with that on the Antigua, Nevis, and other cards, save for St. Lucia in the upper label. Reverse side plain.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black and dark green. } *Wmk. cc. and crown, perf. 13.*
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., " and scarlet-vermilion. }
Post Card. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown, on light buff card. Size, 122×87 mm., or $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{2}{5}$ inches.

St. Vincent, proud, apparently, of her provisional One Penny, which has eluded the grasp of so many collectors, has provided herself with a Halfpenny makeshift, which is as like it as possible. The current Sixpenny stamp has been perforated down the centre, and each half surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ in red. We have only, as yet, seen a single specimen, but there may be almost as many varieties as there are stamps to the sheet.

Provisional. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged in red on half of 6d. green issue, 1880.

Shanghai.—We have seen the current 20 cash, lilac, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Spain.—A correspondent has called our attention to a variety in the 1 peseta of 1876. The commoner variety has the numeral **1** in the blocks at the lower angles considerably thicker than are those in the other, whilst the letters forming the word *Peseta* are thinner. There are some other minute points of difference; for instance, the ornament which breaks the line of pearls at the bottom of the oval appears to be more shaded in the commoner variety than in the other, which is also invariably of a paler shade of blue.

We have seen a forged copy of the current 25 centinos, lilac, which has passed through the post. We call the attention of the Spanish authorities to the fact.

South Australia.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have sent us the current Two Pence of this colony surcharged in black with the numeral **3** for use as a three penny value. Our specimen is postmarked "Adelaide, 25th August, 1881."

Provisional. 3d., surcharged in black on 2d., orange.

The Twopence now seems to be changed in colour to brown.

Tobago.—The annexed cut represents the stamp of the Tobago post card, which we described in August.

Transvaal.—It seems that the information which we gave in July, on the authority of a person who had just returned from the Transvaal, respecting a new issue of Boer stamps, is bad.

The Postmaster-General writes us under date of Pretoria, 12th



August, that no change has been made in the postage stamps; and he sends us a supply of the Queen's head issue without surcharge of any kind.

Turk's Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the Registration Envelope used in these islands. The inscription, in two lines, runs—"This Letter must be given to an Officer of the Post Office—to be Registered and a Receipt obtained for it." Below is the word "REGISTERED" in the usual frame. Rectangular ruled space for adhesive. No stamp on flap. The conventional string marks and inscriptions are in pale blue. Linen-lined, plain flap, scalloped seams. The envelope before us measures 154 × 97 mm.

From Mr. William Clifford we have received another variety of provisional adhesive. It is the One Penny surcharged 4. This surcharging of a higher upon a lower value is against all the rules.

Provisional. 4d., surcharged in black on the current 1d., red.

Referring to the Postal Card which we described last month (the stamp on which we now illustrate), we should like to call attention to a very curious and, so far as we know, singular blunder which the makers, Messrs. De La Rue and Co., have committed in its preparation. It is still more remarkable that M. Moens, who exposed the mistake in the *Timbre Poste* (No. 225, page 89), has fallen into error on his own account. The hitch has occurred in giving the French equivalent for Turk's Islands.



Messrs. De La Rue and Co. render it "TURKS ISLANDS" (*Iles de Ture*). M. Moens says it should be *Iles Turques*. Both versions are wrong. In the first place we must eliminate all notions of Turks, Turkey, or any connection with the dominions of the Sultan. These islands were named after Admiral (?) Turk. Hence Messrs. De La Rue's legend is faulty in omitting the apostrophe before the s, and ludicrous in the attempt to Gallicise an English proper name and coin a fancied equivalent, which could only have entered the brain of the inventor on a floating idea that the name in some way referred to the Ottoman Empire. M. Moens is still more decided. He adopts, in excellent French, the phrase *Turkish Isles*, and leaves no ambiguity or room for doubt. The truth is that the word Turk being a proper name cannot be altered; it must remain as written, only the word Islands being susceptible of translation into another language. We cannot recall anything similar to this mistake of Messrs. De La Rue's in the whole history of stamp-issuing countries, and we are not a little curious to know what steps the Crown Agents for the colonies and the authorities of Turk's Islands will take to rectify it—whether the issue will be suppressed or allowed to remain in use. Our friends will do well to secure specimens of the faulty card for their collections without delay.

Uruguay.—We have received a new value for this Republic. The portrait is that of President Joaquin Suarez, a three-quarter face, to right, enframed in an oval with Greek ornament. In the four corners are double-lined circles of colour, containing the numeral of value in white. On the right-hand side is “REP. O. DEL,” and on the left is “URUGUAY” in fancy capitals. Above and below the word “CENT^S.” A double-lined border completes the design, which, like the execution, is hideous.

Adhesive. 7 centavos, blue, lithographed on white wove paper; *perf.* 13.

United States.—We hear that a new 5 cents stamp is to be issued bearing the portrait of the late President Garfield.

Victoria.—We have received the One Penny adhesive, current design, changed in colour to black, a change with which we do not believe the authorities have had anything to do.

THE POST CARDS OF HOLLAND.

BY "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

REPLY PAID.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. + $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. *With frame.*

MAY, 1872.

Small-sized card, 122 × 80 mm.; folded at *left*. Inscriptions on first and third pages. At top, "*Briefkaart*;" beneath, between parentheses, "*(Antwoord Betaald)*" on original, and "*(Vooruitbetaald Antwoord)*" on reply card. Four dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "*Aan*," and the fourth by "*te*." In right-hand upper corner, stamp (type of the centre part of the 2½ c. stamp of December, 1870). All within a frame of Greek pattern (108 × 74 mm.). Reddish lilac imp. on buff.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. + $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., reddish lilac.

Without frame.

1878.

Small-sized plain card, 122 x 88 m.; folded at top, and inscriptions on first and fourth pages. At top, coat of arms (second type); in centre, "*Briefkaart*;" and beneath, in parenthesis, "(Antwoord Betaald)" on original, and "(Voornithetaald Antwoord)" on reply card. To right, stamp (type 1876). Four dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "AAN," and the third by "TE." Lilac imp. on buff.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. + $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., lilac $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{on straw.} \\ \text{on deep buff.} \end{array} \right.$

1879 or 1880 (?).

Same as 1878 issue. Folded at top, but inscriptions on first and third pages.

2½ c. + 2½ c., lilac, on straw.

1881.

Large-sized card, 138 × 92 mm. At top, in centre, "Briefkaart," and beneath, in parenthesis, "(Met betaald Antwoord)" on original, and "(Betaald Antwoord)" on reply card. To right, stamp (type 1876), and coat of arms (second type) to left. Two dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "*Aan.*" The cards are folded at the top, and the inscriptions are on the first and third pages. The back of the original, and the front of the reply card, are paler than their reverse sides; in fact they are greyish white.

2½ c. + 2½ c., mauve (shades), on salmon-pink tinted card.

5 c. + 5 c. *With frame.*

December, 1873.

Small-sized card, 122 × 88 mm.; folded at left, and inscriptions on first and third pages. At top, "BRIEFKAART;" beneath, in parenthesis, "(Antwoord Betaald)" on original, and "(Vooruitbetaald Antwoord)" on reply card. In right-hand upper corner, stamp (type July, 1872). Four dotted lines for address. All within frame of Greek pattern (108 × 74 mm.). Blue imp. on buff.

5 c. + 5 c., blue { on straw.
 on light buff.

Variety A. 27 mm. between first and fourth lines.

„ B. 24 mm. „ „ „
187- (?).

Same as above, but inscriptions on first and fourth pages.

5 c. + 5 c., blue, on buff.

Variety B. 24 mm. between first and fourth lines.

Without frame.

1878.

Small-sized card, 120 × 88 mm.; folded at top, and inscriptions on first and third pages. At top, to left, coat of arms (second type); in centre, "Briefkaart;" and beneath, in parenthesis, "(Antwoord Betaald)" on original, and "(Vooruitbetaald Antwoord)" on reply card. To right, stamp (type 1872). Four dotted lines for address. Blue imp. on buff.

5 c. + 5 c., blue { on straw.
 on buff.

187- (?).

Same as above, but inscriptions on first and fourth pages.

5 c. + 5 c., blue, on buff.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

By SENOR ANTONIO FERNANDEZ DURO.

A REVIEW BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART III.

I OMITTED to mention in my last paper that Señor Duro describes the issue of 1860-1 as being on *white* paper. This must be an error; for the paper of all the values is strongly tinted quite through, as much so indeed as that of some of the values of the 1862 issue, which our author describes as being on coloured paper.

In June, 1862, forgeries of the 4 cuartos of 1860 were discovered, and consequently that value of the issue of 1862 was brought into use on July 16th. The remaining values of the 1862 issue followed on August 1st, the usual period being allowed in each case for the exchange of the superseded stamps for corresponding values in the new issue; but the former one ceased to be available for use on the appearance of the latter.

The 4 cuartos being the value most used, was naturally a favourite with the forgers. In December, 1862, imitations of this stamp of the new issue appeared, and their description is given as follows: 1. The imitations are half a millimetre narrower than the genuine. 2. In the forgery Her Majesty's features are larger (! coarser), and in particular the bridge of the nose is much higher than in the genuine. 3. In the genuine the first two pearls of the diadem stand out beyond the outline of the top of the head; in the forgery only one pearl does so. 4. In the genuine the lion in the upper right-hand corner holds his head erect, and almost thrown back, and the three points of the crown which he wears may be clearly distinguished; whilst in the forgery the lion's head is inclined forwards, and the crown (the points of which are invisible) hangs down over his eyes. 5. In the genuine Her Majesty's hair is wavy, whereas in the forgery the lines are almost straight. 6. The figure 4 is much closer to the c of cuartos in the forgery than in the genuine.

On January 1st, 1864, the 4 cuartos of the issue bearing the date of that

year replaced the corresponding stamp of the issue of 1862. It does not appear from the documents quoted by Señor Duro what was the reason for the issue of this value again in advance of its companions; probably some more forgeries had been discovered, but it is not so stated.

On March 1st the rest of the series of 1864 came into use, and the whole of the 1862 issue was suppressed.

In 1864 various ordinances were published relating to the use of postage stamps for the payment of the charges for telegrams, and in the first of these it was prescribed that the stamps used for this purpose should be obliterated by punching a hole in them. Apparently postage stamps were not very frequently employed for telegraphic purposes in those days, or else the stamps thus used did not find their way into the hands of collectors; for I do not recollect having met with any specimens of earlier issues than that of 1870 obliterated in this manner.

A Circular, dated November 19th, 1864, describes some forgeries of the 4 cuartos of that year which had been discovered. The following points of difference between the imitation and the original are given: 1. There are 18 lines of shading on Her Majesty's neck in the genuine, and only 12 in the forgery. 2. The nose of the portrait is much straighter in the forgery, and therefore has a greater slope. 3. In the genuine the outline of the upper lip is shown; in the forgery this is either deficient altogether, or is imperceptible.

Señor Duro informs us that in 1864 an essay of perforation was made on some of the 4 cuartos stamps of 1862 with a machine obtained from Messrs. Susse, of Paris. The stamps being obsolete at the time that this trial was made, none of them, of course, were ever issued for use, and I am not aware that any of these essays are known to collectors.

On January 1st, 1865, the series of that year came into use, and on the 8th of the same month the stamps of 1864 ceased to be available for postage. Señor Duro states most distinctly that all the values of the 1865 series were issued unperforated to commence with; that after a short time the 4 cuartos stamps were perforated, and that later on—April 11th, 1865—that improvement was applied to the rest of the series. That this statement is partly correct there can be no doubt. The Circular of April 11th announces that the 2, 12, and 19 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales, stamps will in future be issued perforated, in the same manner as the 4 cuartos has been already. The question is, whether the 4 cuartos was ever issued unperforated. The *Catalogue* of the Philatelic Society states that it is not known in that state, and concludes therefore that this value was not issued at all until April, when the other values were perforated—a conclusion which we see to be wrong, as it is plainly stated that the 4 cuartos was perforated before the other values were. The probability is that Señor Duro is in error in saying that this stamp was issued imperforate, and I may add that there is nothing in the documents which he quotes to confirm that statement.

No forgeries were discovered during the circulation of this issue.

On January 1st, 1866, a fresh issue took place, as usual.

On August 1st, 1866, the use of the stamps for official correspondence was discontinued, the officials who had formerly used these stamps being ordered to write the weight on their letters or packets in future.

On this last-named date also a 20 centimos stamp of a new design (or rather of an old one resuscitated) was issued, in consequence, Señor Duro informs us, of its predecessor having been forged. This fact is not mentioned in any of the official circulars; but it is very probable that this was the reason for the change of design.

It may also be noted that in the issue of 1866 the denomination of the values hitherto expressed in *reales* was changed to *centimos*. Our author tells us that the values expressed in *cuartos* remained unaltered, because they could not be reduced to the new denomination.

On January 1st, 1867, another fresh series was issued, consisting of the same values as the last; viz., 2, 4, 12, and 19 cuartos, and 10 and 20 centimos de escudo. I mention these because some of the values were superseded in

the course of the year, and there ensued a mixture of centimos, milesimas, and cuartos, which is at first sight rather puzzling.

Up to 1866 the two denominations employed had been the *cuarto* and the *real*, the latter (about 2½d. English) being equivalent to 8½ of the former. The 2 cuartos stamp (rather more than ¾d.) was for local correspondence, the 4 cuartos for use throughout the mother-country and the adjacent islands; so that we see that, although the rate for the whole country was rather higher than that in England, the Spaniards had the advantage of a lower rate for local letters, which we have not obtained yet. The higher values were for foreign postage and for registration.

It would appear that in 1864 the decimal system, both of coinage and of weights and measures, was introduced, and the *escudo* (2s. 1d.) became the monetary unit. This being equivalent to 10 *reales*, it was a simple matter to express these in *centimos* or hundredth parts of an *escudo*, and accordingly this alteration in the denomination of the stamps was made in 1866.

The *cuarto* still remained a difficulty, and in 1867 it was considered advisable to revise the postal tariff, in order, so far as possible, to get rid of this troublesome value. This was done by an ordinance dated May 15th, 1867, in accordance with which the 4 cuartos, being very nearly half a *real*, became 50 *milesimas* (or thousandths), equivalent to 5 *centimos* de *escudo*, and the 2 cuartos in like manner became 25 *milesimas*. The 12 and 19 cuartos were retained, the foreign rates for which they had been issued remaining unchanged. The whole of the new tariff for Spain and the Spanish colonies was expressed in *milesimas*, but the two higher values remained for a time expressed in *centimos*, it being, of course, understood that a *centimo* was equivalent to 10 *milesimas*.

At the same time an alteration was made in the method of prepaying the postage on newspapers and books. Under the former system these were charged at so much per *arroba* (about 25½ lbs.). In the case of newspapers and periodicals prepayment was denoted by an impressed stamp, which will be found described under section 6 of part i. of Señor Duro's book; in the case of books it was made by means of ordinary postage stamps.

Under the new system newspapers and periodicals still required the impressed stamp, as the rate was 4 mils. for a paper of four pages or less, or 3 *escudos* per 10 kilogrammes of weight; but for other printed matter the rates were 10, 20, or 30 mils. per 20 grammes, according to the nature or absence of binding, and this was to be prepaid by means of stamps.

These alterations came into force on July 1st, 1867, on which date the 2 and 4 cuartos stamps were suppressed, and stamps of 25 and 50 mils. for letters, and 10 mils. for printed matter, were issued.

In consequence of complaints made by publishers, &c., that the new rates for printed matter (other than newspapers, &c.) were higher practically than the previous ones, an ordinance dated September 7th, 1867, reduced them by one-half; viz., for unbound books to 5 mils. per 20 grammes, and for bound books to 15 mils. for the same weight. This new tariff commenced on November 1st, 1867, and on the same date the 5 mils. stamps were issued.

Señor Duro states that the colour of the 19 cuartos was not changed from *rose* to *brown* until nearly the end of 1869; but this must be an error. This alteration was mentioned in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for January, 1869, and the information was taken from *Le Timbre Poste* (probably for December, 1868); so that the change must have taken place at least as early as November, 1868. The *Catalogue* of the Philatelic Society gives the date "March, 1868" to the 19 cuartos, *brown*; but I think 1868 here must be a misprint for 1869, as this stamp is associated with others to which most of the authorities assign the date 1869, and this is the date given to them by Señor Duro.

A Circular dated June 13th, 1868, announces the discovery of some forged 10 centimos stamps, of which the following description is given: 1. In the portrait of Her Majesty, the central *fleur-de-lys* of the coronet is larger in the forgery than in the genuine; on the band of the coronet in the genuine there are five pearls, in the forgery these are replaced by a variegated pattern;

on the side of the forehead there are five lines of shading in the genuine, and only three in the forgery; the eye is larger in the forgery, and the pupil is not shown as it is in the genuine; the hair is less wavy in the forgery than in the genuine; on the side of the neck, towards the back, there are five short lines of shading in the genuine, and only four in the forgery. 2. The oval containing the lettering is smaller in the forgery, and so are the crosses at the sides. 3. The Greek pattern in the spandrels is coarser in the forgery; the perforation also is uneven, and there is one hole more in the longer side of the stamp, and the colour of the impression is duller than that of the genuine.

A Circular of August 20th, 1868, gave permission for the use of the 5 and 10 mils. stamps on letters, notwithstanding the inscription *Impresos* (printed matter) which they bore.

On January 1st, 1869, the following stamps were issued: 25 mils., blue; 50 mils., violet; 100 mils., brown; and 200 mils., green; the two last-named values superseding the 10 and 20 centimos of 1867. The *Catalogues* are somewhat contradictory on the subject of the date of issue of these stamps; that of the Philatelic Society gives January, 1868 (? 1869), for the 25 mils., and March of the same year for the other three values; while M. Moens gives August, 1869, for all four. This is evidently incorrect; for they are described in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for February, 1869.

The first official document quoted by Señor Duro concerning them is a Circular of January 29th, 1869, explaining that the new stamps are to be used in conjunction with the 5 and 10 mils. and the 12 and 19 cuartos previously in circulation. In this Circular, however, mention is made of a document dated December 12th, 1868, authorising the issue of the new stamps, which no doubt took place, as Señor Duro tells us, on January 1st.

A Circular of September 4th, 1869, announced the discovery of forgeries of the 12 cuartos, and gave the following points of difference between them and the genuine: 1. The four ornaments in the corners are further from the outer line of the oval in the forgery; the two outer lines of the oval band are broader in the upper part, containing "Correos de España;" the "o" of "Correos" is further from the "C," and nearer the "r;" the two "a's" of "España" are narrower; the "u" of "Cuartos" is crooked, and the "r" and "s" of the same word are smaller in the forgery than in the genuine. 2. The lines of the ground of the oval containing the head are coarser in the forgery. 3. The forehead of the portrait is much more arched, showing quite a different outline; and the whole head is broader, from the point of the nose to the back of the chignon. 4. The shading of the neck shows four short lines instead of five. 5. The perforation of the forgeries is apparently pricked separately on the different sides, and the holes on the opposite sides do not correspond with one another, as they do in the genuine. (I think this is the meaning of the fifth point of difference.)

This concludes the stamps issued under Queen Isabella, or bearing her portrait. The various surcharges of "*Habilitado por la Nacion*" will be considered in my next paper.

The various issues of 1867, 1868, and 1869 being somewhat complicated, I think the following list may be useful:

JANUARY 1ST, 1867.—2 cuartos, brown; 4 c., blue; 12 c., orange; 19 c., rose; 10 cent. de escudo, green; 20 c. de e., violet.

JULY 1ST, 1867.—10 mils. de escudo, brown; 25 mils., blue and rose; 50 mils., pale brown. (The first for printed matter, the two latter to replace the 2 and 4 cuartos.)

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1867.—5 mils., green. (In consequence of the reduction of the tariff.)

NOVEMBER (?), 1868.—19 cuartos, brown. (Change of colour only.)

JANUARY 1ST, 1869.—25 mils., blue; 50 mils., violet; 100 mils., brown; 200 mils., green. (The first two to replace the same values of July, 1867; the two latter to replace the corresponding values, 10 and 20 centimos, of January, 1867.)

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON PIGMENTS.

By "CHEMICUS."

PRINTING INKS.

HAVING described the various pigments which are used for making printing inks, I will now briefly describe how the ink is made from them. There are two kinds of printing ink—lithographic and letterpress. We will take the latter first, as it is by far the most important. Printing ink, whether it be black or coloured, is simply a peculiar kind of varnish ground with a pigment. This varnish is made by boiling linseed oil, and then setting fire to it, and allowing it to burn for a short time. By this process a peculiar viscid substance is obtained, which is known as printer's varnish. In making the ink, the chosen pigment is ground very fine on a stone slab, with a muller when small quantities are required, or between rollers or stones driven by power when large quantities are wanted. This process requires great care to ensure that the pigment is ground fine enough; for any large particles which may be left in tend to render the ink when made very uneven in tint, and the printed work to have a gritty, streaky appearance. When the pigment has been ground fine enough it is mixed with the varnish, and the two are again ground until both are intimately mixed, and an even coloured ink is the result. Sometimes the varnish is made by the admixture of boiled linseed oil and rosin.

Colour printing is not all plain sailing. Some pigments, such as vermilion and red-lead, which are heavy, have a tendency to gradually leave the varnish, and settle in the lines and spaces of the work, making the work appear blotchy. Some pigments again act on the copper of electro-types, causing changes in colour and tone; others, such as emerald-green, cannot be used mixed with varnish, but require the varnish to be printed first, the colours being dusted on afterwards.

Tints or shades are obtained either by using extra varnish, or by the addition of a white pigment. Tint inks are those which are chiefly used in printing stamps, as their colour is acted on more readily by chemicals than full coloured inks.

Composite colours, such as greens, purples, and greys, are best made by mixing two or more pigments together; thus yellow and blue yield greens; red and blue, purples; red and yellow, orange; red, yellow, and blue, various shades of browns, &c. The number of shades that can thus be obtained may be multiplied *ad infinitum*, and it is with such composite inks that stamps and documents of importance and value are printed. In lithography a writing and a printing ink are used, both of which differ from the ink just described. The writing ink is composed of shellac, soap, white wax, and tallow, mixed with gum sandarac, and coloured black with lamp black. The printing ink is made from tallow, wax, soap, and other ingredients, and coloured with a pigment.

Correspondence.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE PROVISIONALS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I have received a complete sheet of 120 surcharged Oranges. If you have not seen one already, a notice of the types and situations of the several varieties may interest some of the readers of the *Record*.

The first stamp of the left half sheet, or pane, has the upright of the numeral very thick, with horizontal printed top-piece. The second and fourth of the same row are similar, but not so thick. The three others have inclined tops; the last has a much thinner stem than any. The first stamp of the second row has an indescribable top, unlike any other in the whole sheet, except the second in the last row on the same side; but they are not identical nevertheless. The remaining stamps in the second row are identical with the second on the top row, except the second, which is thinner than the others. The first stamp of the third row is thick, with horizontal top; the second rather thinner; the others become gradually thinner still, and have penthouse top. The fourth and fifth rows commence with thick stamps as before, all the rest having sloping tops, and decreasing in corpulence. The sixth row is like the preceding, but the fourth stamp has a horizontal top. The seventh row gives horizontal tops to the fourth and fifth stamps. The eighth, ninth, and tenth rows have nearly the same impressions, horizontal tops, with the exception previously alluded to, varying only in the thickness of the upright. The right half sheet, or pane, commences with a penthouse top, the others being similar, except in the more or less thinness of the uprights. The second row starts with the normal thick numeral of the other half sheet, which same is repeated on the third stamp. The second stamp has the sloping top, as have also the last three, but they are thinner, and not taller than the d. The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth rows give also short numerals, and show their tops inclined, except the second and third of the third row, the last of the fourth, the second of the fifth, and the fifth of the sixth. The seventh row has the first and last stamps with straight, the others with bent tops. The eighth and two remaining ranks show all the numerals with horizontal tops, varying only in a very slight degree.

I have also two varieties of stamps like none on the whole sheet which I have just described. They come presumably from extinct sheets, and have the surcharge considerably smaller, whilst the cancelling band is not black enough to hide the original value.

Yours faithfully,

C. W. VINER.

PRUSSIAN ENVELOPES WITH OCTAGONAL STAMPS.

DEAR SIR,—We have all deplored the fact that so many old envelopes have, with painstaking, though mistaken, accuracy, been cut close round the embossment, and are left literally with but a remnant of their former greatness, and we have rightly ascribed much of this mutilation to the outlined spaces for their reception in the old albums. As regards the Prussian octagonal envelopes, I must however exonerate Messrs. Lallier and Co. Of these I have never yet secured, or indeed seen, a copy *cut square*, except the threadless reprints, and I have discovered the principal reason for this while on a recent Continental ramble. My informant, who is a good authority on envelopes, tells me that the octagonals of 4, 5, 6, and 7 silber groschen were

but very little used, for various reasons, mainly of course on account of their high values. The Prussian postal authorities, who we know are adepts at utilizing old stock, finding they had a considerable number on hand, hit upon the device of using them as adhesives *by cutting them out octagonally*, and supplying them to the public for the franking of registered letters and heavy packages. They were thus issued during a considerable period, and I believe were far more so used than as entire envelopes, which will account for the great scarcity of the latter, both here and in Germany. I enclose for your inspection copies of all values cut out octagonally and postmarked on letters.

Yours faithfully,

M. P. CASTLE.

[Our correspondent sends us specimens of all the octagonal values, as well as of the 2 silber groschen oval, used on letters in combination with adhesives of the issues of 1858 and 1861-65.—ED.]

DUTCH OFFICIAL POST CARDS.

DEAR SIR,—I have read, and am quite in accord with, what was said on page 160 of last month's *Record* respecting the collectability of Dutch official cards. The mayors of all towns and villages in the Netherlands are empowered to transmit questions and information to their colleagues through the medium of the post free of postage. The cards used will not pass free unless they bear the signature of the person who is entitled to use them on one of the corners. Thus it is not the *card*, but the *signature* which franks the written communication. The officials referred to may also send letters free of charge, on the condition that they refer only to official business. Any mayor with a printing-press at his command might print cards in all the colours of the rainbow; then he might introduce varieties in the numbers of lines for address, and, in short, so ring the changes that no collector could keep pace with his vagaries. This is why, in my opinion, these cards should have no place in a serious collection of post cards. Those who collect in the mere spirit of accumulation can get any number of designs printed for them and passed through the post, if only they are willing to pay letter rates for their transmission.

Yours truly,

DR. J. C. N. VAN EYS.

UTRECHT, 30th September, 1881.

Notes and Queries.

THE Editor of *The Philatelic Record* has returned to town, and will be glad to hear from contributors and correspondents who are in the habit of communicating with him directly.

T. R.—As certain great men are reported to have protested against the word *impossible*, so we suppose ardent philatelists are loth to regard any stamp as being *unattainable*. We cannot, however, hold out to you much hope of your falling in with the stamp you refer to. We only know of three copies—two in England, and one in France—and each of these cost a small fortune.

BEGINNER.—Send to our publishers for Pemberton's *Handbook*.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. III. No. 34.

NOVEMBER.

1881.



SO much of our space is devoted this month to the sayings of other people that, perhaps fortunately for our readers, we have but little room left for any remarks of our own. The length at which the proceedings at the first meeting for the season of the Philatelic Society are reported, obliges us to hold over a good deal of valuable matter for our next number. We feel sure, however, that our readers will agree with us as to the great value of Mr. Pearson Hill's paper, which brings to their knowledge many hitherto unheard of essays and proposals for British postage stamps, and is at the same time an important contribution towards a discussion which has for some time past been carried on by pamphlets and in the press—a discussion in which all who are proud of calling the late Sir Rowland Hill their countryman must take the deepest interest.

We also publish this month a letter from Dr. Legrand, the eminent philatelist, and secretary to the French Society. So far back as June, 1880, we ventured to say that we thought the French Society had been somewhat hasty in pronouncing a blue 2 reales Spanish stamp of 1851 to be an essay, which the London Society, in its catalogue of the stamps of Spain and her colonies, had described as an error. Since then the criticisms of some of our correspondents on lately-published *fascicules* of the *Bulletin* have, perhaps, savoured somewhat of acerbity, although we feel sure that the offence which Dr. Legrand has taken was not intentionally given. When he says, as he now does in the letter which we publish on another page, that "The question whether the 2 reales, blue, of 1851, be an error or an essay is not yet settled, and merits further enquiry on the part of philatelists," we consider that he has

made honourable, if somewhat tardy, amends for what we deemed a hasty assertion.

Dr. Legrand can scarcely need to be assured of our great respect for his profound science and keen insight as a philatelist; indeed, so great is his authority that when he does go astray it is scarcely a reproach, save to a select few, to have followed him into error. But he cannot expect us to close our pages to those who would fain break a lance with so doughty a champion, were it for no other reason than that which goaded some of the fellow-citizens of Aristides to aggravation. Our pages are open to all philatelists for criticism on philatelic work, be it English or foreign, and for the expression of opinions which we do not in the least consider ourselves bound to endorse.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—The supply of 4 centavos post cards being temporarily exhausted, the authorities are selling the halves of the 4 + 4 centavos, green on light buff, separately, at 4 centavos each, to meet the demand for single cards of this value. But as the 4 + 4 centavos card is sold at 7 centavos, they affix a 1 centavo adhesive to the second half of the card, to bring the value up to 8 centavos.

Assab.—In October, 1880, we ventured to express some timid doubts as to the authenticity of certain surcharged Italian stamps purporting to be used in this festive locality. Some of our Italian correspondents so far misunderstood our gropings after truth as to accuse us, somewhat indignantly, of jeering at a set of stamps to which they were proud to afford the hospitality of their albums. From that time we heard nothing more about these labels until we received the current number of the *Timbre-Poste*, which says: "M. Diena has just furnished us with the proof that these pretended special stamps for the new Italian colony are bogus. This proof consists of part of a letter franked by *Estero* stamps of 10 and 60 centesimi, which are obliterated '*Baïa di Assab*' (Bay of Assab), and have no other surcharge beyond the word *Estero*."

Bhopal.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us a new issue of the red $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps. They are similar to the second issue, with single-framed octagon, but are rather larger, measuring 29×29 instead of 26×26 mm. There are twenty-four stamps to the sheet, in six vertical rows of four; whilst the former sheets contained four rows of five stamps. There are three errors on the sheet before

us, the three left-hand stamps on the bottom row having the word *Nawab* spelt *Nwab*. The date is the same as on the stamps superseded; viz., 1289.

Bolivar.—*L'Ami des Timbres* announces the issue of two stamps of the value of 5 and 10 pesos, with effigy of General Bolivar.

Bosnia.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions the existence of the 2 kreuzer, brown on buff card, without the word *Dopisnica* on the face.

Brazil.—We have received the three postage stamps of native manufacture of which we spoke in January last. We have nothing to add to what we then said, save that the stamps are machine perforated 13, and *not* rouletted.



Cashmere.—Of the same design as the current issue, but printed in black on thin wove paper, and said to be "Service" stamps, we have $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas.

Chili.—Our engraving shows the alteration in type of the new 2 centavos chronicled by us last month.

Confederate Locals.—We refer our readers to the report of the Proceedings of the Philatelic Society for further information respecting the Greenville stamp, and for particulars of the discovery of a hitherto unknown envelope issued and used in Danville, Virginia, in 1861.

Cuba.—Referring to the $\frac{1}{4}$ real, black, of 1866, with double surcharge, respecting which we invited information in our last number, Mr. Philbrick writes us that it has long been known to him as a bogus production.

French Colonies.—The annexed cut represents the provisional 25 centimes, used in New Caledonia, which we described in September.



Great Britain.—Another variety of registration envelope, confined at present, we believe, to the smallest size, is now in circulation. It has three lines of inscription. 1st. "REGISTERED LETTER." 2nd. "THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST" 3rd. "OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED, AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT." In the left upper corner is a block letter **R**, 11 mm. high. Plain flaps and seams.

Plate 14 of the 1s. postage stamp is now issued.

Distinctive stamps for the prepayment of telegrams are about to be abolished, and we are to have a new set, wherewith we may frank letters and telegrams indiscriminately. They will run up to £5 in value. How nice it will be to collect a variety of shades, and the plate numbers of the higher values unused.

**Guatemala.**—

Annexed are illustrations of the provisional 1 and 5 centavos, described by us in September.



Java.—The die of the 1 cent has been touched up. In the

old stamp the value in the bottom label always had a somewhat lop-sided appearance. Now the numeral 1 is placed a little nearer the end, and the letters of the word cent are more spaced, the result being more ship-shape.

Labuan.—We trust that our illustration will enable collectors to recognize and distinguish the latest type of the provisional 8 cents, chronicled by us in August last.



Malay Peninsula.—Mr. William Clifford sends us the current 2 cents Straits Settlements, surcharged "SELANGOR" in black block letters 3 mm. high. The surcharge is 16 mm. long.

New Granada.—Our engraving represents the latest 5 centavos postage stamp issued by this Confederation, and described by us last month.

Nepal.—We are indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Tebay for a sight of the three values issued for this state, one of which we engrave. The stamps are the same in design, varying only as regards the value inscribed in the side labels. Our cut represents the two anna stamp, the inscriptions on which read—



On the other two stamps the side labels are inscribed 1 and 4 annas respectively. Of each value there are thirty-two stamps to the sheet, in four horizontal rows of eight. Each margin of the sheets is inscribed respectively one, two, or four anna stamp; four, eight, or sixteen rupees the whole sheet. The

Sri Gorkha
Two Annas
Government
Two Annas

stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper, without watermark, and one of the values—the 4 annas—is rouletted and gummed. Mrs. Tebay sends us three envelopes which have passed through the post, franked by the 1 anna stamps. Her correspondent informs her that the addresses upon them are written in Nagri, and perhaps the inscriptions on the stamps are in the same dialect.—The same correspondent says: "The Nepalese Durbar has this year, 1881, organised a system of internal postage, and issued stamps of

three values—1, 2, and 4 annas—specimens of which are enclosed. The lines at present arranged for are between Katmandu and Nam (a province close to Darfeeling), between Katmandu and Doti (a province close to Kumaon), and between Katmandu and Kerong and Kuti, on the Thibetan frontier. These lines are not in any way connected with the British Post Office. For all letters, parcels, &c., to and from British India the Nepalese use the British Post Office, which has a branch at Katmandu for the benefit of the Residency."

Adhesives. 1 anna, milky-blue } imperforate.
 2 „ purple }
 4 „ grass-green, rouletted *en points*.

New South Wales.—We hear from Mr. Philbrick that a Twopenny envelope, with stamp of the same design as the adhesive, has been issued. It has a seal device on the flap, is on blue, cream-laid paper, and measures 141 × 78 mm.

New Zealand.—"A penny stamp will soon be issued similar to the one at present in use, but with the words, 'For Postage or Receipt.'" We borrow this piece of information from *The Philatelic Times*, published at Auckland, New Zealand. It is the tiniest of all our contemporaries. May its shadow never be less!



Orange Free State.—Some of the One Penny provisionals, of the later type, may be found with a double surcharge.

Paraguay.—Our illustrations represent the types of surcharge on the recent provisionals, and the new 1 and 2 centavos, which we described last month.



Persia.—We have seen an imperforate pair of the 5 kran, head of Shah, with coloured border, which have lately passed through the post.

Peru is at last in possession of a postal card. In the left upper corner is the design we have illustrated. In a similar position, on the right, is a circle voided on all four sides. Between this and

the arms are three lines of inscription: 1st. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd. "CUATRO CENTAVOS FUERTES DE SOL;" 3rd. "REPUBLICA PERUANA." The two first inscriptions are curved, and the last one straight. Lower down are three lines for address, the first headed by "A." In the left lower angle, in three lines, is printed "*Este lado, solo sirve para, la direccion.*" At the lowest edge we find the name of the makers—The American Bank Note Company, New York.

Post Card. 4 centavos, black on white card. Size, 139×78 mm., or $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$ in.

Philippines.—The 6 c. de Peso, orange, of 1877, seems to be temporarily taken into use again. It is printed in a much deeper shade than formerly. The 0.0625 de Peso, which we have only looked upon hitherto as an essay, is now in use. The obliterated specimens which we have seen are of a pale lavender shade, rather than pale lilac, in which colour the perforate and imperforate stamps of this value were first known to us in 1878.

Portuguese Indies.—Since we last went to press we have seen the following additional varieties of the provisional stamps, viz.:

$1\frac{1}{2}$	reis,	surcharged in black on the 10 reis,	green	} crown in circle series.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	100 "	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	25 "	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	25 "	
$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	10 "	
1	tanga	"	40 "	
8	"	"	10 "	} green
8	"	"	40 "	
8	"	"	300 "	
	"	"		} blue
	"	"		
	"	"		

M. Moens throws doubt upon the existence of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ surcharged in black on the 20 red, which we described in August. We possess this variety, which came to us from quite as authentic a source as any of the others. He tells us he is informed that the lower values are in *reis*, and not in *reals*; that the value of the tanga, or 12 reis, is equal to an anna, or the sixteenth of a British Indian rupee, a standard with which it is intended to harmonise the new currency.

Russia, Rural Posts.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces that the use of the last issues of stamps for *Morschansk*, *Bougourouslan*, and *Orqueyeff* has been stopped, owing to their too great resemblance to the official stamps and those of the Russian Company of the Levant.

Our illustrations represent two types of a *Werchnie-Dnieprowsk*



(province of Ekaterinoslaw) stamp. The first, says M. Moens, is from the collection of Mr. Breitfuss, who has had it for a long time. It is a typographic production, and is printed in black on thick yellowish wove paper. The second

type is also typographic, but is printed on slightly blue laid paper.

Adhesives. 4 kopecks, black.

St. Lucia.—The annexed cuts represent the two new postage stamps and the postal card which we chronicled last month.



Spain.—According to the *Revista de Correos* the following alterations in the tariff have been proposed by the Minister corresponding to our Postmaster-General, and are to come into force on 1st January next:

For local letters of any weight, 10 centimos.

For letters within the peninsula, the Balearic and Canary Isles, and the Spanish possessions in North Africa, 15 centimos for each 15 grammes.

From Spain, &c., to Cuba and Porto Rico, 30 centimos; and to the Philippines, Fernando Po, Annobon, and Coriaco, 50 centimos for the same weight.

Post cards, 10 centimos, with reply prepaid, 15 centimos; and registration fee, 75 centimos.

We may therefore expect to find stamps of 15, 30, and 75 centimos in the next issue, and single and double cards of 10 and 15 centimos respectively.

Tobago.—We are informed by the Postmaster of this island that the curiously mutilated stamp which we described last June was so treated for the purpose of making a provisional One Penny *fiscal*, not a postage stamp. He admits, however, that some of them have done postal duty.

The One Shilling stamp of the new type, that is with the word postage in the lower part of the circle surrounding the Queen's head, is now in circulation. It is changed in colour to one which is sufficiently like that of the new sixpence to lead to confusion.

Adhesive. 1s., yellow ochre, *wmk. cc. and crown*; *perf. 14.*

Turkey.—The *Timbre-Poste*, on the authority of M. Glavany, announces that several of the current values of Turkish and Roumelian stamps are to be obtained imperforate. We are surprised that M. Glavany, who professes to have as keen a nose for *carottes* as a pig has for truffles, should trouble himself about such trifles. M. Moens may well ask how long collectors are going to encourage similar speculations.

Turk's Islands.—The new De La Rue issue for these islands is now in circulation, and consists of four values of the wearisome new Antigua type.

1d., vermilion	{ watermark cc. and crown ;	6d., olive-brown
4d., blue		1s., green.

perf. 14.

The Postmaster writes us that no more of the surcharged stamps are to be had, and that stamps of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. will be issued.

We are indebted to Dr. Viner for the following notes on some recent surcharges: "The sheet of orange 1d. Turk's Island adhesives surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d. consists of thirty stamps, in rows of ten. Of the figures 1 in the top rank, the first, fifth, and sixth are well formed, with penthouse tops; the top of the fourth is just like a bird; the ninth is pretty well formed, and straight; the others are shapeless. The figures 2 are all well formed, and do not appreciably differ. The separating lines are tolerably regular. In the middle row the third, fourth, fifth, and eighth figures 1 are nearly alike, with sloping heads; the second and seventh are headless; the first and sixth are bird-like; the ninth and tenth are a trifle taller than the rest. The separating lines and other numerals are much as before. In the lowest row the top numerals, except the seventh, are all more or less bird-like; *i.e.* have rounded heads and beaks. The under numerals are unlike those in the other rows, having straight, not curved, foundations, except the fifth and last, which are totally dissimilar from any others on the sheet, being very much thinner. I possess two sheets answering to the above description; but there must be variations, because I have three stamps perpendicularly unsevered of a type distinct from any previously noted. The numeral 2 much resembles the fifth and tenth on the under row noticed above; but the top numerals are also very thin, which is not the case with any on the sheets before me. The lines of separation moreover are almost viewless in two instances. I have again another strip of three side by side, the third of which responds to the last on the sheets, but the centre one has no line of separation."

Uruguay.—We have received an envelope from this Republic, which may be the precursor of a set. The stamp, which we illustrate, is in the right upper corner. Beneath is printed "3^A SERIE." Plain rounded



flap, without device; long gum.

Envelope. 5 centesimos, dark green, on white oblique-laid paper. Size, 144 × 80 mm.

Of our other illustration, all we can say is that it is a somewhat flattering representation of the stamp which we described last month.



Victoria.—Our cut represents the stamp of the Registration Envelope described by us in September. Referring to the current One Penny, changed in colour to black, we are more than ever convinced that the change is due to chemistry, either natural or experimental. M. Moens has seen a black specimen postmarked

14th May, 1881. Had the change been temporary we should surely have heard of it by this time, whilst, as a matter of fact, the stamps which arrive by each mail are as green as some people seem to be.

Just as we are going to press, we have received a new Four Penny value. In design it somewhat resembles the latest Twopence, the Semitic profile of Her Majesty being the same, within a like oval of horizontal lines. The inscriptions—above, "VICTORIA;" and below, "FOUR PENCE"—are also in graduated lettering upon eccentric shaped labels. The architectural details of the stamp are so indescribable, that we must leave them to our engraver, who will endeavour to give an account of them next month. These stamps are printed in sheets of 120—10 horizontal rows of 12. The top and bottom margins are watermarked "VICTORIA + POSTAGE." Beyond printed numbers there are no inscriptions on the margins, but each sheet seems to be numbered as issued, the two before us being marked 70 and 587 respectively. Shape, upright rectangular.



Adhesive. 4d., rosy-carmine, wmk. V over crown; perf. 12½

Correspondence.

LA PAROLE EST À MONSIEUR LE DOCTEUR LEGRAND.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—On several occasions attacks have been made in your paper upon the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, and upon myself. Hitherto I have thought it best to leave them unanswered, and have contented myself with treating scientifically before the Society those matters which interested it, and if you read our *Bulletin* you will render me the justice of admitting that I have done so courteously, and with all the deference due to the English Society. The article which appears in your October number, however, demands from me a reply to attacks which appear to me to be in the highest degree insulting towards the French Society and myself.

I will commence by saying that this article afforded me the compensation of having my attention directed to the letter of Mr. Philbrick, of July, 1881, which had escaped my notice. The sentiments expressed in this letter make me ample amends for the malevolence exhibited in preceding letters, and bring back the discussion upon scientific grounds, on which alone I desire to deal with it.

The author of the article does not seem to be aware of the manner in which the catalogue of our Society is prepared. As statist (*rapporteur*) I prepare a rough list compiled after examining the stamps in my own collection. Then, as I make no pretence to the knowledge or possession of everything, I

at once consult the files of the various magazines which have been published in French, the more important catalogues, and the various articles which have been written on the subject I am treating. In connection with Spain the catalogue of the London Society, and that of Señor Estèban Argilès (lately crowned by the Society), have been fruitfully consulted by me. The work of Señor Duro was not issued until May, 1881. My lists are then submitted to the Society at the meetings, when I profit by the observations of my colleagues, and the inspection of their albums. It is these lists, thus revised, which are published, somewhat tardily perhaps; but that is owing to our present printer being unable to make up for the loss of time inflicted upon us by our former one. Our catalogue is thus quite original. To say, as it has been said, that I have copied the catalogue of the English Society, is as unreasonable as it would be to accuse the London Society of having copied from the *Timbre Poste*, and from the catalogues of Messrs. Gray or Pemberton. If I have said that the Spanish stamps of 1850 were engraved in *taille-douce*, it was because the examination of my stamps led me to that conclusion. The assertion of your correspondent, Viator, appeared to me incorrect. Have I repeated the fault of ascribing a *taille-douce* origin to the later issues? When I saw that Mr. Philbrick made the same assertion I thought it right, in deference to such an authority, to re-examine my stamps with the result of being confirmed in my opinion that the stamps are engraved and not lithographed; but on referring to the work of Señor Duro, I find this sentence, page 13, which appears to me to settle the question: "*Esta primera emision . . . fué grabada en piedra litografica.*" It seems, then, that they were engraved on stone; that is to say, *en creux*. They were not engraved in *taille-douce*, or on metal; but neither were they drawn with pen or pencil, and multiplied by lithographic process. They resemble in this respect the process adopted for the Victorian stamps—Twopence, Queen on throne. As with these, many specimens exhibit the characteristic relief of engraving; but as the lines wore out the impressions got more and more to resemble those obtained from ordinary lithography. One may become assured of this fact by examining more especially the 12 cuartos and the 10 reales of 1851, in which the relief is more easily recognisable as well as in a black essay of the 6 reales in my collection.

With regard to the 2 reales, blue, of 1851, classed by Mr. Philbrick and the English Society as an *error*, and by the French Society as an *essay*, I would remind you of a fact which my opponents appear to have overlooked, and which they will find stated on page 93 of the *Timbre Poste* for 1878. This is that the 2 reales was only issued towards the end of the year, owing, says the writer, to an alteration in the postage on letters, which took place in October, and in consequence, says Señor Argilès on page 4, of a treaty with Sardinia which fixed 8 reales as the cost of registration (*certificado*) to that country. It was then that this stamp, which was indispensable to complete the charge in conjunction with those already existing, was prepared. These are the authorities upon which we have relied in compiling our catalogue, and the opinion of the Society is in accord with that expressed by M. Moens in the article quoted respecting Mr. Westoby's stamp.

I should add that this stamp was found amongst the stock albums of M. Mahé. Thus it was found in France, although I had not an opportunity of

seeing it, before it crossed the Straits. Señor Duro's work makes no mention of the modification in the rate of postage, nor of the treaty with Sardinia; but, on the other hand, in his stamp tables for the years 1850-51, he mentions amongst those of 1850 an unknown stamp, the 2 reales, of which 13,600—received from the manufactory—remained on hand. In 1851, to these 13,600 he adds 31,280, and of the total number of 44,880 only 1432 were used. Were these one and the same stamp? or were they of two distinct types? Or must we carry back to the end of 1850 the treaty with Sardinia, which necessitated the preparation of stamps which were not used in that year? The small number of them used in 1851 seems to point to the fact that they were only used for a few months. The quality of the paper does not seem to me to be sufficient evidence as to its being a stamp; for this varies somewhat throughout. Besides, we find of the 1860 issue essays of colour on the same paper as that of the issue, and I possess a 2 cuartos which resembles in colour the 2 reales of the same emission. From these facts I draw the conclusion that the question whether the 2 reales *blue* of 1851 be an error or an essay is not yet settled, and merits further enquiry on the part of philatelists.

It is true that the English catalogue mentions, on page 21, the $\frac{1}{4}$ cent de peseta with mural crown, but it does so so briefly, in two-thirds of a line, that one can scarcely imagine it is treating of a distinct type. Then it refers back to Issue III., 1872, which should belong to the reign of King Amadeus, and seems quite lost amongst the stamps of the Spanish Republic.* Was it not, as regards design, a true variety?

And now I come to the attacks upon myself. It is ridiculous to confer upon my humble personality the attributes of the autocrat (*roi-soleil*). All the members of my Society know the untruth of the assertions in the *Timbre-Poste*, and the real reasons for the double resignation of M. de Rothschild. The Society deemed that it could not show these reasons greater respect than by contenting itself with publishing the letter of its ex-President. I pity your correspondent if he continues to be the echo of the scoldings of a certain foreign journal, which I arraign with confidence before the judgment of the members of the two societies of London and of Paris.

Yours, &c.,

DR. LEGRAND.

Neuilly, 9th Nov., 1881.

* Dr. Legrand has not understood this sentence in the English catalogue, which runs, " $\frac{1}{4}$ c. d. e. p., like Issue III., 1872, but oval, surmounted by mural crown." We ourselves fail to see the application of the words "*but oval*," that which is oval in the one stamp being neither more nor less oval in the other.—ED.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE first meeting of season 1881-2 was held on the 5th November, 1881, at 13, Gray's Inn Square, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The President feelingly referred to the death of Mr. V. G. de Ysasi, the Vice-President, and moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

"That the members of the Society desire to place on record their sincere grief for the loss they have sustained in the death of Mr. de Ysasi, an ardent philatelist, an active colleague, and, above all, a tried and affectionate friend."

The Secretary was requested to communicate the terms of this resolution to Mr. de Ysasi's family.

On the motion of the President, seconded by the Secretary, Mr. T. K. Tapling was unanimously elected Vice-President.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Williams, Mr. M. P. Castle was unanimously elected to fill the vacant seat on the Committee.

Mr. W. M. Stewart, proposed by Mr. Westoby, and seconded by Mr. Bacon ; and Mr. Max Kahler, proposed by the President, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing Mr. Pearson Hill read the following

"Paper on some newly-discovered Essays and Proofs of Postage Stamps, and on some important Evidence respecting the original suggestion of Adhesive Postage Labels."

A few months ago I commenced the somewhat formidable task of looking through the great accumulation of papers which had belonged to my father, the late Sir Rowland Hill ; and already in the course of that investigation I have come across certain documents which will, I think, prove interesting to the members of the Philatelic Society.

These documents consist mainly of a number of "essays" or suggestions for postage stamps, which were submitted by many persons in 1839 in reply to the invitation for designs, &c., issued in that year by the Treasury ; and also other "essays" of later date, nearly all of which are, I believe, at present practically unknown to collectors.

These essays comprise

No. 1, author unknown, consisting of oval pieces of gold and coloured paper, which were afterwards, probably after the fashion of stamps on deeds, to be embossed with a design or inscription to be decided upon. A tentative design, stamped on sealing wax, is annexed. It has the Royal crown on an oval of oblique lines, with "Postage" above and "One Penny" below, enframed in an outer oval of cross-hatched lines.

No. 2, sent by Mr. Frederick Boucher on the 28th September, 1839, is drawn by hand, and is a suggestion for a cover. The design consists of a border of engine-turned work, with blocks containing the Royal arms and v.r. in each corner. The space enframed by the border was also to be covered by fine lines or other tracery to enhance the difficulty of forgery. The top and bottom parts of the frame are inscribed "Half Ounce Post Office Frank," and the right and left ones "Half Ounce Frank." Mr. Boucher suggests that this design "should be stamped upon any sort of paper that stationers may choose to send in for the purpose, whether for half-ounce, ounce, or other franks. The stationers to pay the full charge for the franks they may require, and to be left to settle with the public the cost of the paper or the price at which they will sell the franks. Any forgery of the device to be punishable by transportation for life."

No. 3, consisting of two designs, is contributed by Mr. B. B. Hemmington, on the 14th October, 1839. The first design is a long label with arabesques and engine-turned devices with the word "Free," a letter and a number

printed upon it. This label was to be gummed along the folded letter, above the address, and obliterated in the same way as stamps now are. Mr. Hennington suggests that a different design should be adopted for every month throughout the year, and that every stamp should bear a letter and number peculiar to each individual distributor, so that, if required, the vendor of them may be traced. The second design has the Royal arms stamped in relief on that part of the sheet of letter paper, on which, when folded, the address would have to be written. The embossed arms fill up nearly the whole of this space, and the writing of the address would prove a sufficient obliteration.

No. 4. In a letter from Mr. John Oldham, of the Bank of England, dated 27th October, 1839, introducing to Mr. Hill his nephew, Mr. William Oldham, of Rathgar, Dublin, is enclosed an essay by the latter gentleman, which is No. 1 of the "Unknown," described on page 278 of *The Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, lately issued by the Philatelic Society.

No. 5. An essay of adhesive stamps, submitted on the 2nd December, 1839, by Messrs. Pewtress, Low, and Pewtress, of 30, Gracechurch Street, is a somewhat complicated affair. It is proposed that the paper to be employed "should be particoloured *throughout the pulp*, and *not* a surface-coloured paper." First we see the label, consisting of a white circle within a blue one, which is in turn enframed in a white octagon, the remainder of the stamp, one inch square, being blue. In the second stage the white inner circle has the Royal crown and the blue circle; has "The Royal Post Office Stamp" printed on them in black. In the third and final stage the stamp has been embossed all over with a honeycomb design. It was to be affixed to the letter either by means of a wafer, or the sheets were to be gummed at the back for the same purpose. Other essays give us different shapes and different colours to distinguish the different values, or show the stamp printed entirely in blue save for one or more white lines in the paper, calling attention to the value.

No. 6. Submitted by Mr. George Bissagar on the 10th December, 1839. These adhesive stamps are printed in blue and orange, green and red, red and black, and red and green; and the plates from which they are printed consist, as their inventor says, of twenty compound pieces. The design consists of the letters *v.r.* in white in interlaced script type upon a circle of bi-coloured arabesques. On an outer circle of solid colour is printed, in white Roman capitals, "Half Ounce" above, and "One Penny" below. Beneath the central monogram is the name of the inventor in small white capitals, "G. Bissagar, Inv."

No. 7, submitted by Mr. John Prince, of 27, Bread Street, is a circular stamp; the paper on which it is printed is cut to follow the lower curve of the circle, but it runs up straight on each side above. The design of the stamp consists of three circles. The inner one has ^{*v.r.*}₁ printed in blue; the next, "One Penny," in green; and the outer one, "Not Exceeding One Ounce," in red. It is printed on Dickinson paper. Mr. Prince intended that the upper part of the stamp should be affixed to the letter in such a way that the latter could not be opened without destroying the label. He prides himself particularly upon the superiority of the mucilage he employs, which he declares will withstand boiling.

Nos. 8 and 9 are the work of J. E. Morton, "Two Penny Post Letter Carrier." They are circular designs, drawn with the pen. In a central circle of diagonally crossed lines are the Royal crown in the centre; rose, shamrock, and thistle below; letters *v.* and *r.* on either side. "Postage" above, and "One Penny," or "Two Pence," below. An outer circle contains the inscription "Post Office" above, and "Envelope" below.

No. 10. Author unknown. The design is extremely simple. On a square of coloured paper is a white circle containing the numeral of value in pence. This stamp is gummed on a white label, on which is printed the weight and the rate of postage for that weight. The designs are the same, increasing in size for each value; from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 penny, to 8 oz. 16 pence. From 9 oz.

18 pence, to 16 oz. 32 pence, the white centre is lozenge-shaped. The stamps are of 1 and 2 pence, and thence rise by 2 oz. to 32 pence. They were intended to be so applied to the letter that its being opened destroyed them.

No. 11, author unknown, is a design for an envelope. In its present state it has nothing but a watermark to distinguish it, but perhaps it was intended that some sort of stamp should be added. The watermark takes the form of a border, with "Postage" in the upper, and "Envelope" in the lower label; the letters *v. r.* in blocks at the angles. The right and left labels are filled in with waved lines.

No. 12 is a letter dated 25th January, 1840, addressed by Mr. Rowland Hill to Colonel Maberly, the then Secretary of the Post-office. It contains first a sheet of paper with the inscriptions, which it was at first intended to print on the borders of the Mulready covers. From this it may be seen that the covers and envelopes were to have been of two qualities of paper, at a higher and lower price. It bears the following notifications, which are not to be found upon the covers as ultimately issued to the public: "Carriers and others may legally convey letters properly stamped, provided the date of the day on which they are conveyed is legibly written in ink across each stamp—the figure of Britannia on this cover being considered as the stamp." The following is worthy of special note: "Receipts for letters. Forms on which postmasters will acknowledge the receipt of letters when posted may be bought as follows: At the Stamp Office, at ; at the Post Office, at ." On that portion of the cover which was eventually occupied by the name of Mr. Mulready is printed "Penny Stamp. Post Town." On the portion of the cover where we are accustomed to find the engine-turned label with the word "Postage" is printed "Penny Stamp. Weight not to exceed Half an Ounce." On the side of the cover, above the head of Britannia, is printed in two lines—"The writer by giving his address below may secure that the letter shall be returned to him *unopened* if the party for whom it is intended cannot be found." Another enclosure in this letter is a proof, in a very unfinished state, of the well-known penny adhesive. The centre of the stamp only is there, without the top or bottom labels; but in Sir Rowland Hill's writing is what was intended should have been the inscription in the bottom label; viz., "Half oz. One Penny." A third enclosure is a proof of the embossed head which afterwards figured on the envelopes and covers. The head itself is unfinished, and the framework has not yet been commenced.

No. 13. Specimens of embossed stamps submitted by Mr. C. Whiting, of Beaufort House, on the 22nd of February, 1840. Mr. Whiting seems to have been making experiments in printing from Mr. Wyon's die; but as this was in constant requisition by the authorities at the Stamp Office, he had another die sunk with which he could continue his experiments without interruption. The head of Her Majesty is turned to right, and is enframed by three separate engine-turned ovals, the one enclosing the other. The stamp bears no inscription. The essays are printed in brown and in black.

No. 14, submitted by Mr. M. Tennant, of 2, Warwick Street, Regent Street, on the 5th March, 1840, consists of a label containing two circular stamps printed in silver, one of the value of 1d., and the other of 2d. Mr. Tennant proposed that these stamps should be used for the prepayment of "money letters," the system of registration having been at that time suspended. He suggests that the one penny stamp should be affixed to the letter when posted, and that the twopenny one should be affixed to the margin of the postman's book, "to be paid for on delivery and signature." The design of this "silvery label"—"of so contradistinguished a character and of so inimitable a nature," as its inventor fondly terms it—comprises the numeral of value and letter *p* in an inner circle, and "Money Let: not ex: 1 oz" on the penny, and "4 oz" on the twopenny value, in an outer circle.

No. 15. Pen-and-ink sketches submitted on the 12th June, 1840, by Mr. John Thompson [query, the engraver of the Mulready?]. The design, which

is circular, is extremely like the obverse of the penny coin. The words "Postage" and "One Penny" are printed on the left and right sides of the circle.

No. 16. A series of proofs from the die of the current One Penny value, printed in fugitive inks on prepared papers by Mr. Bacon. Some are printed in fugitive ink without and some with oil. There are specimens printed in seven shades of colour—some on plain paper, others on paper dipped in prussiate, on paper with magnesia, on paper with tartrate. Others, again, have prussiate in the colour. These proofs are presumably all printed on the same make of paper, and some of them are *bleuté*, whilst others are not. A stamp printed in shade A, on paper with magnesia in it, is perfectly white; with prussiate in the colour, it is very faintly *bleuté*; with prussiate in the paper, it is deeply *bleuté*. Shade B, printed on plain paper, is white; with prussiate in paper, deeply blue. Shade C leaves both the plain paper and that with prussiate in it quite white. Shade D leaves the plain paper and that with tartrate in it blue. Shade E leaves the plain paper white, and blues that which has prussiate in it. Shades F and G deeply blue both the plain paper and that with prussiate in it. The experiment is repeated with six shades of blue on plain paper, and with paper containing prussiate. All are deeply blue.

Nos. 17, 18, and 19 were submitted by Mr. Sievier, 2nd September, 1840, and 19th April, 1841. The first is the same as that described in *The Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, page 275, except that the colours are blue and green. The second is a diminutive embossed adhesive. Design, head of Her Majesty, without diadem, to left in oval of solid colour, with a rectangular frame voided at the angles. The rectangle is in a circle, with "Post" on the left, and "Penny" on the right side. This circle has an irregular octagonal frame, with ground of crossed lines. Embossed in white on green. The third design for an adhesive comprises the head of Her Majesty, embossed upon a plain oval. On a curved label above the head, and on a straight one below it, are embossed respectively "Postage" and "One Penny." Wreaths of heraldic flowers in relief are on either side of the oval. The essays are printed in grey on white, green on white, and white and green and rose on white papers. The whole stamp is about the size and shape of the ordinary penny adhesive.

Nos. 20 and 21 are contained in a letter from Mr. Bacon, of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., dated 23rd October, 1840, and consist of impressions in black and blue ink of the then current 2d. adhesive, with a single white line under the word "Postage," and with white lines beneath that word and above the value. These were submitted in order that Mr. Rowland Hill should decide whether the two lines should be inserted, or only one. We know that he decided in favour of two white lines.

No. 22. In a letter dated 28th of October, 1840, Mr. Whiting, of Beaufort House, submits for Mr. Hill's inspection the "Harwood Envelopes," which are fully described in *The Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, page 200, and also some beautiful designs of a similar description and smaller size. The space for the address is filled in with very delicate engine-turning of a clam-shell pattern. This is enframed by a floriate border with ovals in the four corners, the two upper ones having the letters v and r in ornamental script type, that in the left lower corner being inscribed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and that in the right 1d. In the centre of the upper border is a crown, and in a rectangle with voided corners, in the middle of the lower border, are the words "Post Paid." One of these essays is printed in rose on hand-made paper watermarked "J. Whatman. 1839;" the other, in blue, is on plain white wove.

No. 23. In a letter dated 23rd November, 1840, Mr. Joshua B. Bacon encloses proofs of the then current One Penny adhesive on laid paper, some of which has been prepared in some way, which the letter in which the proofs are enclosed does not, unfortunately, explain. They are labelled—"A on Pruss. paper; B on C. P. paper; and C on Plain paper." The "Pruss.

paper" is blue; the "C. P. paper" is white; and the "C paper" is also white. Mr. Bacon recommends the adoption of the latter. All the impressions are in sage-green.

No. 24. Messrs. Myers and Co., of Budge Row, in a letter dated 26th February, 1841, send essays which we are able to identify with No. 7 amongst the "Unknown" in *The Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, page 280. Besides the essay described there, Messrs. Myers enclose another which is identical, save that the labels are black instead of red.

No. 25. In a letter dated 9th March, 1841, Mr. Joshua B. Bacon encloses proofs of the then current Two Penny adhesive, with white lines, on small pieces of Dickinson paper which had been forwarded by Sir Rowland Hill for the purpose. The impressions are in the red ink of the One Penny stamp and in the normal blue ink of the value, and are gummed. Mr. Bacon remarks that the experiment ought to be made upon a larger scale; that the paper "appears to stand the gum very well, but not to print quite as well as the paper now in use." Both impressions, although not on the paper of the issue, are deeply *bleuté*.

No. 26. This is perhaps one of the most interesting of all the things discovered. It is a proof of an entire sheet of the One Penny stamps, printed in their normal colour upon Dickinson paper. This sheet has *never been gummed*, and is yet deeply *bleuté*, thus showing that the gum had little or nothing to do with the bluing which has so long puzzled philatelists, and exploding the *bleuté par la gomme* theory. The paper is blued just as far and no further than the printing extends, whether of the stamps themselves or of the inscriptions in the margin of the sheet. On one of the margins is a spot of blue, and on examining the other side of the paper there is a small splash of the printing ink to account for it. It has yet to be explained whether the cause of the bluing lies in the composition of the ink alone, or in its reaction upon the paper. It is, however, evident that the Dickinson paper was as readily acted upon as that of the issue.

No. 27. A sheet of eight impressions of the Mulready cover, with tentative variations in the borders containing the printed instructions, and in the flaps, which for the most part are covered with engine-turning. The instructions are still different from those eventually adopted.

No. 28 is a design from an unknown genius for a cover. The space for the direction is white, and is enframed by a heavy dark green border, 53 mm. in depth, cut into six meaningless frames or divisions by white lines. In the upper portion of the frame is the word "Postage" just sketched in block letters of fine white outline.

Nos. 29 and 30, the last to which I shall have to refer, I take lastly, and somewhat out of their chronological order, because particular reference will be made to these, and the remainder of this paper be devoted to a consideration of the claims which have been lately founded on them. These are the proposals of the late Mr. James Chalmers, bookseller, of Dundee, enclosing patterns of what he terms "Stamped Slips." All these essays are type-set. Two specimens enclosed in a letter to Mr. Rowland Hill, dated Dundee, 8th October, 1839, which is written on the back of a circular entitled "*A Comparative Statement of the Expense of Stamped Envelopes with Stamped Slips*," may be thus described: 1st. A circular frame, inscribed "General Postage" above, and "One Penny" below, the intervals between the two inscriptions being filled in with lozenges. In the centre disc is printed, in two lines, "Not exceeding—Half-an-ounce," with conventional ornaments above and below. Printed in red on white paper. 2nd. A circular frame, with the same inscriptions as in the last, the ornaments between the two inscriptions being different. In the central disc is printed "Not ex. half oz.," with a star above the in-

scription. Printed in black on white paper. Another small circular, without date, has subjoined to it four very rudimentary essays. These consist of a square black border, containing the inscriptions, "Post Office—under—Half-ounce weight—One—Penny;" "One oz. weight—2d.;" "Two oz. weight—4d.;" "3 oz. weight—6d." All type-printed. A circular of Mr.

Chalmers, entitled "*Remarks on Various Modes proposed for Franking Letters under Mr. Hill's plan of Post Office Reform,*" also refers to specimens of his essays, but whether of the circular or square design there is no evidence to show.

I also lay before the members of the Philatelic Society an original printed copy of Mr. Chalmers's communication to the Treasury, dated 30th September, 1839, as well as a correspondence which passed between him and the late Sir Rowland Hill in 1839-40. These documents are just now of some little interest, as they completely disprove the astonishing assertion recently made, and extensively circulated by a Mr. Patrick Chalmers; viz., that his father, the above-named James Chalmers, had anticipated the late Sir Rowland Hill in suggesting the use of adhesive postage stamps, but had been fraudulently deprived by him of the credit of his invention.

To these documents I propose therefore to invite attention.

I ought, at the outset, candidly to admit that an apology seems to me almost due from any one who proposes to take up time in defending Sir Rowland Hill's claim to having been the first to suggest that adhesive labels should be employed, besides the other kinds of postage stamps he had proposed; first, because the suggestion of adhesive, as distinguished from non-adhesive stamps, is one of mere minor detail—bearing, I think, about the same relative importance to the great features of Sir Rowland Hill's plan of postal reform, as the peculiar kind of grease now used for railway wheels does to Stephenson's invention of the locomotive—and, secondly, because any attempt nowadays to make the public believe that Sir Rowland Hill is not entitled to the credit of the postal reforms which for more than forty years have been associated with his name, may be pretty safely ignored, being about as likely to succeed as an attempt to prove that the world is flat, or that the moon is made of green cheese. But as Mr. Chalmers's claim has recently been put forward with great perseverance and with a marvellous contempt for facts and dates, I think it is not altogether undesirable to avail myself of this opportunity to submit the proofs of its utter groundlessness to the members of the Philatelic Society.

I adopt this course, First, in order that the real facts may thus be placed permanently on record; and Secondly, because the Philatelic Society, from its recognized high position and knowledge of the subject under consideration, will be able, if it thinks fit, to pronounce a decision on Mr. Chalmers's claim, which will not fail to have due weight with all who are interested in the history of this branch of postal improvement.

In order that the Society may understand the bearing of the documents I now submit, it is necessary perhaps that I should give a brief account of the nature of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's assertions.

Mr. Patrick Chalmers (who after a silence of more than forty years first advanced this claim in November, 1879) began by basing his father's title to be regarded as the originator of the suggestion for adhesive postage stamps on the fact that he had sent in a scheme proposing them in reply to the Treasury invitation for suggestions issued on the 23rd August, 1839, which scheme he, Patrick Chalmers, afterwards declared Sir Rowland Hill had appropriated without any acknowledgment, though but for Mr. James Chalmers then coming to the rescue, penny postage would, he asserts, have been a failure.

I may here remark that this very Treasury Circular mentioned "stamped covers, stamped paper, and stamps to be used separately" [*i.e.* adhesive stamps] as suggestions already received, so that no one who merely furnished designs in reply to its invitation could possibly have any ground for claiming that he had suggested the *principle* of adhesive postage stamps; and I would also point out that any credit which might be due to Mr. James Chalmers for suggestions then made, would have to be largely shared with other claimants, as I find that designs and suggestions for adhesive postage stamps (some better and some worse than his) were received from no less than forty-nine different individuals.

These forty-nine propositions, I may add, were divided into two classes, the first consisting of nineteen propositions, which are recorded as containing

some points worthy of consideration, and the second of thirty proposals, which are pronounced to be useless. Mr. James Chalmers's suggestions are amongst the thirty.

On receipt of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's first letter (dated 29th November, 1879), I showed him that Mr. (afterwards Sir Rowland) Hill, in his evidence given before the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry on 13th February, 1837, had already suggested the use of adhesive postage stamps, and had thus anticipated Mr. James Chalmers by at least two years. Mr. Patrick Chalmers, however, after first contending that Sir Rowland Hill could not be considered the inventor of adhesive stamps, because he only suggested them for occasional, not general use, subsequently amended his claim, and declared, in a pamphlet which he issued in December, 1880, that his father had proposed these stamps long before 1837. Foreseeing, however, that objections might be raised to the probability of postage stamps having been suggested at a time when hardly any one ever dreamed of prepaying his letters, Mr. Patrick Chalmers professed to have made the startling discovery that everybody has been for forty years in error in supposing Sir Rowland Hill was the real author of his plan of postal reform, for that he had taken it, without acknowledgment, from the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry, published in 1836, the recommendations in which Report had, he implies, amongst other sources of inspiration, given Mr. James Chalmers the opportunity of suggesting adhesive postage stamps. He further charged Sir Rowland Hill (then lately dead) with having wilfully ignored and carefully suppressed all reference to the source from whence he had obtained his idea, and with having dishonestly put himself forward as its author.

That the members of the Philatelic Society may form some idea of the value to be attached to Mr. Patrick Chalmers's statements, I would mention that, though in his pamphlet he professes to give the correspondence which had passed between us, he has mutilated the letters, and has suppressed whole paragraphs, both from his own letters and mine, relating to the matter at issue. I need scarcely add that the paragraphs suppressed are those which show most completely the absurdity of his claim.

I at once wrote to call his attention to this "grave irregularity"—to use the mildest term—but received no answer to my communication (a copy of the letter I give a little further on); and some months after, finding he was publishing in *The Citizen* his calumnies against the late Sir Rowland Hill, I wrote to the editor of that paper, and in the impression of 19th March last I taxed Mr. Patrick Chalmers with having published a false and garbled version of my letters. This charge, in the next week's impression, he denied, though, as shown by the correspondence published three weeks later, in *The Citizen* of 16th April, I proved to the editor by a comparison, in his presence, of the various documents, that my charge against Mr. Patrick Chalmers was well founded. I also showed the absolute and ludicrous untruthfulness of his assertion that Sir Rowland Hill had taken his plan from the Fifth Report above referred to. A reprint from *The Citizen* of 16th April is annexed to this paper. I need hardly add that I shall be ready at any time to submit Mr. Chalmers's letters to me, and the copies of my replies and of his pamphlets, to any member of the Philatelic Society who may wish to make a similar comparison.

Finding a few weeks later that, notwithstanding this full contradiction, Mr. Patrick Chalmers was inserting in many papers, as advertisements, his untrue assertions, adding to them the new and gratuitous misstatement that "no exception had been taken" to what he had said, I addressed a letter to the editor of *The Athenæum*, which appeared in that paper on the 14th May last, and which, being short, I here insert:

"SIR ROWLAND HILL AND PENNY POSTAGE.

To the Editor of '*The Athenæum*.'

"50, Belsize Park, May 9, 1881.

SIR,—“In your impression of April 30th you publish, as an advertisement, a wholly unfounded attack by a Mr. Patrick Chalmers on the reputation of the late Sir Rowland Hill.

"In order that your readers may understand what value to place on Mr. Chalmers's assertions, and why I have refused to enter into any further controversy with him, I request you will kindly publish the enclosed letter, which on receiving his pamphlet I addressed to him in December last.

"The statement which Mr. Chalmers now makes, and to which he says no exception has been taken, has already been shown publicly to be absolutely and ridiculously untrue, as the enclosed documents will prove to you. These documents are published *in extenso* in *The Citizen* of the 16th of April last, the newspaper in which Mr. Chalmers put forward his so-called discovery.

"PEARSON HILL.

"The following is the letter above referred to :

"50, Belsize Park, N.W., 30th Dec., 1880.

"Sir,—I have received and read the pamphlet you have sent me. I should have little or no hesitation at any time in leaving the public to decide the question which you have raised ; viz., whether the late Sir Rowland Hill or yourself has stated that which is untrue ; but you commit in your pamphlet so gross an impropriety, to use the mildest term, that its exposure renders any further notice of your other inaccuracies unnecessary. You profess to give the correspondence which has passed between us, but without the slightest hint that you have mutilated the letters—without even showing by asterisks that something is withheld—you have suppressed whole paragraphs bearing on the question at issue. I will not insult your understanding by pretending to believe you are ignorant of the manner in which such a proceeding, when published, will be characterized.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"PEARSON HILL.

"Patrick Chalmers, Esq."

In the next number of *The Athenæum* Mr. Patrick Chalmers replied, admitting now, and attempting to justify, the mutilation of the letters, which he had previously denied. The editor, while inserting Mr. P. Chalmers's letter, very properly added as an editorial note that "no one who knew the late Sir Rowland Hill can suppose that he would claim credit for ideas which were not his own."

I will complete this portion of the case by stating that Mr. Patrick Chalmers, finding after this that the columns of all the respectable London newspapers were closed to his communications, circulated his monstrous charges broadcast as advertisements and paragraphs in country newspapers, and also by post in the form of reprints, one of which, from the *Mid-Surrey Standard*, I will read, in order that the members of the Philatelic Society may be under no misapprehension as to the nature of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's accusations :

"Mr. Patrick Chalmers, of Wimbledon, has for some time past made a diligent research as to the authorship of the penny postal system, a scheme so long associated with the name of Sir Rowland Hill, that the community at large has looked upon him as a primary worker-out of that idea which has made his name memorable. Mr. Chalmers has raked up, from the musty shelves of the British Museum, a Blue Book, bearing date April, 1836. This reveals the fact that the bright idea of the penny post was evolved from the brains of those matter-of-fact individuals called Commissioners. If this be so—and there is the ugly book to prove it—the laurel wreath must be torn from the head of an usurper, and search must be made for one to whom the honour must be given. It is quite possible Sir Rowland committed what was, to his way of thinking, a justifiable robbery of another's brains. It is daily done nowadays. How much easier was it to commit such a felony in the more barbaric days of 1837, when the pillory of publicity did not exist in the same degree as it does now ? If, as we say, Sir Rowland contemplated such an appropriation, he felt there was a warrantable amount of safety in doing so. The Blue Book would be soon buried—in the past. A bookworm, to be sure, might swallow it ; but he would never reveal its contents to the outside gaze. The thought of such a champion as Mr. Chalmers springing up never entered Sir Rowland's head. If it had he would not have

attempted—to parody a popular phrase—‘to rob a poor man of his brains.’ Though Mr. Chalmers’s discovery will tend to throw a little more falsehood on history, we believe he will eventually be thanked by the public for his *Blue Book* scrutiny.” (*Mid-Surrey Standard*, April 30th, 1881.)

Even if Mr. Patrick Chalmers should be able to show that this and the many similar paragraphs in other papers were not actually written by himself, but by the editors of the several newspapers, he has, by prompting in the first instance, and then reprinting and widely circulating these paragraphs, rendered himself responsible for these scandalous accusations.

Such being the nature and method of attack adopted by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, I will now show how absolutely his claim on behalf of Mr. James Chalmers is disproved by the letters of Mr. James Chalmers himself; while these letters and other evidence I produce will also, I think, conclusively dispose of his other charge.

I will, however, first just point out in passing one obvious and fatal inconsistency which underlies Mr. Patrick Chalmers’s two charges against the late Sir Rowland Hill.

When Mr. Patrick Chalmers wants to account for Mr. James Chalmers having suggested adhesive postage stamps before Sir Rowland Hill’s plan gave an opening for them, then amongst other sources of inspiration the recommendations of the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry (viz., that prices current if printed, like newspapers, on stamped paper, should have the newspaper privileges of transmission and retransmission as often as desired through the post, free of any charge for postage) are put prominently forward. This document is declared (1st pamphlet, p. 15) to have been “a report carrying great weight from an official body appointed to examine into desirable reforms.” It is shown to have been addressed to the Lords of the Treasury. Mr. Wallace, M.P., is represented (1st pamphlet, pp. 16, 17) as adverting in the House of Commons, in July, 1836, “with marked approval to this Report lately issued;” and clearly it must have had a tolerably wide circulation if, as is implied, it came to the knowledge of Mr. James Chalmers so far away as Dundee. But when afterwards Sir Rowland Hill is to be accused of dishonestly appropriating his scheme, in 1837, without any acknowledgment from that Report (while, of course, it was still fresh in the memory of all concerned), then this becomes a musty document hidden away on a shelf in the British Museum, so totally unknown to the public, that for forty years the fraud has been successfully practised, and is only now laid bare by Mr. Patrick Chalmers! How a report can at the same moment be widely known, and yet known to nobody, Mr. Patrick Chalmers does not attempt to explain.

I will now turn to the correspondence which took place between Mr. James Chalmers and Sir Rowland Hill in 1839 and 1840.

How far Mr. James Chalmers (who his son implies knew of the Fifth Report) regarded Sir Rowland Hill as an impostor, putting forward other men’s plans as his own, is amusingly shown by the following extract from his letter of 1st October, 1839, in which he thus writes:

“I beg to congratulate you on the successful result of your labours, and on the appointment which you have received to superintend the execution of your admirable plan, convinced as I am that it cannot be in better hands, nor in those of one having a higher claim to it.” He then encloses a printed description of his suggestion addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, sent in the day before, and specimens of his adhesive “slips,” adding, “If *slips* are to be used, I flatter myself that I have a claim to priority in the suggestion, it being now nearly two years since I first made it public, and submitted it in a communication to Mr. Wallace, M.P.”

“Nearly two years” before October, 1839, carries us back to the latter end of 1837; and this most important statement of Mr. James Chalmers, as to the date at which he first made his scheme public, is confirmed by another printed document which he forwarded in May, 1840, to Sir Rowland Hill.

In this printed statement (dated 8th February, 1838) he says: “Specimens of gummed or ‘adhesive pieces of paper’ were affixed to the original copies

of this article, which was *first* published in November, 1837." Mr. James Chalmers himself puts the word '*first*' in italics.

In all scientific societies, as of course the gentlemen present are well aware, the rule by which rival claims to any discovery or invention is decided, is by priority of publication. A reference to the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry will show that as early as 13th February, 1837, Sir Rowland Hill, in his evidence before those Commissioners, proposed and accurately described adhesive postage stamps such as are in use even now. A better description of an adhesive postage stamp could hardly have been given. As Mr. Patrick Chalmers (first pamphlet, page 47) says of his father's own crude and later suggestion, "The engraver's die alone was wanting, and some one to contract for the business."

"Perhaps this difficulty," Sir Rowland Hill says (that of employing covers in certain cases), "might be obviated by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which the bringer might, by the application of a little moisture, attach to the back of the letter, so as to avoid the necessity for re-directing it."

This same suggestion was almost immediately after embodied and published by Sir Rowland Hill in the *second* edition of his pamphlet on Postal Reform, which, as the date of its preface shows, was issued about the 22nd February, 1837. Thus, both in his evidence and in his pamphlet, Sir Rowland Hill published his suggestion that *adhesive* postage stamps, as well as other kinds, should be used, at least eight or nine months before the earliest date claimed by Mr. James Chalmers.

Even yet I have not produced the strongest piece of evidence which disproves Mr. Patrick Chalmers's statements; for this consists of a letter, which I now submit to the meeting, from Mr. James Chalmers himself, who on the 18th January, 1840, had been referred by Sir Rowland Hill to the evidence just quoted, and who on the 18th May, 1840, wrote to Sir R. Hill, fully and candidly withdrawing his claim. The renunciation is so complete, and the letter written in such perfect good taste, that I venture to give a rather long extract from it.

"Dundee, 18th May, 1840.

"ROWLAND HILL, Esq.

"Sir,—I received your favour of the 18th January last, relative to my claim for the 'postage adhesive stamp,' for which I thank you, as it certainly would have been far from satisfactory to me to have received only the Treasury Circular refusing my claim without any explanation.

"My reason for not replying sooner proceeded from a wish to see the stamps in operation, which, although not general, they now are. I therefore conceive it only an act of justice to myself to state to you what induced me to become a competitor; for in that capacity I never would have appeared if I had known that any one, particularly you, had suggested anything like the same scheme. But having given publicity to my plan nearly two years before the Treasury Minute of August last appeared inviting competition, and having in my possession Mr. Wallace, M.P.'s letter of 9th December, 1837, acknowledging receipt of my plan, wherein he says, '*These* and several others I have received will be duly submitted to the Committee on Postage;' also your letter of 3rd March, 1838, a copy of which I prefix; and one from Mr. Chalmers, M.P., October 7, 1839, in which he says several plans had been submitted to House of Commons' Committee, 'including yours'—from all these I was naturally induced to believe that I was *first* in the field, and consequently became a competitor. Your letter, however, of the 18th January undeceived me on that point, although I cannot help saying that my scheme has rather a closer alliance to the one adopted than can be inferred from the copy of your evidence sent to me.

"I have, however, only to regret that, through my ignorance, I was led to put others and myself to trouble in the matter, besides some unavoidable expense, while the *only* satisfaction I have had in this, as well as in former suggestions (all original to me), is that these have been adopted, and have, and are likely to prove beneficial to the public."

Whether the stamps suggested by Mr. James Chalmers, and which I now produce, do bear "a closer alliance to the one adopted" than the description given by Sir Rowland Hill in his evidence, is a matter of opinion, and one on which I should hardly be prepared to agree with him; but as his renunciation (after having seen the stamps which were issued) is complete, I should not, even if he were now alive, be at all inclined to grudge so honest and earnest a worker in the cause of postal reform the little crumb of comfort which he then took to himself.

Mr. Patrick Chalmers states at page 38 of his first pamphlet—and repeats his own statement at page 25 of his second pamphlet in such manner as to make the important part of it appear to be a quotation from the *Dundee Advertiser* of the period, which it is not—that in 1846 his father received a testimonial from the people of Dundee, in recognition amongst other things of his having been the originator of the adhesive stamp; and goes on to say (see second pamphlet, pages 25, 26) "that as late as 1846 . . . the recipient of these honours" had not "the smallest idea of Rowland Hill's personal claim to the merit of this stamp." I need scarcely point out how absolutely Mr. James Chalmers's letter, just quoted, proves this latter assertion to be untrue; and though, for the accelerations which he effected in the Dundee mails, Mr. James Chalmers may have been well entitled to a testimonial from his fellow-townsmen, he appears to have been far too honest a man to have accepted a reward for a suggestion which he had already acknowledged to have been first made by some one else.

There is yet one other point in connection with this part of the case on which I would say a word. Mr. Patrick Chalmers more than once makes the astounding statement that Sir Rowland Hill afterwards abandoned even the limited use of adhesive labels suggested in his evidence above quoted; and he even asserts (see first pamphlet, pp. 45, 46) that in "the *Life* just published . . . Sir Rowland Hill goes on to admit that even this exceptional use of the gummed paper was *withdrawn* in the next paragraph," &c. The members of the Philatelic Society will perhaps not be surprised to learn that there is not the slightest foundation for these positive and unqualified assertions. Sir Rowland Hill never abandoned or withdrew the suggestion, and there is nothing in the *Life* or anywhere else which can in the slightest degree be interpreted as an admission of such withdrawal. The statement is simply and absolutely untrue.

I think I have now sufficiently disposed of Mr. Patrick Chalmers's statements about his father's claim. I will now deal with his second charge; viz., that Sir Rowland Hill took his plan of postal reform from the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry, carefully avoiding all reference to this document in his writings, ignoring the original authors, and dishonestly putting himself forward in their place.

I have already shown at some length, in the correspondence published in *The Citizen* of 16th April last (which is annexed hereto)* the preposterous nature of this charge, and that the recommendations contained in the Commissioners' Fifth Report—however much, to persons unacquainted with the subject, they may appear to resemble on some points the suggestions subsequently submitted by Sir Rowland Hill—were in reality totally different from his; but fortunately there is another and simpler answer to this accusation, which requires for its comprehension no detailed knowledge of postal arrangements, and which, absolutely disproving, as it does, the charge of attempted secrecy, meets this accusation in its most offensive particular, and destroys the whole fabric of this infamous charge.

The Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry, dated April, 1836, is addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, and is signed by Lords Duncannon and Seymour, and Mr. Labouchere.

In the following January Sir Rowland Hill's pamphlet was also submitted to the Treasury, and the very first persons before whom he gave evidence

* [As the reprint from *The Citizen* of 16th April is somewhat lengthy, and as most of its important points are already included in the above communication, we do not think it necessary to re-publish it here, though we retain copies in our hands, should any one desire to refer to them.—Ed.]

publicly in support of his plan (which he did within ten months of the date of that Fifth Report) *were the identical Commissioners whose signatures it bears; viz., Lords Duncannon and Seymour, and Mr. Labouchere!*

After what I have now proved, the members of the Philatelic Society will, I think, hardly deem it profitable to devote further time to the mass of misrepresentation, misquotation, and reckless assertion with which Mr. Patrick Chalmers's pamphlets are crammed; and having now, I trust, amply justified the contempt with which Sir Rowland Hill's family have treated his accusations, I will conclude by merely pointing out the cowardly nature of his attack. Had charges such as Mr. Patrick Chalmers now ventures to make been brought by him against any living person he would at once have been liable to an action for slander; but unfortunately in this country the law of libel affords no protection to the memory of the dead, and Mr. Patrick Chalmers—though for more than forty years Sir Rowland Hill's reputation has been well known to all men—has waited until Sir Rowland was safe in his grave in Westminster Abbey before venturing to make his groundless and infamous charges. His excuse for delay—viz., that he has been out of the country for many years—is no real justification. Sir Rowland Hill's reputation was not confined to the narrow boundaries of the United Kingdom; and even if we assume, what is most improbable, that all those years of expatriation were passed by Mr. Patrick Chalmers in such strict seclusion in that "distant land" (which he "exceptionally avoids mentioning") that he was practically lost to the world, I have evidence to prove that he had returned to this country long before Sir Rowland Hill's death, and had had ample opportunity, if he supposed his father had any real claim, to have raised the question when those best capable of dealing with it were still alive.

On the conclusion of the paper, which was illustrated by the exhibition of all the proofs and essays described in it, the President proposed, and it was voted unanimously—

1st. That the best thanks of the meeting are given to Mr. Pearson Hill for his highly interesting and valuable paper, which will be printed with the Society's proceedings.

2nd. That a copy of the paper, when printed, be forwarded to Mr. Patrick Chalmers, with an intimation that the Society will be prepared to consider any communication which he may choose to make before it proceeds to deal further with the matter.

It will be remembered that in the July number of the *Record* appeared a "Caution to Collectors," respecting an alleged forged type of the 10 cents of Greenville, Alabama, Confederate States, giving a long history of how the supposed forgers set to work, and how in this case the product of their labours might be identified from the true stamp by its having the words "Greenville, Ala." printed in capitals, instead of in the script or cursive hand of the real original.

At this meeting of the Society the President exhibited a copy of what is in this "Caution" stated to be the genuine type. The specimen is on the original envelope, and addressed to the same Mr. D. B. Taylor as that in the photographed copy which came with the caution. The postmark, which does not deface the stamp at all, is May 20th; that photographed is Oct. 13th (1861). Accompanying were two envelopes of letters also addressed in the same handwriting to the same person, each prepaid by two green 5 cents Confederate stamps (head of President Davis to right), the one pair obliterated by the postmark of July 4, the other not touched by the mark, which is Dec. 25. All four postmarks are of the same size, and it will be noticed they extend over May, July, October, and December. No year appears on them. In the copy stigmatized as the fraud the year—1861—does appear; the postmark in other respects is similar, save that it is about 3 to 4 mm. less in diameter, and the date Sept. 15, by no means an impossible one.

After careful scrutiny by the members present, it appeared there was nothing on the face of any of the documents or stamps to show that either type was forged; or if either, to determine which was the wrong one. The

so-called forged type is equally genuine in look with the other. The script lettering, which the author of the "Caution" says is "an elaborate variety on the genuine, difficult to match," proves on inspection to be quite the reverse; it is ordinary plain italic type of the commonest description; and the ornamental bordering is identical in the two.

The result was that the meeting felt it had not sufficient materials before it whereon to pronounce a definite opinion, and considered that at present no tangible evidence had been adduced by the author of the "Caution" in support of his statements.

Here the matter must rest, awaiting further elucidation. Meantime it is not impossible that two types may exist, both genuine, as in the case of the *GOLIAD* with the interesting misprint *GOILAD*, side by side.

The President then showed another of the resuscitated Confederate locals, that of Danville, Virginia, of the authenticity of which there seems little or no doubt.

Official documents prove that Col. William B. Payne was appointed postmaster of this town in April, 1861, in immediate succession to William D. Coleman. In the succeeding October Col. Payne retired, and Mr. Coleman was re-appointed.

During Col. Payne's tenure of office he improvised a 5 cent stamp, borrowing for the purpose a woodcut block used by Charles S. Maurice, of Danville, in his business of shoe manufacturer, which was imprinted on buff and white envelopes, and in lieu of Mr. Maurice's address, bore the printed legend, "Southern Confederacy, Danville, Va. Paid. W. B. Payne, P.M. 5."

The impressions shown at the meeting were in black ink, on buff and on white plain envelopes. It was also stated that Mr. Coleman had originated a 5 c. adhesive stamp after his return to office in October, 1861, adopting the type of the Union Town, but altering the lettering to make it read, "Paid. 5 cents. W. D. Coleman, P.M." No specimen of this stamp was, however, forthcoming, and in its absence no opinion could be expressed.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Seebech, of New York, who had forwarded the specimens for its inspection.

Notes and Queries.

TO INNUMERABLE CORRESPONDENTS.—In the majority of cases we can only undertake to answer queries respecting the authenticity of stamps, submitted for our opinion, in the pages of the *Record*.

W. A. B.—Take our advice, and do not fret overmuch at your inability to complete your collection of the so-called Transvaal envelopes. The fewer you have the less trash you will have to discard some day. Before our conviction of their worthlessness is shaken we want to know why, if the envelopes were intended for use throughout the State, they all bear the name of only one town in it—viz., Potchefstroom? If they were intended merely for local use in this town, from one end to the other of which any able-bodied man can spit, why was the postage so high as sixpence? We have seen the design of the so-called stamp used as a postmark on ordinary letters with the date *printed* beneath the letters Z. A. R., and we have no doubt that the stamp was a mere obliterating one, like those in use in many places, having the centre so arranged that the date may be altered from day to day.

F. W.—Your 4 cent British Guiana, purporting to be one of the 1862 provisionals, is a forgery. If you had read Mr. Philbrick's paper, in our July number, you would have seen that the 4 cents never was printed with such a border.

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1881.



At last the spell is broken! For a long time we have been wondering when some of the philatelic Tritons would finally turn and protest against the sickening impostures thrust upon collectors under the name of Russian Locals. That some of these labels may be authentic enough we are not in a position to dispute; but we feel sure that there is but a small modicum of authenticity amidst the swarm of rubbish, resuscitated and freshly issued, which pours in upon us week after week. With the wonderful stamps of Morschansk, for instance, in our mind's eye, we have wondered that M. Moens (whose openly-expressed suspicion of the genuineness of stamps described by us, and others who may fairly lay claim to some competence in judging, is not always flattering) should, month after month, devote so large a portion of the *Timbre-Poste* to the naïf and unquestioning registration of these treasures. His faith in this particular respect has always struck us as sublime, but we failed to find it infectious.

At last M. de Ferrari has spoken out in a letter which, although it was addressed to the *Timbre-Poste* some months ago, M. Moens has only just found heart to publish, on the plea that the accusations it contained were so grave that he deferred its publication until he could obtain further information. The result of M. Moens' enquiries is, "that they have not been favourable to M. Lubkert, and have only served to confirm the charges brought against . . . our too active correspondent, M. Lubkert," upon whom he calls, as the only means of convincing the world of his loyalty, to return their money to those who have invested in his forged stamps. "Then only will his honesty be believed in."

As an instance of the impudent proceedings of these Russian Local-mongers, we may mention that, in No. 193 of the *Timbre-Poste*, M. Moens described and illustrated a circular *typographed* Kjeff

stamp which he had found in an old collection. These scoundrels, unable to get hold of the real stamp to imitate, actually copied M. Moens' illustration by means of *lithography*, and sold it, in various colours, at absurd prices. Whether M. de Ferrari was a victim in this case we do not know but he openly expresses his grief at having been victimized in other cases, where exorbitant prices were charged to him. When M. de Ferrari complains of prices being high, one can grapple with the fact that they were tolerably salt. In conclusion, we would strongly recommend those of our readers who want Russian Locals to get them from our publishers, and not to take them from the Russian speculators. M. de Ferrari mentions that he bought stamps, sent to him from Odessa at 200 francs apiece, for 6d. each in England.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Austria.—A peculiar label is now being offered for sale, of which the following is the history. At the Philatelic Exhibition held at Vienna last month, under the auspices of the Philatelisten Club, the authorities of the Imperial Printing Office very kindly exhibited the process of manufacturing postage stamps. They employed for this purpose a plate of the 1850 issue, with the value erased and the date 1881 substituted. From this plate stamps were printed in blue on stout surfaced paper, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, gummed, and distributed gratis to the onlookers as a memento of the Exhibition. Of course, these labels have no postal significance.

Barbados.—An esteemed correspondent sends us the new post card for this colony, replacing the provisional one we described in October, which he tells us is now obsolete. It has four lines of inscription: 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd, "BARBADOS (BARBADE);" 3rd, "POST CARD," the two words separated by the arms of Great Britain; 4th, "The address only," &c. The stamp, in the right upper angle, but for the word "BARBADOS" in the top label, resembles that of the majority of the West Indian cards. Reverse side plain. It is needless to say that this card is from the *ateliers* of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Our correspondent says that it was issued on the 28th November last.

Post Card. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown on straw. Size 140×89 mm., or $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The Postmaster informs us that postage stamps "of entirely new patterns will be issued shortly, including a new one of the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, I think, some post cards of the value of 1d. It is likely registration envelopes will also be issued."

Bavaria.—Our correspondent, Chemicus, calls our attention to a slight change in the watermark of the current stamps, which now consists of vertical undulating lines set nearer together.

Canada.—We have the 1 cent newsband, current type, on buff instead of white paper.

Corea.—There seems to be a chance that the terrible old boggy, which some of us still keep in our albums for a joke, may shortly be replaced by something authentic. A correspondent writes us from Shanghai: "It may interest you to know that the Coreans are on the point of adopting a stamp for postal purposes, somewhat resembling the last issue of Japan. A Japanese friend in Kinshan sends me this information, but says that a final decision has not yet been come to by the Corean authorities."

French Colonies, New Caledonia.—The *Timbre-Post* announces that besides the provisional 25 centimes, which we chronicled in September, the same surcharge is to be found, in black, with varieties in the figures, on the

10 centimes,	black on violet
30 ,,	bistre
40 ,,	vermilion

Great Britain.—Has it already been found necessary to retouch the die of the current One Penny postage and inland revenue stamp? There are, at any rate, two types of this stamp in existence. In the older one seven and a half pearls may be counted in each half of the upper and lower borders, and in the other eight and a half, the latter being, of course, rather smaller. There are other differences.

Grenada.—We have seen pairs of the current 2½d. perforated on three sides only.

Guatemala.—M. Moens announces, on the authority of a correspondent, that the new issue will consist of five values of the same design as the lately current ¼ and 1 real. The following are the values and colours:

1 centavo,	black and green
2 ,,	brown ,,
5 ,,	red ,,
10 ,,	violet ,,
20 ,,	yellow ,,

We are further informed that, in addition to the provisional values we have already described, there are

2 centavos,	surcharged on the ¼ real, brown and green, of 1880
10 ,, ,, ,,	2 ,, carmine ,, 1878

Since writing the above, we have seen the new 1, 5, and 10 centavos. The inscription in the oval band now reads, "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL—GUATEMALA." Each of the stamps we have seen differs slightly from the others. In the 1 centavo the numerals of value in the upper corners are in scrolled circles. In the 5 c., which is rather more orange than red in colour, the numerals are

in pearly circles. In the 10 c. they are in irregular octagons. There are differences also in the inner and outer borders of the ovals, some being ornamented with horizontal lines, others with pearls. The scrolls beneath the oval are now inscribed, UN, CINCO, and DIEZ CENTAVOS.

Hawaiian Islands.—We have official information that these islands will very shortly issue some new values of adhesives and post-cards, preparatory to forming the Postal Union. A new One cent stamp is to take the place of the current one.

Holland.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the new 5+5 cents post card, which resembles the most lately issued 5 cents in being printed on card which is blue on the address and white on the message side.

Post Card. 5+5 cents, blue.

Honduras.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that it has been informed, without any further particulars being given, that post-cards of the values of 2 and 3 centavos have been issued.

Java.—M. Moens says that he has received from a correspondent the current 10 cent envelope, surcharged with three lines of oblique inscription as follows: *Briefomslag tien cent*. He does not mention the colour of the surcharge.

Macao.—The existence of a set of stamps for this Portuguese possession has been frequently asserted and denied. That one value, at any rate, has been in circulation, we are now in a position to affirm. We have seen a



10 reis, similar in design to the Cape Verde stamps, save for the name, which has done postal service and been duly obliterated.

Adhesive. 10 reis, orange-yellow; *perf.* 13.



Malay Peninsula.—Our engravings represent two of the stamps recently described by us.

Mexico.—A correspondent reminds us that we have omitted to notice a stamp which some of our foreign contemporaries chronicled some time ago. It is the 4 centavos corresponding in type with the series of May, 1874. In design it closely resembles the 10 centavos of that issue, except that in the upper corners it has a kind of Union Jack ornament instead of the numerals of value. If this stamp was prepared at the same time as the others it does not appear to have been used until comparatively lately, when it seems to have done the same service as the 4 centavos envelope. It is found on wove and on laid paper, and with and without name of province.



Adhesive. (type of 1874), 4 centavos, dull orange; *perf.* 12.

Nevis.—We have lately seen a postmarked specimen of the first issued Shilling on very stout laid paper.

New Granada.—In addition to the stamps of the designs illustrated by us in September, we have received a 2 centavos *rose*. As none of the specimens we have seen has any gum on the back, and none is postmarked, we conclude that the value in this colour is a proof.



Paraguay.—The accompanying illustration is that of the third value described by us.



Persia.—In addition to the stamp which we described in October, and now engrave, we have received another Service stamp of

the same design, but printed in *rose*, the central disc being dark green.

Service Adhesive. 1 Shahi, *rose* and green on white wove paper. *Perf.* 11½.

Messrs. Theodor, Buhl, and Co. write us that their Persian correspondent informs them of two more Service values, a 2 and 10 Shahi, being in preparation.

Of the 5, 10, and 25 gazes of the current issue, in addition to shades, two very distinct varieties exist. In the one the numeral of value within the oval is on a ground of crossed lines, and in the other it is on a ground of solid colour. The first set appears to be engraved, and the second lithographed.

We had written thus far when we received the *Timbre-Poste* for December, in which M. Moens speaks of these varieties, but says that those with the numeral upon ground of solid colour are without the usual coloured border. Our specimens have the coloured border, and have passed through the post.

Another correspondent informs us that the stamps on the current envelope have been cut out and used as adhesives. He says that the Post-office authorities have over 40 cases of envelopes, and that, as they are not popular, the Postmaster has decided that the stamps shall be cut out and sold as adhesives.

Philippines.—The 25 c. de peseta, lavender, head of Amadeo, 1872, and the 25 c. de peseta of 1874, seem to have been temporarily taken into use again.

Portuguese Indies.—We have to add the following varieties to the list of provisional stamps which we have already chronicled :

5 reis surcharged in red on the 10 reis black, small numerals, star and thin Roman capitals.

6 reis surcharged in black on the 50 reis blue, crown in circle.

Some interesting resuscitations of the older issues of these stamps have recently turned up. Besides the 900 reis of 1873, on slightly

blued paper, recently referred to by M. Moens, we have seen an undoubted 900 reis of the *first* issue; also a 20 reis of the 1873 issue perforated 16 like the first.



Russia, Rural Posts.—Our engraving represents a stamp, said to be now obsolete, which purports to have done duty for Jegoriewsk, in the province of Riazan. M. Moens, for a wonder,

expresses some doubts as to its authenticity.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black.

St. Vincent.—Since this colony joined the Postal Union there has, of course, been a demand for Fourpenny stamps. Those used hitherto have been blue, like the issue of 1866, and not yellow, like those of 1869. They were not remainders of the 1866 issue, but stamps reprinted in a brighter shade of blue, and perforated in the rough way which has lately distinguished the stamps of St. Vincent. By the mail delivered here on the 13th inst. we received letters franked by a provisional Fourpenny adhesive formed by surcharging the current scarlet shilling 4d., and obliterating the original value by means of a bar. The surcharge is a bold one, both numeral and letter **d** measuring 9 mm. in height. There is probably a twopence-halfpenny provisional knocking about somewhere, but we have not fallen in with it. Our cut represents the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. recently described.



Provisional. 4d., surcharged in black on the 1s. scarlet-vermilion.

Straits Settlements.—Another provisional! This time it is the current 6 cents, lilac, surcharged ¹⁰ in the same type as _{cents} formerly on the 12 cents, blue.

Provisional. 10 cents, surcharged in black on 6 cents, lilac.

Turk's Islands.—We were misled by a correspondent when we described the new stamps last month. Only the new values are of the stereotyped De La Rue West Indian type. But the old values, of the old designs, seem now to be printed by this omnivorous firm. They are on slightly surfaced paper, and the watermark C.C. and crown appears sideways on the stamps.

In the last number of the *Timbre-Poste* M. Moens adverts with ill-concealed suspicion to the provisional surcharge of 4 on the One Penny which we described in October. Why, after gorging Russian locals, and swallowing black One Penny Victorias, should our *confrère* strain at this stamp, which we stated that we had examined? Since M. Moens attaches so little importance to our judgment, we refer him to Mr. Philbrick, who shares our infatuation in believing the duly obliterated stamp, which we both examined, to be a perfectly genuine thing.

United States.—We have to chronicle a slight modification in the current 1 cent, black on straw, post card. The inscription, "WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER," is now altered to, "NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE."

Wurtemberg.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces that on the 1st of November last there was issued a stamp of the value of 5 marks. It is similar in design to the 2 marks, except that the numeral 5 in the centre is printed in black on a white circle, which is not cross-hatched. This stamp is not sold to the public.

Adhesive. 5 marks, pale blue. Same perforation as the rest of the series.



There appear to be Service envelopes of the same type as the adhesives which we described and illustrated in May. We have only seen cut specimens of the 5 and 10 pfennig on white wove paper.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

By SENOR ANTONIO FERNANDEZ DURO.

A REVIEW BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART IV.

WE now come to the consideration of the stamps surcharged "Habilitado, &c." The word "Habilitado" appears to mean *authorized* or *endorsed*; the whole surcharge thus signifying, "Issued under the Authority of the Nation," or, in the case of one variety, "of the Revolutionary Assembly."

An ordinance, dated September 30th, 1868, and made by the "Provisional Revolutionary Assembly of Madrid," prescribed the surcharging of all officially stamped paper with the words "*Habilitado por la Nacion*;" it especially directed that these words, in the case of postage and telegraph stamps, were to be printed over the portrait of the ex-Queen. It was apparently supposed that difficulties would be made about using stamps, &c., bearing the effigy of the dethroned Queen, and the ordinance stated that the object of this surcharge was to enable the supplies of stamped paper and stamps in the stamp office to be made use of, and thus prevent their being entirely wasted.

The above instructions were addressed to the chief of the stamp office (Fabrica del Sello), and were apparently intended to apply principally to the stock in that office. Señor Duro, however, informs us that none of the postage stamps were thus surcharged in the stamp office, as the head of that department commenced by surcharging the stamped papers, as being of greater value; and that when he had finished these he did not think it worth while to surcharge the postage stamps, as it was intended that a new issue should be brought out very shortly.

At the same time he had two dies engraved bearing the prescribed inscrip-

tion, and electro-types of these were distributed to all the provincial postmasters, for the purpose of surcharging the supplies of stamps in their hands.

These two types are evidently thoroughly official, and Señor Duro appears to look upon all others with a considerable amount of suspicion. He acknowledges, however, that some of the provincial postmasters surcharged the stamps in their possession before they received the official dies, and that thus arose some of the varieties known to collectors; and he quotes a detailed description of several varieties (including the official ones), written by D. Felipe García Mauriño, a Spanish collector, who appears to have devoted especial attention to these surcharges.

In cataloguing these various types, the Philatelic Society of London has adopted one method, and M. Moens originated another, which latter has been followed by Señor Mauriño, and by the French Society, whose catalogue of these stamps has just reached me.

The catalogue of M. Moens has the advantage of assigning localities to the different varieties, but unfortunately Señor Mauriño, who professes to have made enquiries in the places mentioned, declares that in only one instance are they strictly correct; the London Society only localized some of them, apparently with equal accuracy.

At the risk of making "confusion worse confounded," I venture to adopt a third method of classification; placing first the two types engraved at and distributed from head-quarters, next to these the local types, which show the same arrangement of the inscription, and lastly, those which are quite different.

Type I. Inscription in three lines, "HABILITADO—POR LA—NACION," with a stop after the last word; *Habilitado*, in thin Roman capitals; *Nacion*, in thick ditto; *por la*, in smaller capitals, and nearer to *Nacion* than to *Habilitado*. This is type A (*b*) of the London Society in black; and type 4 of M. Moens and of the French Society. It is assigned to the province of Biscay by the two latter authorities, Madrid by the former; Señor Mauriño terms it "the official type *par excellence*," and states that it was used in almost all the provinces of Spain, and also in the colonies.

A minor variety, which we may term type I. (*a*), consists of type I. without the stop after *Nacion*. Señor Mauriño states that it is simply the result of a defective electro-type, and from specimens in my possession which were pronounced genuine by the late Mr. de Ysasi, I am disposed to agree with him. To the same cause, or to rough usage and heavy printing, are due other apparent differences in the size, thickness, and shape of some of the letters. The distinctive mark, however, of this type appears to be the position of the second line of the inscription, which is manifestly nearer to the third line than it is to the first; it may also be noted that there is a distinct space between *por* and *la*, and that a line drawn through the second "i" of *Habilitado* and the "i" of *Nacion* (which are almost exactly one below the other) passes through this space.

Type II. This shows the inscription arranged in a similar manner to type I., but the lettering of the first and third lines is much larger, and the second line is very nearly in the centre between the other two. This is A (*d*) of the London Society, in blue; and type 2 of M. Moens and his followers; the latter assign it to Cadiz, the former to Madrid. Señor Mauriño states that it was used in the provinces of Andalusia, which include Cadiz, but not Madrid.

The compiler of the French Society's *Catalogue* supposes that his type 2 corresponds with B (*a*); but this is evidently not the case, for the latter is described as "ultra-marine, *small* capitals." He also mentions three curious errors: 1, with the upper line of the surcharge deficient; 2, with the lower line wanting; and 3, reading HABILITADO. Nos. 1 and 2 are probably the result of bad printing, and No. 3, of which there are two specimens in Mr. Philbrick's collection, is produced by the lower limb of the "l" being detached from the upright part, and apparently joined to the "i" which follows it.

It may be noticed in this type, that the lower limb of the "l" is seldom found perfect; in the great majority of specimens the thin horizontal line is invisible; if at the same time the bottom stroke of the "i" happens to come out plainly, this *error* is the result. It is, of course, quite impossible that the "l" should actually be displaced.

Type III. I should place next the so-called Salamanca type; C. of the London Society, type 7 of M. Moens; it closely resembles type I., but the "t" and "o" of *Habilitado* are much narrower, and *Por la* is in the centre between the other two lines. Señor Mauriño denounces this type as an unmitigated forgery, a mere imitation of the official one; he states further, that no postage stamps were surcharged at Salamanca in 1868 or 1869, and that the stamped paper there was surcharged with the die supplied by the stamp office.

Nevertheless, as all the other authorities agree in cataloguing this variety, I suppose they have some evidence of its genuine nature.

Specimens of this surcharge may also be found in blue; they are stated by the French Society to be reprints; it is probable that these are type A (*c*) of the London Society, catalogued thus in error, whereas they should have been C (*b*).

Type IV. This shows the same arrangement as those already described, but the lines of the inscription are very much wider apart. It is type D of the London Society, and the third type of M. Moens, &c., by all of which authorities it is assigned to Valladolid.

Even Señor Mauriño acknowledges this to be a genuine variety; it is only found on a certain number of the values, and specimens of it seem to be decidedly scarce.

I now come to several varieties closely resembling one another, and more or less like type I. The specimens before me have all been pronounced genuine by Mr. de Ysasi, and are kindly lent to me by Mr. Philbrick and by Mr. Burnett. Those belonging to the former are some of the first which he obtained, and he tells me that some of them he took off letters, and others he purchased for a few pence, so that the surcharge had not apparently given them any additional value; these types therefore, or most of them, we must presume to be genuine local varieties, of which it is evident that there may be a considerable number, whose value can only be determined by comparison with specimens that are known to have done duty on letters.

Type V. This is evidently B (*a*) of the London Society, as there are specimens of it in ultramarine, as well as in black. *Por la* is slightly nearer to *Nacion* than to *Habilitado*; the "p" of *por* is between the "n" and the "a" of *Nacion*, and its upright stroke is to the left of that of the "b" of

Habilitado; the upright stroke of the "l" of *la* is between "i" and "t" of *Habilitado*, and almost clear to the right of the "i" of *Nacion*; there is no stop after this latter word.

Type VI. This differs from V. in having the second and third lines more to the right with reference to the first line; so that the upright stroke of the "p" of *por* is to the right of that of the "b" above it; that of the "l" of *la* is almost exactly under that of the "t" of *Habilitado*; and the first stroke of the "n" of *Nacion* is exactly under that of the "d" in the top line.

I find several specimens of this type (in black) among Mr. Burnett's stamps, but none among Mr. Philbrick's.

In considering this type the question arises, Did Mr. de Ysasi, when pronouncing it a genuine variety, recognise it as differing from my type V.? or was he deceived by the great likeness between them?

Type VII. This closely resembles the two last described, in fact it should almost come between them; it has the upright stroke of the "p" of *por* directly under that of the "b" above it, and the first stroke of the "n" of *Nacion* very slightly to the left of that of the "d" of *Habilitado*. I find one specimen of this among Mr. Philbrick's stamps; it differs only very slightly from type VI.; but I think they could not have been printed from the same die or forme.

Type VIII. This is "F" of the London Society. The word *Habilitado* is in distinctly larger capitals than any of the varieties yet described, except type II., and the "o" is more round in shape. *Nacion* is in small, narrow capitals, about the same height as those of type I., but decidedly narrower. This surcharge is found in black and in blue; it differs very plainly from any of those I have already described.

We now come to the types showing a different inscription, or a different arrangement.

Type IX. consists of the words *Habilitado por—la Junta—Revolucionaria*, in three lines, in black italics. This is A (a) of the London Society, and type I. of M. Moens.

Señor Mauriño doubts whether it is in any respect official. He does not deny that stamps thus surcharged may have passed through the post in 1868 or 1869; but he considers it probable that they were made by some private individual.

Type X. consists simply of the letters H. P. N. in block capitals, enclosed in an oblong oval, surcharged in black; it is E (b) of the London Society, type V. of M. Moens. The French Society catalogues two genuine varieties of this type. Of this again specimens may be found which undoubtedly did duty on letters, and it was probably struck by some provincial postmaster, who happened to have a handstamp bearing these initials, which Señor Mauriño considers originally intended for *Hacienda Publica Nacional*.

Type XI. consists of a double-lined, oblong oval, bearing the words *HABILITADO—POR LA—NACION*; the first and last words above and below, respectively between the two ovals, and *por la* within the inner one; on the left between the "h" of *Habilitado* and the first "n" of *Nacion* is a *quatre-foil* ornament. This is E (a) of the London Society, and type VI. of M. Moens; it is found in blue only. The illustrations of this type, given in the

various philatelic publications, all omit the ornament on the left side ; the only imitations of it that I have seen follow the illustrations in this respect. Señor Mauriño, however, mentions forgeries which show this detail, and indeed differ from the genuine in showing it much too plainly.

Type XI. appears to be of equal value with type X. Genuine specimens of either seem to be very scarce ; but there are forgeries of both to be met with.

Type X. is assigned by M. Moens to Murcia ; type XI. to Saragossa. Señor Mauriño assures us that neither of them is known in the birthplace given to it. Of type XI. he states that a specimen has been found obliterated with a number, which is either 41 or 44, and belongs therefore either to San Sebastian or Segovia.

Again there are two varieties of *manuscript* surcharges on specimens duly obliterated ; namely, H. P. N. on the 20 *c. de escudo* of 1867, and *Habilitado por la Nacion* on the 50 *mils.* of the same issue ; these, I think, must be allowed to have been probably made by private individuals. In the mixed state of affairs going on in Spain at that time almost anything that did not appear to have been used before would most likely have passed through the provincial post offices, and these curiosities are probably the handiwork of some enthusiastic revolutionist or earnest philatelist.

Having thus briefly described the various types, it may be well to consider them from another point of view. We have seen that there were two varieties supplied by the stamp office, and that there are various others due either to the energy of local postmasters, or to that of private persons. Señor Mauriño assures us, and I see no reason to doubt his statement, that comparatively few stamps were surcharged with any of these types during the years 1868 and 1869, and that most of the specimens in the hands of collectors were surcharged subsequently (for collectors only), either with the official handstamps, or with imitations of them, or of the semi-official types (if I may so term them).

Now let us see how far philatelic facts bear out these statements. As far as my experience goes, and I believe that of other collectors is the same, *genuine* specimens of these semi-official types are very scarce ; this is what we might expect. They were local, and as the localities to which they belong do not appear to have yet been discovered, no "reprints from the original dies" can well have been made at present. Most, if not all, of the specimens of them known to exist are obliterated (the Salamanca type is an exception to this ; I have never seen a used specimen of it), showing them to be originals and not reprints, and also that they were made for use by the public, and not for the benefit of collectors.

Specimens of the two official types are comparatively plentiful ; this also is natural, as the dies were distributed all over the country. Unused sets, however, seem to me to be becoming suspiciously common. They are not recklessly thrown upon the market, but they are to be had by those who are willing to pay for them. Does it not seem probable that one or two of these hand stamps, that were sown broadcast at the end of 1868, have fallen into the hands of some ardent philatelist, who is willing to oblige his friends and the public with impressions of them *for a consideration* ?

The well-known Spanish philatelist, who used to write under the *nom-de-plume* "Dr. Thebussem," obtained one of each, and impressions from them

are given in Señor Duro's book. If he could obtain them, probably others less scrupulous may have done so.

In looking at the history of these stamps, as told in English philatelic literature, I find that the first mention of anything of the kind is in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1868, in which is described a variety formed by *punching* the Queen's head out of the stamps. In the number for January, 1869, appears a letter from a correspondent, enclosing a specimen thus mutilated which he had received on a letter. He says, "You will perceive that the die with which the head is punched out has not been cut exactly to the form of the head, but has left some small pieces of hair, &c." If this description is accurate, the explanation afterwards given in *The Philatelist*, to the effect that the story as to the punching out the head arose from the method of cancellation used in the telegraph offices, can hardly be correct; for the cancelling punch only cuts out a comparatively small portion of the head. Perhaps some of the readers of this magazine may have met with these mutilated stamps, or perhaps Mr. J. C. Wilson, who exhibited one thirteen years ago, can still show us a specimen.

The next mention of these revolutionary stamps, and the first mention of surcharges, is in the *S. C. M.* for July, 1869. It is there stated that the words *Habilitado por la Nacion* had been found surcharged on the 12 cuartos of 1867, and on the 10 c. and 20 c. Cuba of 1869, and the words *Habilitado por la Junta Revolucionaria* on the 20 c. d'esco. of 1867.

In *The Philatelist* for April, 1870, three more surcharged stamps are chronicled, on the authority of M. Moens, from whom in fact the English journals appear to have taken most of their information about these stamps; and in the May number of the same periodical unused sets of the then lately superseded postals are mentioned as having been seen.

In the course of the same year, 1870, the oval varieties of surcharge were discovered and described, and after that I find nothing more on the subject until April, 1874, when Mr. de Joannins showed, at a meeting of the London Society, a pair of the 20 c. d'esco. of 1867, surcharged *H. P. N.* in pen and ink.

During these years the minor varieties of surcharge appear to have been unknown, or at all events undescribed; and I confess I am inclined to agree with Señor Mauriño so far as considering that it is a question which of them were in existence in 1868-9, and which of them are of more recent origin.

(To be continued.)

THE POST CARDS OF JAVA.

BY "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

1874.

Small-sized card, 122×88 mm. At top, "Briefkaart;" and beneath, "Adres:" to left, two lines of inscriptions in Javanese; to right, "*Kartoe Pos*;" and beneath stamp, "*Alamat*," in Malay. Four ruled lines for address, the fourth preceded by "te," with translation in Javanese and Malay. In right-hand upper corner, stamp (type adhesive, 1869). All within coloured frame, with small white serpentine line running through (107×73). Coloured impression on buff. Inscriptions at back, in Javanese and Malay.

5 c., violet.

Varieties.

A. Surcharged "SPECIMEN" on face. Inscriptions at back=107 mm. 10 mm. between the two inscriptions. Employed as a Field Post Card.

B. Same as A., but without the surcharge "*Specimen*."

C. Inscriptions at back=105. 11 mm. between the two.

1875.

Same, but Javanese inscription at back inverted.

5 c., reddish lilac.

(Inscriptions at back=105 mm., with a space of 5 mm. between the two.)

1877.

Same as above. Grey imp. on buff.

12½ c., grey.

Var. A. Inscriptions at back=105, with 5 mm. between the two. Javanese inscription inverted.

Var. B. No inscriptions at back.

1877.

Same as above.

5 c., bright lilac on straw.

(Javanese inscription inverted. Length, 105 mm. × 5 mm.)

PROVISIONAL CARDS.

1879.

Card, 12½ c. Employed as a 5 cent card.

5 c. on 12½ c., grey.

Var. A. Large "5" surcharged on stamp, in dark green.

" " " " " yellow-green.

There are many sub-varieties of this card, differing in the size and shape of the numeral "5" used. It exists with the surcharge "5" reversed, and also with double surcharge, having one large "5" similar to above, and an additional small "5" surcharged over the figures "12½" at the bottom of the stamp.

Var. B. Surcharged .. ⁵/_{cent} on stamp, in light green.

" " " " " blue.

A sub-variety of above has the surcharge "5 cent" in one line, in small blue capitals. The surcharge .. ⁵/_{cent} is also found reversed.

Var. C. Surcharged "*Five cent*" on stamp. The following varieties are taken from the June number for 1881 of the *Timbre-Poste*:

1. Surcharged, in red, obliquely from top to bottom, and from left to right.
2. " " " " from bottom to top, and from right to left.
3. " in blue " " from bottom to top, and from left to right.
4. " " " horizontally.
5. " " " reversed.
6. " " " vertically from bottom to top.
7. " in small red letters.
8. " " blue capitals, with a hyphen between "*Five*" and "*cent*."

1881.

Same as issue 1877 but Javanese inscription at back is now corrected.

5 c., bright lilac on straw.

POSTAL UNION CARD.

1879.

Plain, small-sized card (124 × 89). At top four lines of inscriptions :

1. ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING.
2. (Union Postale Universelle.)
3. BRIEFKAART uit NEDERLANDSCH—INDIE.
4. (Carte Postale des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises.)

Three long and two short dotted lines for address. In right-hand upper corner stamp (type as adhesive). No border. Reverse side plain. Coloured imp. on light buff.

7½ c., brown.

Variety.—Having the accent in error on the second “e” of “Néerlandaises” instead of on the first.

REPLY PAID.

1874.

Same type as single cards. Frame slightly different. Outside frame instructions—to left, in Javanese ; at top, in Dutch ; to right, in Malay.

5 c. × 5 c., reddish lilac on buff.

Varieties.

Var. A. Inscriptions on reverse = 107 mm. Space between inscriptions = 10 mm. Card folded to left. Inscriptions first and third pages.

Var. B. Folded to right. Inscriptions first and third pages. Inscriptions on reverse = 101 mm. Space between the two = 4 mm.

Var. C. Folded to left. First and third pages. Instructions on reverse = 101 mm. Space between the two = 4 mm.

PROVISIONAL CARD.

1880.

Surcharged in black. At top outside frame, “ALGEMEENE”—POST VEREENIGING ;” inside frame, “(Union Postale Universelle),” “UIT NEDERLANDSCH—INDIE,” (Carte Postale des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises). An extra stamp of 2½ c. stuck on to make the amount = 7½ c. Reddish lilac imp. on buff.

5 c. + 2½ c. + 5 c. + 2½ c., reddish lilac and orange.

Correspondence.

MESSRS. WESTOBY, PHILBRICK, AND MOENS RISE TO REPLY.

To the Editor of “The Philatelic Record.”

SIR,—Referring to a letter which appears in your November number from Dr. Legrand, I find the following passage : “I should add that this stamp (the two reales, blue, 1851) was found amongst the stock albums of M. Mahé. Thus it was found in France, although I had not an opportunity of seeing it before it crossed the Straits.” What can have put this into Dr. Legrand’s head I cannot conceive, as the whole is without the slightest foundation whatever. The stamp in question was not found in France at all, and never was in M. Mahé’s possession. Doctor Legrand may see this by referring to the *Stamp Collector’s Magazine*, vol. vi. p. 29.

On the question of the engraving of the stamps of 1850 I do not feel myself competent to enter, but I gather from the letter that the Doctor is of opinion that they were engraved *en creux* on lithographic stone, but that they were not printed lithographically, and, he also adds, were not multiplied by lithographic process. I wish the doctor had supplemented this by saying how it was done, as the statement appears scarcely consistent with what he wrote in his essay *On the Various Modes of Printing Postage Stamps*, for which he was crowned in 1873. I certainly gather from this essay that when stamps were engraved on stone, they were multiplied by lithographic process.

But what is more to be regretted is, that Dr. Legrand takes as an example a stamp on which he is at variance with many other philatelists. He instances the 2d. Victoria "Queen on throne" as an example of engraving on stone, whereas Mr. Pemberton, but a short time before his death, wrote on very good authority that this stamp was "engraved on copper-plate of fifty to the plate," and that the lithograph copies were transfers from this plate. The instance of stamps engraved on stone *à pointe sèche* are not many, and I question very much if the 2d. Victoria "Queen on throne" is one of them.

I am, yours, &c.,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

RYDE, December 9th, 1881.

SIR,—I have read with interest Dr. Legrand's letter of the 9th November, which appeared in your last number. It gives me pleasure to see the Secretary of the French Society contributing to the pages of your journal, and his remarks, even when they fail to obtain entire consent, are always suggestive and valuable. On two of the points referred to, I shall be obliged if you will accord me space for this communication.

First as to the fact that the Spanish stamps of the 1850 issue are lithographed. This, I am glad to see, is no longer in controversy. They are, it is now agreed on all hands, printed from stone-plates, or lithographed. The *taille-douce* theory, which is, of course, impossible for lithography, is, I trust, finally abandoned. Dr. Legrand, however, now wishes to discuss whether the lithographic designs were put on the stones by a process akin to engraving, or by transfer, he supposing them to be engraved *en creux*, and as an analogous case, citing the Two Pence of Victoria (Queen on throne). This, I need hardly point out, is an entirely new question, starting altogether from a new point of departure.

Now as to engraving on stone, *en creux*, the phrase is properly used of one mode of lithography, though the idea it conveys is misleading. This particular mode is practised by covering the stone with a coat of gum, or varnish, on which, when dry, the design is executed by hand with an etching needle (*avec une pointe de diamant*), precisely the same as in etching on copper. The stone is not incised, but the results correspond with the clean-cut lines of the graver. The gum being washed off the surface, the stone, as used for printing, is clean and polished, as in other modes of lithography. It is obvious that this system gives as many types as there are stamps, for it is impossible to avoid minute differences in the handiwork.

That this method was used in the particular issue of Spain I doubt, as the stamps are *all alike*, indicating a repetition by a transfer process, and not a separate hand-engraving of each stamp.

Secondly, the instance of the Two Pence, Victoria, is not, I conceive, the best one to select. Doubt has always existed about it. Dr. Magnus (no mean authority on the stamps of Victoria) says, *Timbre-Poste*, No. 36, p. 92, and this after consulting competent engraving authorities, that this issue was engraved on copper, and so does Mr. Pemberton—*The Stamp Collector's Hand-book*, p. 254 (2nd edition). Everyone concurs that the later issues were from lithographic transfers from the original plate, degenerating with succeeding years. I should rather refer, as an unquestioned instance of lithography *en creux*, to the first lithographed series of Trinidad.

But I feel convinced that the Spanish series of 1850 was not, because it *could not*, have been so produced; and I should gladly see Dr. Legrand's explanation of how, by this method, stamps absolutely like each other in the row can be produced. Till I am satisfied on this head, I must continue to believe these Spanish stamps were printed by a transfer from one common design, or matrix, and reproduced by lithographic transfer.

Dr. Legrand also differs as to Mr. Westoby's famous stamp—the 2 reales, blue, 1851—which he calls an *essay*. It never was “in the stock albums of M. Mahé;” this assertion of the Doctor's is entirely erroneous. The example never came from, or was in the possession of M. Mahé. It was found in England by Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of Bath, among thousands of others. (See *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. vi. p. 29, 1863.) The mistake is not very material, only, if Dr. Legrand knows of another copy passing through M. Mahé's hands, this may help us to a conclusion when traced to its possessor. The coincidence of paper with that employed for the issue is not to be disregarded, though I admit it is not *per se* an infallible proof.

Since Mr. Duro's work has seen the light, I agree with the doctor's conclusion that further enquiry is necessary before assigning an exact place to this most remarkable stamp.

I remain, sir,

Your faithful servant,

FRED. A. PHILBRICK.

TEMPLE, 6th December, 1881.

SIR,—It perhaps savours of temerity on my part to endeavour to reply to the letter of Dr. Legrand which appeared in your last number; but since in the said letter the good Doctor has deigned to acknowledge—in support of his own cause, 'tis true—that I am an “authority,” this unexpected recognition emboldens me to enter on a discussion with the chief of the Augurs.

In the first place, it is not the fact that the first printer to the French Society is the cause of the delays in publishing the *Bulletin*. This printer, who is also mine, was not always, perhaps, a model of promptness; but more often the delay was chargeable to the Doctor, who sometimes kept the proofs a fortnight, and even more, and then expected an increase of activity, of which he failed to show an example, on the part of the printer. But then it is well known that no irregularity, whatever may be its nature, can be imputed to

the Doctor, who is a man-pendulum for exactitude, and of papal infallibility as regards the rest.

However, as I think it right to struggle against a blind faith in these qualities of the Doctor, it occurs to me to question how it is that the so-called delays of the first printer can have influenced the second one, who has sometimes taken between nine and ten months to produce a number of the *Bulletin*! Is it not possible that some of the delays may be attributable to protracted gestation on the part of the Doctor? If I dared to cite an instance, I would refer (*Timbre-Fiscal*, No. 70; June, 1880) to my endeavours to obtain monthly a report of the proceedings of the Society, which was only sent to me every two or three months! Perhaps it is the first printer who was responsible for these delays, unless, indeed, it was I, who have become the scape-goat ever since the worthy Doctor withdrew from me the light of his countenance. But let me pass on to another subject.

In his letter the Doctor makes us acquainted with the method which he adopts in compiling the catalogues of the Society, and here we find him in the very act of fibbing. Let us take, for example, the catalogue of the stamps of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, the incorrectness of which has already been criticised as regards the types of the first issue, types which the Doctor, with superb assurance, declares to arise from retouches. What do we find given as the dates of issue in this catalogue?

Holstein	.	.	March,	1864.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	schilling.
„	.	.	July,	1864.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„ rouletted.
Schleswig	.	.	1st April,	1864.	4	„
„	.	.	1st April,	1864.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Schleswig-Holstein	.	.	March,	1865.	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2,	and 4 schillings.
Schleswig	.	.	1st Nov.	1865.		Ditto
Holstein	.	.	1st Nov.	1865.		Ditto
„	.	.	January,	1866.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	schilling.
„	.	.	(?)	1867.	2	„

Now, if we refer to the declaration of the Doctor, we find that he had consulted the principal journals written in French. As there are but two—*L'Ami* and the *Timbre-Poste*—and as the latter is “an authority,” we have a right to suppose that he would take some notice of what was written in it. The following are the dates given in the *Timbre-Poste*, in the numbers for—

15th March, 1864.	Holstein	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	schilling.
15th April, „	Schleswig	.	.	4	„
15th May, „	„	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
15th June, „	Holstein	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„ rouletted.
15th March, 1865.	Schleswig-Holstein.			$\frac{1}{2}$	„ (Issued 1st March.)
15th June, „	„			1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„ („ 1st June.)
15th Sept. „	„			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2	„ („ 25th April.)
15th October „	„			4	„
15th October „	Schleswig,	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 4	„		„ („ 1st Nov. 1865.)
15th October „	Holstein,	Ditto	„		„ („ Ditto)
15th March, 1866.	„	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	„ („ 1st March, 1866.)
15th March, 1867.	„	.	.	2	„

There are thus, as regards dates, eight errors out of twelve statements, without taking into account the *Mandats*, of which no mention at all is made. In this case the Doctor cannot allege that the notice of these stamps barely occupies two-thirds of a line; for to some of the issues a column, and even more, is devoted. Already I seem to see the illustrious Doctor, by way of justifying his mistakes, turning to my catalogue of 1877, and crying triumphantly, "It is here that I found my dates!" To which I reply that I, in my turn, took them from the catalogue of M. Mahé, an anonymous work of Dr. Magnus, which I believed to be a serious one. That, pressed for time, I had not leisure to examine minutely into all the dates of issue, my manuscript having been rattled off in less than six weeks, and composed during the brief space of four or five months. Besides, the Doctor's catalogue is given as a *scientific* work, one on which time has been expended, and not as one owing its origin to scissors and paste. Frankly, had I not been warned to look upon this catalogue, so laboriously compiled, as a very mine of science, I should never have imagined that it was so, and I had even supposed that the Doctor had taken into collaboration Captain Blagniefort. I may mention for the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the Captain that he is the author of the clever articles on "The Stamps of Zanzibar," which appeared in the *Ami des Timbres* of the 20th August and 20th September, 1875, pages 80 and 83; and further, that the Captain and Dr. Magnus-Legrand are one and the same person. His modesty has hitherto caused the Doctor to keep this fact a secret, and I only now reveal it in order that he may receive full credit for the laurels which are his just due.

Turning to the question of the first issue of Spain, which the Doctor declares to have been engraved in *taille-douce*, the arguments which he urges in defence of his assertion are so pitiable that I have hardly the courage to demolish them. He says that the catalogue of the Society was compiled before Señor Duro's work, which appeared in May, 1881, was published; and that, therefore, he was unable to draw upon its resources. And yet he introduces a correction from the *Timbre-Poste* of September, 1881, *printed four months later*, to the effect that his 8th type of *Habilitado* is a forgery. And, as the Doctor knows how to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, he adds the following lines to his correction: "It is now proved that this pretended type is a piece of Italian fancy-work."

With regard to the 2 reals Spain, printed in blue, which the Captain-Doctor asserts was found in the stock albums of M. Mahé, and which Mr. Westoby informs me was found in *Bath*, it would surely have been better to have refrained from saying anything about whence it came rather than to say that of which the Doctor could not have been certain.

I now come to the end of the letter (which, to enhance its effect, should have had the accompaniment of an orchestral *tremolo*), where the Captain exclaims, with tears in his voice, "I arraign them (the scoldings) with confidence before the judgment of the two Societies of London and of Paris"—parodying the phrase of the comedian—

"I submit myself to the verdict of history!"

The Doctor-Captain accuses me of having distorted the *compte-rendu* of the Society in announcing the resignation of the President of the French Society

at a time when he had only resigned his Presidentship. To this charge I beg to oppose the most unequivocal denial. I knew, from the best authority, that the President was about to resign his membership, and I announced it in all good faith. I had reason to suspect the accuracy of the Captain's *comptendu*, a record which he is apt to arrange to suit his own views, and the proof that I was not mistaken in announcing the complete secession of M. A. de R. is that it followed very closely upon his resignation of the Presidentship. Why, therefore, make so much fuss about a matter which none of the magazines has ventured to ventilate, with the exception of a German one, and which, after all, proved nothing but the truth.

As regards the so-called "scoldings of a certain foreign journal," I am drawn to the belief that they do not admit of refutation, since Captain Blaguefort has not yet attempted to refute any one of them, although he profits by the information afforded by my journal; and I hereby defy the Doctor and the Captain to prove that anything which I have written is other than true.

To-day the Society follows him blindly—

So much the worse for it :

Let's hope that to-morrow 'twill see it's in error—

So much the worse for him.

J. B. MOENS.

BRUSSELS, 12th December, 1881.

Proceedings of the Philatelic Society of London.

THE second meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 19th November, 1881. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and the correspondence, which included a letter from the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, of Dresden, informing the London Society of its election as Corresponding Society with that of Dresden, and of the dispatch of a parcel containing a complete file of *Der Philatelist*, of Dr. Kloss's catalogue of post-cards, and of a portrait group of the members of the Dresden Society.—The Secretary was requested to convey the thanks of the Society to the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein.

Mr. Pearson Hill, proposed by the President, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. Jno. H. Tilly, proposed by Mr. Stephenson, and seconded by Captain Evans; and Mr. H. Barber, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. Williams, were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The business appointed for the day, which was the compilation of a list of the stamps of Victoria, was then proceeded with.

The third meeting of the season was held at 13, Gray's Inn Square, on the 3rd December, 1881. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and a note from Mr. Patrick Chalmers, acknowledging receipt of *The Philatelic Record* for November, containing a report of the paper read before the society by Mr. Pearson Hill.

The business of the day, the compilation of a list of the stamps of Victoria, was then proceeded with.

On the conclusion of the business, Mr. Pearson Hill produced a manuscript diary kept during the years 1839-40, by the late Sir Rowland Hill, and referring especially to the more important transactions connected with his

duties at the Treasury in regard to the Post-office. He read the following extracts from the diary :

"January 13th, 1840. Called on the Speaker of the House of Commons in consequence of a note which he addressed to Mr. Baring on Saturday ; arranged with him, and afterwards with the officers of the Houses of Parliament, for a sort of stamped cover, for the use of the members, and had specimens prepared at the Stationery Office." These are the covers mentioned on page 43 of *The Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*. "May 1st, 1840.—Stamps issued to the public to-day (in London) for the first time ; great bustle at the Stamp Office. May 2nd.—£2,500 worth of stamps sold yesterday. May 6th.—At work at 7.50 ; stamps came into use to-day ; Cole went to the Post-office, and reports that about half the letters were stamped." Mr. Hill also showed some envelopes, designed and registered 28th May, 1840, by Henry Tuck of Aldersgate. The flap of these envelopes is at the end, as in the registration envelopes, but is not pointed, and only folds over for about half an inch. It was intended to fasten the flap by means of the stamp, which would be placed just where it is usually put, and the address of the letter would be written on the same side of the envelope.

Mr. Williams showed one of the first issued 1s. Nevis on unusually stout, ribbed paper. Mr. Kern showed the first type of Perak stamp ; viz., the current 2 cents. Straits Settlements, surcharged in black, with an oval containing a crescent and star above, and the letter P beneath, post-marked 8th October, 1879. The Secretary showed the provisional half-penny stamps of St. Vincent.

Notes and Queries.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to note that the Editor of *The Philatelic Record* will be absent from town until the middle of January.

G. B.—All bad.

DROGER.—The reason why we abstain, as a rule, from minutely describing the points wherein a forgery differs from the real stamp is, that we do not care to assist forgers in remedying their mistakes, and making a more dangerous imitation the next time they set to work.

R. J. W.—Not until the middle of January.

W. S.—We hope to repeat it next year.

URUGUAY.—A correspondent sends us two 60 centesimos (of the 1859 type, thick numerals), which bear a peculiar black obliteration or surcharge, which we invite our readers to explain. The "which is it" resembles the oval obliteration which we are accustomed to find on these stamps. In the upper curve is "ADMⁿ. DE CORREOS," and in the lower one, "REP. O. DEL URUGUAY," in Roman capitals. In the centre, in block letters, is printed "TRENTA Y TRES." What does this mean ? We cannot possibly twist it into signifying the thirtieth of the third month.

E. D. B. would like to know whether any collector possesses, or has seen, the 15 cents, brown on buff, Curaçoa post card, surcharged 12½ cent, in black ?

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. III. No. 36.

JANUARY.

1882.



WITH this number the third volume of *The Philatelic Record* is completed. Our own share in its merits is so small that modesty need not restrain us from avowing, as we turn over the back numbers for 1881, that we experience a feeling which approaches satisfaction. On behalf of our publishers we sincerely thank our now numerous subscribers for their

past support, and we hope that they will stand by our little publication in the future, and do their best to increase its circulation. But when we ourselves come to thank the contributors who have done so much to lighten our task, our gratitude, although less glib, is none the less sincere. When we look back upon the contributions of that staunchest of good friends—Captain Evans—and reflect upon the assistance and counsel we have received from such veterans as Messrs. Philbrick, Westoby, Moens, Dr. Viner, A Post Card Collector, and others, we may well be excused if for a moment we turn aside to “chortle in our glee.” We have every reason to believe that these trusty friends and sturdy philatelists will continue to us the aid of their pens, and we hope that others will come forward and add to our strength.

As a frontispiece to Vol. III. we present our readers with a photograph of Dr. C. W. Viner, one of the *vieille garde* of philately, and, to judge from the pertinacity with which his portrait has been demanded of us, a favourite with the young as well as with the older generations of collectors.

There is no doubt that a large proportion of those who collected in times past, and have abandoned the pursuit, and of those who are still collecting on a much more extended scale, first marshalled

their philatelic treasures together in an Oppen's Album. With the various editions of this album, of which Dr. Viner has just prepared the twenty-fourth, his name is inseparably connected, and has probably become more widely known than through the other and far more serious philatelic work which he has done. Indeed, it is in a great measure to the aid and comfort which Oppen's albums have afforded to struggling beginners that we attribute the persistent demand of so many who are personally unacquainted with the Doctor for his portrait. The original author of Oppen's Album was, we believe, a German professor. In 1865, when the work had reached its seventh edition, Mr. Oppen, finding that he had not the leisure to devote to it, disposed of it to Messrs. Stevens, proprietors of *The Family Friend*, who applied to Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, to undertake the editorship. This Dr. Gray was unable to do, but recommended Dr. Viner, who assumed the management, and has since edited some seventeen editions to the satisfaction of all concerned.

But Dr. Viner's philatelic life commenced much earlier than this. After collecting stamps for a friend for five years previously, without having been bitten by the mania, he started collecting on his own account in the autumn of 1860. In 1862 he assisted the then celebrated Mount Brown in the compilation of the first catalogue of postage stamps published in England, having already made one for himself, in manuscript, from data gathered from his own and friends' collections, and from the stamps which he saw in the windows of the then almost unknown Galerie Bortier. In February, 1863, he began to edit the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, the first philatelic periodical of any consequence published in Great Britain, and we believe that, although he was somewhat reticent of his signature, he was the author of more than one-third of the whole contents. When four volumes of this excellent magazine had appeared, the dissolution of partnership between the proprietors put an end to his connexion with it. The retiring partner removed to Brighton, and started the *Philatelist* under the same able editorship. Of this periodical ten volumes, embracing the years 1867 to 1876 inclusive, were published. It then made its appearance as a Quarterly for three years, and is now supposed to be continued as an Annual, still under the editorship of Dr. Viner. A fresh candidate for public favour in the shape of a new philatelic monthly has just been started, and under the direction of the experienced Doctor, we have no doubt that it will prove a success. We can

only regret that, after so many years, our excellent friend should have seceded from our ranks, have ratted from his party, ceased to be a *philatelist*, and become a *philotypist*! Although the philatelic existence of Dr. Viner is but of the span of some twenty years, yet his actual summers and winters have, this year, reached the number somewhat grudgingly allotted by the Psalmist. We sincerely trust, however, that he has as long a life before him as a philotypist as he has spent as a philatelist, and that for many years we may hail his presence at the meetings of the Philatelic Society, of which he is one of the founders, and one of the oldest members of the Committee.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—We have been shown a stamp, with penstroke obliteration, which the owner avers has been recently issued in this portion of the United States of Colombia. Although we have grave doubts as to its authenticity, we do not feel justified in passing it over in silence, but rather appeal to our South American correspondents for authoritative information respecting it. In design it closely resembles the 20 centavos, blue, New Granada, issued in 1876, and until lately current. It is, however, more coarsely executed, and larger in size. In the left curve of the circle enfaming the head, in coloured block letters, is “EE. UU. DE COLOMBIA;” and in the right what is intended for “CORREOS DE ANTIOQUIA;” but the lithographer, having miscalculated his space, is interrupted by the curved band, inscribed “CENTAVOS,” after having got to the letter following “q,” which he has made more like an “o” than a “u.” The inscription on the *bandeau* of the head of Liberty reads “IBERTD,” instead of “LIBERTAD.” These orthographical freaks excite our suspicion more than the coarse execution of the stamp, which is in this respect about equal to the current 2½ and 5 centavos of Antioquia, and certainly far better than the Corrientes. Shape, upright rectangular; coloured lithographic impression, on white laid paper; imperforate.

20 centavos, pale reddish-brown (?).

Barbados.—A provisional One Penny card is, for the moment, in circulation, which is almost a reproduction of the one which we described in October last. The inscriptions are the same; but those who search for minute differences will find that in the card before us there is a full stop after each of the words “UNIVERSELLE. BARBADOS. and BARBADE.,” but none after “Side,” where the only full stop on the 1½d. card is to be found. There are other slight

differences in the printing, and the line under "The address only," &c., is much thicker, and the card itself is smaller. Our correspondent informs us that it was first issued on the 8th December, and is only available for the following places; *viz.*, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, and Guadeloupe. It is franked by the current 1d. blue adhesive placed in the right upper angle.



Provisional Post Card. Without expressed value. Black on stout white card. Size, 115 × 78 mm. ; or $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

We illustrate the stamp on the card we described last month.

Bhopal.—We have received the following adhesives similar in design to the second issue for this state, but rather larger.



- 1 anna, brown.
- 2 „ blue-black.
- 4 „ yellow ochre.

Bolivar.—This, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, is the design for the two high values



about to be issued. M. Moens is not yet in a position to state what the colours will be; but most of the ten proofs which he has seen of these stamps, which are of the values of 5 and 10 Pesos, are in two colours.

British Guiana.—The old issues of this colony form a mine from which unexpected treasures are yet to be unearthed. Comparatively few of our readers have ever heard of the existence of a *One cent, brown*, of the same design, and probably issued at the same time, as the large, oblong, magenta and blue Four cents stamps of 1856. And yet we have excellent reasons for chronicling the existence of this stamp, a specimen of which is, we understand, in the collection of M. de Ferrari. We shall be glad if this gentleman will give some account of this rarity for the benefit of the many collectors who are as enthusiastic, but in many respects less highly favoured than he is.

Adhesive. 1 cent, brown, on papier couché? Shape, large oblong; probably used in 1856.

Cabul.—Our illustrations represent the three stamps to which we referred in October last.



Canada.—In speaking of the 1 c. newsband last month, we should have said that we had seen it on white, instead of on buff paper, whereas we said the reverse.

Cape of Good Hope.—Dr. Viner informs us that this colony is now in possession of a newspaper wrapper. The stamp is to the right, and consists of the profile of Her Majesty, to left, within an oval frame inscribed in coloured letters, "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—ONE PENNY." The wrapper bears the usual inscription, "This wrapper," &c.

Newsband. 1d., brown on buff.



Ecuador.—The accompanying cuts represent two more values of the new issue for Ecuador. M. Moens, in sending us the illustrations, does not say whether the stamps are as yet in circulation.



Adhesives. 1 centavo, brown.
50 ,, green.

Fiji.—A one shilling stamp is in our possession, which if it be not a postage stamp, at any rate franked a letter arriving by last mail. It bears the profile portrait of Her Majesty, to left, on ground of horizontal lines, enframed by a white circle, which nearly touches the side borders of the stamp. Above the circle is "FIJI," and below it "ONE SHILLING" in white block letters. The spandrels are filled in with arabesques, and an outer line forms the border and completes the design. The stamp is of a tall, upright, rectangular shape, on medium white wove paper. The perforation of our copy is so much damaged that we can only guess it to gauge about 10.

Adhesive. 1s., brown.

French Colonies. New Caledonia.—Last month we copied from the *Timbre-Poste* an announcement that three other provisional 25 centimes, in addition to the one surcharged on the 35 c., had been employed in this colony. Whilst we were in Paris the other day, M. Roussin received a letter from the Postmaster of New Caledonia assuring him that no other than the 35 c. stamp had ever been surcharged. And yet we saw, also in Paris, the 30 c. bistre surcharged "NCE 25 c," on the envelope which it had franked, and which bore the New Caledonia obliteration and postmark of August last. We can therefore vouch for the genuineness of this stamp.

Grenada.—Two more De La Rue West Indian post cards! They have four lines of inscription. 1st, "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE;" 2nd, "GRENADA (LA GRENADE);" 3rd, "POST CARD," the two words separated by the Royal Arms; 4th, "THE ADDRESS

ONLY," &c. Stamp of the inevitable type with "GRENADA" in the upper label. Reverse side plain.

P. Cards. 1d., blue } on light buff card. Size, 122 × 87 mm. ; or
1½d., red-brown } 4½ × 3½ inches.



Guatemala.—A correspondent writes us: "I have it upon pretty good authority that forged surcharges upon Guatemala are likely to come on the market from Manchester." *Verbum sap.* Our illustrations represent the new values described by us last month.



Hawaiian Islands.—We are indebted to Mr. Cheveley for the following information: "A correspondent in Honolulu writes that on the 1st inst. these islands enter the Postal Union, and a fresh series of stamps will be issued; viz:

- "1 cent, blue. Bust of Princess Likelike.
- 5 " " Same as now in use.
- 10 " black. Portrait of King Kalakana.
- 15 " red-brown. Bust of Kapiolani, the present Queen.

"The following postal cards will also be issued:

- "1 cent, red. For inter-insular use.
- 2 " black. View of Diamond Head.
- 3 " green. Pulooulou and Torches crossed."

Honduras.—Mr. Joseph J. Casey informs us that post cards have been issued by this republic of the values of 2 and 2 + 2 centavos for inland correspondence, and of 3 and 3 + 3 for the Postal Union. As Mr. Casey says that the design of the stamps is the same as those already described, we presume he means that they are of the same type as the current adhesives. We will reserve a further description of these cards until we have seen them, merely adding that the 2 centavos are printed in red on chamois, and the 3 centavos in blue on white card. Size 140 × 90 mm.

Hong Kong.—The One Dollar "Stamp Duty" fiscal has been pressed into the postal service. This stamp is somewhat similar in design to the Two Dollar, sage-green, fiscal, which used to frank

correspondence, but is minus the Etruscan border, besides differing in other respects.

Provisional. 1 dollar, blue, fiscal, used for postage. Wmk. cc. and crown; *perf.* 15.

India.—A new value is now in circulation. Within an ornamented oval, which almost touches the side borders of the stamp, is the profile, to left, of Her Majesty, on ground of horizontal lines. Above and beneath the oval are coloured labels, inscribed in white block letters, "INDIA POSTAGE" above and "ONE ANNA SIX PIES" below. The spandrels are filled in with conventional ornaments. Shape, upright rectangular, coloured impression on white surfaced paper.

Adhesive. 1 anna 6-pies, chocolate; *wmk.*, an ill-shaped 5-rayed star; *perf.* 14.

Italy.—The Postal Union Cards were issued in this kingdom on the 1st January. They differ from the last issued 10 c., brown, on white card, head of king Humbert, only as regards the colour of the card and the inscription, which is now in three lines; viz., 1st, "UNIONE POSTALE UNIVERSALE;" 2nd, "CARTOLINA ITALIANO PER L'ESTERO;" 3rd, "CENTESIMI DIECI." The third line on the second half of the reply card reads, "RISPOSTA—DIECI CENTESIMI."

P. Cards. 10 c. } brown, on pale green card. Size, 138 × 81 mm.;
 ,, 10 × 10 c. } or 5½ × 3½ inches.

Java.—The current 2 cents is changed in colour to a bright burnt-sienna.

Mexico.—That the black and the more lately-current coloured, lithographed *Porte de Mar* stamps are now obsolete, may be concluded from the fact that the remainders have been sold by the Post-office, and may now be bought for a fraction of their face-value. But *Porte de Mar* stamps are not extinct for all that. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us part of a letter with two new stamps upon it. In size they are smaller than the coloured issue lately current, and about the size of the run of postage stamps. Within an oval are the numerals of value, on ground of horizontal lines, with a small white five-rayed star above, and "CENTAVOS," in thin coloured block letters, in curve beneath. The oval, which does not touch the top, bottom, or sides, is somewhat pointed at the ends, and is inscribed, in thin coloured block letters, "CORREOS . DE . MEXICO" in the upper, and "PORTE . DE . MAR" in the lower curve, the two inscriptions being separated by a minute eight-rayed star and two dots on either side. The spandrels are filled in with conventional ornaments, and the border is formed of a single line. Shape upright rectangular. Engraved coloured impression on white wove paper.

Porte de Mar adhesives. { 50 centavos, deep green, } *imperf.*
 { 100 ,, black, }

New Granada.—We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Bogert for two new adhesives of exactly the same design as that

of the 5 centavos which we illustrated in November last. The stamps are printed in black, on coloured paper.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, black, on pale green } *imperforate.*
 „ 2 „ „ „ rose }

Mr. Castle informs us that he possesses the 5 centavos card, which we described in April last, on *white* card. The *Welt Post* chronicles the same card on dull yellow.

Paraguay.—M. Moens thus describes the cards which have just been lithographed at Buenos Ayres by Mr. Kraft for the government of Paraguay: “They are four in number, two single and two reply paid.

They are all of one size—132 × 77 mm.—and printed on white card. The stamp is in the right upper angle (except on the 2 centavos, which has it in the centre), and differs with each value. The upper portion of the card is occupied by a scroll, inscribed ‘TARJETA POSTAL.’ A second, undulating line of type, following the outline of the scroll, reads, *En este frente de escribe la direccion a la vuelta que se quiera comunicar.*



car. . . The 3 centavos card, as well as the reply paid ones, have the following three-lined inscriptions ; viz :

“ ‘UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL.’
 “ ‘REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.’
 “ ‘TARJETA POSTAL.’

“ ‘UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.’
 “ ‘REPUBLIQUE DU PARAGUAY.’
 “ ‘CARTE POSTALE.’

“Then follow four lines for the address, the first preceded by *A*, the second by *en*, and the third and fourth being shorter than the others. Below, in the left lower angle, is *De Este lado se escribe la direccion*, and in the right one *La comunicacion se escribe al reverso*. The reply paid cards are precisely similar, save that the second half has the word *Respuesta* in the upper part. They are joined along the top, and when opened the impressions are one below the other.”

P. Cards. 2 centavos, lilac.
 „ 3 „ „ blue.

P. Cards. 4 + 4 centavos, brown.
 „ 6 + 6 „ „ sage-green.

Persia.—We have received the 2 and 10 shahi postal service stamps to which we referred last month. They are of the same design as those which we have already described.

Service Stamps. 2 shahi, dark green ; deep carmine centre.
 „ 10 „ purple blue.

Portuguese Indies.—To the list of provisionals we have to add this month :

1 Tanga, black surcharge on the 25 reis, mauve, crown in circle series.
 2 „ „ „ 25 „ „ „ „
 2 „ „ „ 40 „ yellow „ „

South Australia.—Our cut represents the provisional stamp which we described in October last. If it is a genuine thing, which we see no reason to doubt, it must have been in use for a very short time, for we have seen none since receiving the specimen which we chronicled.

St. Salvador.—Mr. J. M. Chute sends us the current 2 centavos, printed in a deep claret colour.



St. Vincent.—We have to credit the account of this island with another provisional. This time it is the sixpence of 1880 with the value obliterated by a black bar, immediately above which is printed, in black block letters, "ONE PENNY." The surcharge is $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, and the letters are 2 mm. high. The specimen before us is postmarked 2nd December. The current One Penny is changed in colour to drab, and the Fourpence has been reprinted, with the prevailing irregular rough perforation, in a bright ultramarine blue.



We illustrate the provisional 4d. described last month.

Provisional. 1d., surcharged in black on the 6d. bright green of June, 1880.

Adhesives. 1d., drab } current *wmk.* and *perforation.*
 „ 4d., bright ultramarine }

Spain.—After an unusually long pause we are presented with, not a new issue, but three new values, all of the type depicted in our illustration.

Adhesives. 15 centimos, orange-pink } cold. impres.,
 „ 30 „ „ mauve } on white wove
 „ 75 „ „ lilac } paper; *perf.* 14.



An esteemed correspondent sends us the new post cards, which were issued on the 1st instant. They are similar in design to those which they superseded, but bear a stamp of the type of the new adhesives described above, whilst the coloured groundwork of the old cards has now disappeared. The reply paid card is joined along the top, and the inscriptions are on the first and fourth pages.

When open the two cards are on the same side, but reversed towards each other. There is an additional line of inscription outside the frame, in the left lower angle, viz.: "La otra tarjeta es para la contestacion" on the first half, and "Contestacion pagada" on the second half.

Post Cards. 10 centimos, chalky-blue on buff.

„ 15 x 15 „ sage-green „

Switzerland.—We should think that the current stamps of this republic, printed as they are in relief, and well watermarked, must be as difficult to forge as any we know of. But yet the Government have sought further safeguards. Into the pulp of which the paper used for the stamps is made, small red and blue fibres of silk, wool, or some other textile stuff are introduced. Of the current values treated in this way we have seen the 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 centimes. M. Moens mentions the 1 franc.



Tromsö.—Here is another of these trashy labels, which according to the *Welt Post* was to make its appearance on the 1st January.

2 öre.

Turk's Islands.—We regret to find that some remarks which we made last month under this heading have wounded the susceptibilities of our esteemed *confrère* M. Moens. We felt a little sore that he should harp upon the authenticity of a stamp which we had seen, and for which we had vouched. He explains to us that he had not noticed our assertion that we had actually examined the stamp; and we for our part have no hesitation in avowing that, although M. Moens may have been momentarily deceived by the black 1d. Victoria, there are few philatelists who are so seldom led astray. Indeed, in our experience, he more often errs on the side of scepticism than on that of gullibility.

United States.—Mr. Joseph J. Casey writes us: "A new die for the 3 cents envelope has appeared. If ugliness is the criterion of excellence, the Plimpton Company deserves the palm. This company has been noted for its caricatures, as displayed in the envelopes. To-day it caps the climax. The new die is wretched in lettering and finish, and as for the portrait of Washington, the less said the better. The specimen is from the No. 5 size, on white paper."

Victoria.—Mr. J. M. Clute, of Boston, U.S., sends us a stamp cut from the current One Penny envelope, which differs from all the others with which we have been able to compare it, inasmuch as, in addition to the plain white lines of the oval, there are wavy ones above and below the inscription "ONE PENNY," which join on to the reticulations in the lower curve of the oval. The pattern of the reticulation is also slightly different. We presume that the die has been retouched.

CONCERNING THE SPANISH 2 REALES OF 1851.

BY J. B. MOENS.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD having revived the question of the Spanish 2 reales of 1851, imprinted both in orange and in *blue*, I should like to be allowed to add my quota to the discussion.

Availing myself of some information which I received at that time from Señor Argilès, I wrote an article on the subject in No. 192 of the *Timbres-Poste*, December, 1878, and I then gave the end of the year 1851 as the date when this stamp was issued, owing to a change having been made in the postal rates. I have since learned from the same correspondent, Señor Argilès, that the creation of this stamp was the result of a postal treaty concluded between Spain and Sardinia, which was to have come into operation on the 8th October, 1851. Having since succeeded in procuring a copy of the said treaty, I am able to confirm the statement that the postage on registered letters was fixed at 8 reales for a weight of four *adarmes*, and that this rate was to have been levied from the 8th October, 1851.

Had I previously been acquainted with the text of this treaty, and had I been able to avail myself of other documents which are to be found in the work of Señor Duro, I should certainly not have concurred with Señor Argilès in stating that the 2 reales had been created for the purpose of defraying the new rate. The issue of an 8 reales stamp would have served the purpose better than one of 2 reales, inasmuch as with it the employment of two stamps would have been unnecessary.

I gather from Dr. Legrand's letter, in your journal for November, that he rallies to the opinion which I based upon Señor Argilès' information, and that he agrees with the two *authorities** in fixing as the true date of issue the 8th October, 1851. But unfortunately, as I shall now be able to show, this date is a wrong one.

The inventory of the stamp on hand on the 31st December, 1850, says Señor Duro in his excellent work, *Reseña Historico-Descriptiva de los Sellos de Correo de España*, gives, as being in existence at that time, a balance of 13,600 stamps of 2 reales. This so-called balance simply represents the entire impression intended for use in the year 1851, and not one appertaining to the series of stamps of 1850, in which no such value can be traced or ever existed. Even supposing that the 2 reales had been wanted in 1850, it cannot, as it was not issued in that year, be classed as one of its values any more than the 12 cuartos attributed to 1857, which was never, and very properly so, included in the accounts.

Any one who will take the trouble to consult the various inventories published by Señor Duro, and notably that of December, 1859, may be convinced that the impressions of stamps intended to be issued in January always figure in the accounts of the preceding year. Whence it results that if the 2 reales were printed before the 31st December, 1850, they were necessarily issued together with all the other values in January, 1851.

With regard to the 2 reales *blue* of 1851, I agree this time with Dr. Magnus, and adhere to my opinion that this stamp is an *essay*, and not the result of an error. The following are the reasons which have led me to form this opinion: The official statements of account point to the use of 1,432 stamps up to the 31st December, 1851, out of the one impression of 13,600, which was in existence on the 31st December, 1850. It was not therefore wear of the plate which could have necessitated the preparation of a second one, and at the same time of another of the 6 reales which might contain a die of the 2 reales. Neither could the error have occurred at starting; for supposing that amongst the 10,860 stamps of 6 reales which were sold, one of 2 reales was found on each sheet, there should be at least 108 of these

* I scarcely recognize myself as an authority after being an "animal" and an "imbecile."

errors to be met with, a number which appears to be reduced to the sole and unique specimen in the possession of lucky Mr. Westoby. Nor is it probable either that the 2 reales was ever specially printed in blue; for in that case many more specimens would have been produced than in the case just supposed, and such an impression could hardly have been used unless several had been printed off.

I am therefore still of the opinion which I expressed in No. 192 of the *Timbre-Poste*, that this 2 reales *blue* must be classed amongst the tentative proofs (*tirage de mise en train*) which always precede the final impression, and that the obliteration which is found on Mr. Westoby's specimen is owing to the fact that in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, all the stamps which remained unsold on the 31st December of each of these years were defaced with the handstamps usually employed to obliterate stamps on the letters of the public, a system of defacement which was abandoned in 1854 in favour of the horizontal bars.

P.S.—Just as I have finished this paper I have been able to find in the *Timbrophile*, October, 1868, page 387, the passage which I recollected without being able to lay hands on. This is it: "Spain, Mr. W." (I suppose Westoby) "has shown us a most curious error. It is the 2 reales of 1851, printed in *blue*, of a shade exactly the same as that of the 6 reales, the value which it was, no doubt, intended to print. The stamp bears the quadrilobal obliteration with lance points."

Even if we had not Mr. Westoby's assertion to the contrary, no more convincing proof than the above is necessary to show that his stamp did *not* come from France, as asserted by the Doctor, who in this respect is as careless as his compatriots, one of whom recently announced that the Queen of the Belgians was present, with *her son*, the *Comte de Flandres*, at the first performance of *Hérodiade*.

THE RECENT PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.

It had been our intention last month, but for the pressure of other matter, to have made some reference to the Philatelic Exhibition which was held in Vienna from the 13th to the 20th of November last, under the auspices of the Vienna *Philatelisten Club*. Although the subject is staler this month than if we had treated of it in our last number, yet we feel sure that there are many of our readers who will hear of it for the first time to-day. The November number of the philatelic organ of Vienna—*Die Welt-Post*—is devoted to the celebration of this exhibition, and as the special correspondent we had fixed upon to represent us upon the occasion was borrowed from us by the Foreign Office, and entrusted with an important diplomatic mission, we have had to fall back upon the paper edited by Herr Friedl, to whom we hereby acknowledge our obligations for the information we have derived from it.

The exhibition number of the *Welt-Post* starts with a portrait and biography of Herr Von Kanler, who, the son of a subaltern post-officer, has attained to the position of Chief Director of Posts and Telegraphs at Vienna. This gentleman was offered, and accepted, the functions of patron of the exhibition. Dr. Moschkan then gives a brief history of postal franks, beginning with a somewhat mythical cover, supposed to have been authorized by Charles II. of England, to frank the correspondence of his court and of his chief officials—passing on to the covers decreed on August 8th, 1653, for the local correspondence of Paris—adverting to the Sardinian stamped covers said by the Doctor to have been in use from 1819 to 1836, and coming finally to the days of Rowland Hill. We learn from Dr. Moschkan that over 2,000 essays were submitted for the approval of the British authorities, and that from these the Mulready covers and envelopes and the stamps designed by Lord Lonsdale (*sic*) were selected.

The next article, also by Dr. Moschkan, treats of the rise and progress of

philately. He says: "It was in the latter half of the fifties that it first became known in Germany that used postage stamps were being collected in England. Whilst France and Belgium took up the hobby at once with enthusiasm, Germany held back, and it was not until 1860 that she threw herself zealously into the movement. Although England appears to be the mother-country of stamp collecting, it was in Belgium that the pastime was first erected into a science, towards the fostering of which Germany has since greatly contributed. To the budding science France gave the name of Timbrology, England that of Philately, the latter being day by day more generally adopted."

In another article Dr. Moschkau gives an account of what led to the getting up of the exhibition. The honour of the conception he awards to Herr Friedl, whose first suggestion was that the exhibition should be confined to the collections of members of the Philatelisten Club, should be held at their place of meeting, and last for one night only. But the idea grew and expanded; a guarantee fund for the defrayal of expenses was raised; a committee, with Dr. Moschkau as secretary, was appointed; and, after it had been decided to hand over the profits of the exhibition to the fund for assisting sick and decayed post-officers and letter-carriers, Herr Von Kamler consented to patronise the show. Dr. Moschkau descants feelingly upon the labours and anxieties which whitened the locks of the committee ere they succeeded in carrying through the mission they had undertaken. He tells us how they engaged the hall of the Horticultural Society for the exhibition, prepared and signed tickets of admission, distributed them for sale amongst the various post-offices and tobacco shops in Vienna, corresponded with the exhibitors, had numberless interviews with the authorities, with the view to inducing them to contribute exhibits, and superintended the arrangement of the hall, and of the various collections and articles sent for exhibition. All this, and much more, gave the committee such trouble as only the great success of the undertaking could ever have repaid.

Then Dr. Moschkau gratifies us with biographies of the members of the committee, who all appear, apart from their connection with philately, to be great little men in their own country, and to be possessed of a sprinkling of those iron crosses and stars of the baser metals from which even the best-conducted citizens in Germany seem unable to escape.

At last the eventful day—the 13th November, 1881—arrived. At 8 a.m. the committee were at their posts to see that all was in order, and to give their final instructions to the squad of letter-carriers who officiated as attendants. At 9 o'clock—early worms these Viennese—the doors were thrown open, and at 9.30 Herr Kamler, the patron, made his appearance, endured a speech from Herr Reitz, president of the Philatelisten Club, retorted with another, and then, to the immense relief of those who had already paid their kreuzers to get in, solemnly declared the exhibition to be open. On the second day of the exhibition its crowning glory was attained to. It was visited by His Imperial Highness the Lord Archduke Carl Ludwig, brother to His Majesty the Royal Imperial Apostolic Emperor of Austria. He was at once taken in hand by the committee, and had his nose gently rubbed against the most noteworthy of the exhibits. Amongst these was a large double-headed eagle, artfully built up out of postage stamps by Herr Schmachel, who for this empyrean philatelic flight appears to have received "honourable mention" from the jurors. But what fetched His Royal Highness most were the *Siamese postage stamps* belonging to Herr Friedl. Now, in our humble opinion, this was playing it rather rough on H.R.H. Having had the advantage of being brought up by Tory parents in a due reverence for the great ones of the earth, and a shuddering distaste for anything which savours of Radicalism, we most distinctly reprobate the playing off of jokes upon a Hapsburg, in connection with any Siamese stamps at present issued, even on a 1st of April, and much more so on a 14th of November. Not even the subsequent presentation to H.R.H. of a copy of Muller's "Postage Stamp Polka," and of a photograph of Herr Friedl's "all-round-the-world-in-81-days" post-card, can remove the painful impression which this unseemly waggishness, at the expense of unsuspecting

royalty, causes us. And yet the worst remains to be told. The Archduke was offered and, with the rash valour which distinguishes the scions of his house, drank, a glass of liqueur, made by one Max Pollak, and called "The Philatelist's Sanatory Stomach-warmer." All too late, the unhappy Archduke anxiously enquired into the nature of its ingredients, and then—retired. We refuse to believe in the report, that to family and internecine feud is to be attributed his having sent the Archdukes Rainer and Eugene to see the exhibition before it closed. We are glad, before dismissing the subject of the visitors, to be able to state, upon Dr. Moschkau's authority, that a fair sprinkling of the aristocracy of Vienna, and about 8,000 creatures of lesser rank, visited and derived instruction from the exhibition.

The exhibits were classified into seven groups. Group I. consisted of a collection of philatelic literature, which embraced thirty-one volumes of stamp periodicals; viz., five English, thirteen German, two French, eight American, and one Roumanian. Ninety single numbers of periodicals; viz., nineteen German, three Austrian, one Swiss, two Belgian, one Roumanian, two French, four Danish, four Italian, twenty English, twenty-eight American in English, two American in Spanish, and four Australian. Fifty catalogues and hand-books; viz., twenty-eight German, eleven English, eight French, two American, and one Swedish, besides other light literature of a similar description. Group II. comprised collections in albums. The most remarkable of these was Herr Carl Mayer's, which contained no less than 4,200 stamps, including several rarities. The album of Royal Imperial Post-officer Alexander Paule is also noticed as containing 1791 stamps, and being clean. Group III. was built up of special rarities, guarded by glass cases, such as the two Austrian cards belonging to Herr Friedl, one of which made the circuit of the world in 71 and the other in 87 days. A case shown by Herr Krauss contained the most primitive of native issues, placed in juxtaposition, with the greatest triumphs of the stamp engraver's art. Here also was the album belonging to the Vienna General Post Office, with specimens of all the postage and telegraph stamps, envelopes, cards, &c., ever issued in Austria. Close by was Dr. Von Beck's collection of postage and fiscal stamps, for the most part surcharged "specimen," all manufactured by the firm of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London. Then came Dr. Moschkau's exhibit of stamps, feld-post cards, envelopes, mandates, balloon-letters and *stamps issued by the Paris Communists* (we are awfully sorry to have missed seeing these), illustrating the rise and progress of the Franco-German war of 1870. In Group IV., thanks to the kindness of the managers of the State printing office, the process of manufacturing postage stamps could be watched. The authorities had prepared a plate of the Austrian issue of 1850 by erasing the value and substituting the date 1881. From this plate stamps were printed in blue, perforated and gummed in the presence of the onlookers, to whom they were presented as a memento of the exhibition. Group V. contained exhibits of telegraphic apparatus, also kindly lent by the authorities. Group VI. comprised a collection of works on the Post and Telegraphs, as distinguished from philatelic literature from the collector's point of view. The contents of Group VII. were admittedly heterogeneous. Amongst them we note a portrait of the Duchesse de Longueville, "inventor of the first frank envelope used in Paris in 1653;" a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill; four letters of Sir Rowland Hill magnificently framed, one of them addressed to Dr. Moschkau, and the others presented to him by their writer; double-headed eagles and mosaics formed of postage stamps, by Herren Schmachel and Krist; a dozen bottles of Max Pollak's Philatelic liqueur, &c.

It must not be supposed that because we have not succeeded throughout in writing of this exhibition in the lofty strain at which we aimed when starting we do not sympathize very sincerely with those who conducted it, and with the objects which they had in view. It seems to have been a good thing well done, more especially when we consider that it is the first exhibition of the kind which has been attempted. We congratulate the committee of the Philatelisten Club of Vienna on the "splendid success" which they claim to have achieved, and we hope the next time they undertake anything of the sort that "we may be there to see."

THE POST CARDS OF CURACAO AND SURINAM.

BY "A POST CARD COLLECTOR."

CURACAO.

July, 1876.

Small-sized card, 120×90 mm. At top, "Briefkaart" four dotted lines for address, the first preceded by "Aan," and the fourth by "te." In right-hand upper corner, stamp (type adhesive, 1873). All within coloured frame, with small white serpentine line running through it (107×74 mm.) Coloured impression on buff.

15 c., red brown.

1877.

Same as above. No stamp.

No value. Green and light yellow-green.

PROVISIONAL CARD.

1877.

Issue July, 1876; surcharged in black.

"12½ c." Length of surcharge 31 mm., height 6½ mm.

12½ c. surcharged in black on 15 c. card.

(This card is taken from the catalogue of Dr. Kloss, where we find it given. We have never seen it, nor did we know of its existence.)

1877.

Same type as July, 1876.

A. 12½ c., orange on buff.

B. 12½ c., orange on straw.

1879-80.

Curacao having been admitted into the Postal Union, the above cards were surcharged 7½ CENT.

A. 7½ c., surcharged in black on the 12½ orange on buff.

B. 7½ c., surcharged in black on the 12½ orange on straw.

SURINAM.

July, 1876.

Small-sized card (120×90 mm.) At top, "Briefkaart." Four dotted lines for address. The first preceded by "Aan," and the fourth by "te." In right-hand upper corner, stamp (type adhesive, 1873). All within coloured frame, with small white serpentine line running through it (107×74 mm.) Coloured impression on buff.

15 c., grey.

1877.

Same as above. No stamp.

No value. Carmine.

1877.

Same as July, 1876.

12½ c., yellow.

1878-80.

Surinam having been admitted into the Postal Union, the above cards were surcharged 7½ c. The following varieties are known :

7½	cents,	surcharged in black on the 15 cents card.
7½	"	green " 15 cents card.
7½	"	black " 12½ cents card.
12½	"	black " 15 cents card.

Correspondence.

THE STAMPS OF MACAO.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—Referring to your remarks in the last number of the *Record* respecting the stamps of Macao, I beg to say that I know of the following values; viz., 5 reis black, 10 reis orange, 20 reis ochre, 25 reis rose, 40 reis blue, 50 reis green, 100 reis lilac, 200 reis dark orange, and 300 reis brown. I wonder that philatelists should doubt them. If you like, I will send them for your inspection. Their authenticity is beyond suspicion.—Yours, &c.

ST. PETERSBURG, 18-30 December, 1881.

F. BREITFUSS.

[We have never doubted the existence of a set of labels such as our correspondent describes. Most of us have been offered them from time to time. But what has been vehemently doubted, and with good reason, is, that they had any value other than as essays. These stamps have been known for years, and yet who has seen used specimens of them? If they have been used, surely specimens must find their way to Portugal, and yet we hear of a Portuguese dealer asking £8 for a used copy of the 10 reis! It is not much more than a year ago since the writer applied to one of the government officials at Hong Kong to procure him a set of these stamps. All he got was a very civil note from the Postmaster at Macao, regretting his inability to supply stamps which had never been issued to him.—ED.]

Notes and Queries.

J. M. C., Boston.—Some of the varieties you send us are older than the *Record*, and are well known to most collectors. No. 1 is well known; the second "o" is a badly-formed "q" 2. We have no room for frank stamps. Nos. 3 to 5. The first difference occurs in several stamps on the sheet. The third stamp is a forgery. 6. Discoloured. 7. These stamps exist with groundwork of horizontal and of vertical lines. Yours is forged, and very well done too. 8 and 9. Very common shades. 10. Noticed in the *Record* last month; will be included in next edition of catalogue. 11. 2 shahis, black, of 1877. 12. Any number of varieties exist. Look at the 1s. 13. We note the 2 c. There are almost as many varieties of these stamps as there are stamps to the sheet. 14. Type 2. 15. This is, of course, stamped on the lithographed stamps as it was on the engraved ones. Not worth collecting. 16. Fiscals. 17. Noticed. 18. Life is too short and our space too limited to admit of our noticing every slight variation in shade. Thanks for the list of Mexicans, which we will publish as soon as we can find room for it.

R. D.—Bad, everyone of them.

T. S.—A genuine and fine specimen. A lucky find!

O. F., Langley.—Thanks for your notes on the Orange Free State provisionals. They have been anticipated. See Dr. Viner's letter in No. 33.

J. J. C.—As we have been away, your notes have only reached us just as we are going to press. Cochín-China card is old. U. S. essays are not much in our line. The other things we knew of, or have noted. Thanks!

Notices.

THE Secretary to the Philatelic Society of London asks us to remind members that the subscriptions for 1882 are now due. When sent by post he requests that they may take the shape of *postal orders, uncrossed*, and made payable at the Holborn Gray's Inn Post Office.

"Our Readers" are respectfully reminded that subscriptions to Vol. iv. of the *Philatelic Record*, which will commence with the February number, are now due, and should be sent direct to the publishers.





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